Administration Report.

Central India Agency

1889-90 to 1894-95

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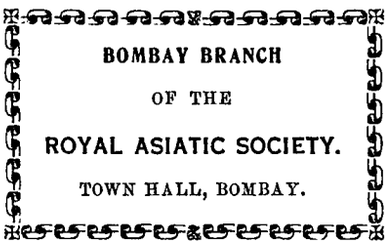

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RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCLXX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 31.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1889-90.

00133934

133934

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1890.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE
8, HASTINGS' STREET.

CONTENTS.

Part.	Subject.	Page.
I.—Introductory		1
II.—Political—		
Chapter I.	—Gwalior	11
„ II.	—Indore	18
„ III.	—Dewas	22
„ IV.	—Bhopal	26
„ V.	—Bhopawar	29
„ VI.	—Western Malwa	37
„ VII.	—Baghelkhand	43
„ VIII.	—Bundelkhand	48
„ IX.	—Goona	59
III.—Departmental—		
Chapter X.	—Public Works Department	61
„ XI.	—Opium	64
„ XII.	—Judicial	65
„ XIII.	—Local Corps	69
„ XIV.	—Education	71
„ XV.	—Post Offices	73
„ XVI.	—Telegraphs	75
„ XVII.	—Medical	76
„ XVIII.	—Miscellaneous	79

APPENDICES.

Appendices to Part II—Political.

„ „ „ III—Departmental.

REPORT

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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. With the exception of three months in the summer, during which I was on privilege leave and Mr. A. Martindale acted for me, I held charge of the Central India Agency throughout the year under report. In October 1889 I inspected Gwalior, Bhopal, and Sutna; in November I marched through the Bhil country and visited Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Sirdarpur, and Dhar; returning to Indore for a few days I marched in January and February 1890 along the Dewas and Ashta road to Bhopal, thence by the country of Narsingarh and Rajgarh to the Agar and Bombay road, thence *viâ* Sarangpur to the cantonment of Agar, and from Agar through the States of Sitamau and Jaora to Rutlam; in March I again went to Gwalior and Bhopal and concluded my tour by a flying visit to Nowgong, where I met the Maharaja of Samthar, the Chiefs of Chirkhari and Chhatarpur, and many jagirdars and nobles of Bundelkhand. Thus I was enabled to examine, in a more or less complete degree, the whole of the territory under my political supervision, and to confer personally with a great number of the rulers and influential men of the country.

2. The agricultural season of 1889-90 may be described as having been rather above than below the average.

In the Narbada Valley, in the northern and eastern tracts of Gwalior, and in parts of Bundelkhand, there was some shortness of rain-fall, and the spring crops were poor; but in Central India generally the autumn harvest, on which the poorer classes mainly depend for food, was abundant.

The opium crop also was good—too good indeed for the market. The resultant excess of opium stocks, combined with low rates in China, has led to a very formidable decline in the price of the raw produce. And this re-acts upon the political condition of Malwa, for as assessments were calculated on the basis of high prices for opium, so a sudden fall in those prices imports either an overburdened peasantry or an impoverished exchequer. The Chiefs are not slow to perceive the dilemma, but they are less ready in recognising the course which they should follow. Instead of admitting the necessity for an immediate remission of irrecoverable balances and a re-assessment of rents, they seem inclined to rush to the British Government and to press for a reduction of the fixed Imperial duty on exports.

3. GWALIOR continues to be administered in accordance with the arrangements tentatively introduced after the death of Sir Ganpat Rao Khadke in 1888, that is to say, by a Council presided over by Bapu Sahib Jado, father of the Maharani Regent and maternal grandfather of the young Maharaja, who is being brought up under a system which aims at combining the best of home influences, *viz.*, the care and solicitude of the boy's mother, with the advantages of English teaching in the hours devoted to study. The spirit of the wishes which the dying Maharaja Sindia is said to have expressed is faithfully respected. No one dreams of anglicising the Maharaja or of drawing him away from his mother and native friends, or of moulding him into the modern fashion of the social and sporting Chief; but he will nevertheless receive the education of a gentleman.

4. The finances of this important State are in a flourishing condition. The accounts submitted by the Durbar are not printed, because they would be unintelligible to any one who is not acquainted with local terms and with the Mahratta method of book-keeping. The general result, however, is that, besides over 5 crores of rupees invested, Gwalior possessed, at the close of the Gwalior year ending June 1889, a cash balance of 4 crores and 30 lakhs in the various treasuries, and a working annual surplus of 20 lakhs, or considerably more than the whole revenue of Rewa. The disclosure of these facts is enough to demonstrate the folly of those critics who have endeavoured to persuade an ignorant public that the British Government has squandered the treasure of a State confided by a dying friend to its fostering care. The truth is that the interest on loans suffices, and even more than suffices, to cover the whole cost of the roads, bridges, jails, barracks, stately memorials, and other public works which Mr. Harris has so successfully planned and executed at Lashkar and elsewhere, and the Council are free to lay out all that can be reasonably expended upon other requirements of the country, while adding a vast sum yearly to the Maharaja's hoards. No honest objection to this is conceivable, except by those who hold that the prosperity of a State is measured by the quantity of its coin lying uselessly buried in nooks and corners of the palace. A well-intentioned adviser would rather encourage the Durbar to diminish still further these unproductive hoards and to invest money in some undertaking of great utility, such as a State Railway, which should both bring profit to the country and serve as a lasting monument of the Maharaja's minority.

5. Gwalior sustained grievous losses by the death of Ramchander Vithal, Secretary of the Council, and Srinivas Rao, Chief Justice. In both these instances, as in all similar cases, I preferred to leave to the Durbar the initiative of choosing successors, merely reserving to myself the right of objection if the choice were manifestly bad. For the Secretaryship the Durbar nominated Raghunath Rao who had acquitted himself well as Subah of Shajapur; and the office of Chief Justice was given to Munshi Sohunlal, one of the oldest and most experienced Subahs of the State, on the distinct understanding that the appointment must be regarded as probationary, and subject to report after a year or less. The legal element in the Gwalior Courts already possesses considerable strength, and it is natural that the Durbar should wish to see at the head of its judicial administration an officer who has wide local knowledge and who can correct the vagaries of professional lawyers; but the appointment of Sohunlal must not be taken as evidence of re-actionary tendencies, since it would be impossible to allow the Gwalior Courts to slide back into the condition of chaotic mismanagement which came to light after the death of the late Maharaja.

6. Mahomed Kasim, Settlement Commissioner, has prepared three or four *parganas* for re-assessment, and he is rapidly proceeding with the completion of arrangements in other *parganas* of the Gwalior Prant. His work has been well and carefully done. There is reason, however, to believe that his operations, modelled on the British system, may be somewhat too elaborate and

costly, and that they are rather above the level and beyond the working capacity of the executive officers, through whom they must eventually be carried into practical effect. Hence the present policy is, while entrusting the re-settlement of Malwa to the Sar Subah, Sir Michael Filose, to aim at speedily reducing excessive demands in remaining districts by means of a summary settlement, and to help the Durbar to train Patwaris in such a way that they may correctly record actual facts of cultivation and rents from year to year, and thus enable the administration to arrive at fairly accurate and trustworthy conclusions. In short, the main object is to encourage the Durbar to do their own work, in their own way, as far as possible, with their own indigenous agency, and not to press upon them elaborate reforms which are unsuited to the country and which might not survive the minority of the Chief.

7. Progress has been maintained on similar lines in various directions. Subahs have been replaced in a position of effective authority and control; the Police are better organised and better paid; inspecting officers who are required to travel have allowances assigned to them; irregular deductions from salaries have been abolished; the administration has always shown a willingness to listen to advice in the regulation of disputes with guaranteed Thakurs; and lastly, the State has given practical proof of its loyalty by equipping two cavalry regiments and arranging for a train of transport animals for the service of the Empire.

8. INDORE in like manner has a fair record. The surface of home politics has been ruffled by controversies concerning claims to manage the *Khasgi* Department, which is a kind of *imperium in imperio*, a branch of the State kept apart from the rest of the administration and generally placed in the hands of the senior lady of the ruling family. This is a question which the Maharaja is most competent to determine according to the customs and traditions of his house and in consonance with his own vital interests, for it would be intolerable if a ruler were not free to decide which among the ladies of his family is best fitted to take charge of an important office.

9. The firmness of the late Maharaja Tukaji Rao's character still leaves an impression on the administration of Indore. There can be no doubt that the Chief's orders are punctually obeyed wherever his authority reaches. Indore is not infamous for violent crime, though cattle-lifting is lamentably frequent in Malwa, nor is there any reason to suppose that the Courts are unjust and corrupt; the Public Works Department under a Native Engineer of the State has shown some activity in constructing roads towards the railway, and although the revenue demand is known to press too heavily in various parts of the Maharaja's dominions, and the whole system of revenue would be better for close examination and cautious revision, the State dues are collected without disturbance.

10. As an instance of the vigour of His Highness's action when his mind is made up, I may note the capture of the celebrated free-booter Tantia Bhil. This capture was effected, as every one knows, by a joint expedition organised, equipped, and sent out at Maharaja Holkar's request. But it is not so generally known that the Indore Durbar had led up to this crowning exploit by a series of well-planned measures all tending to the isolation of Tantia and to the diminution of his prestige in Indore territory. His family were removed from the border; his patrons were arrested and punished; and a powerful personage, whose influence extended over the region frequented by the outlaw, was sent into temporary exile. I must not forget, however, while giving the fullest credit and the greatest honour to the Durbar, to mention those by whom the capture was actually accomplished. The lance-shaft was Maharaja Holkar's, but the steel point was furnished by Sardar Bahadur Ishri Parshad and his gallant comrades of the Central India Horse and Bhopal Battalion, whose services have been cordially acknowledged.

Shortly after the close of the year under review the Darbar's men and the Khandwa Police succeeded in killing Bondria, who was Tantia's most formidable lieutenant, and in utterly dispersing his gang. This is another point scored by the Maharaja, and he has only to stamp out dacoity and cattle-lifting in Malwa in co-operation with Gwalior and other States in order to win for himself the reputation of being one of the most enterprising Chiefs in Central India.

11. His Highness was most anxious to receive Prince Albert Victor at Indore; but His Royal Highness's time was so fully taken up by other arrangements that he was unable to visit any part of Central India.

12. The two branches of DEWAS are directly connected with the Agent to the Governor General. The senior branch remains under superintendence, and the debts of the Raja are being gradually discharged. The junior branch manages its own affairs. The financial condition of the junior branch is not beyond criticism, but by the tact of the two separate Dewans the administration of both branches, which might easily be complicated owing to division of interests and partition of authority in towns, villages and outlying parganas, has been smoothly conducted. Dacoities have been heard of in the remote district of Alote, but elsewhere in Dewas life and property are fairly secure.

13. BHOPAL has been tranquil since December 1888, when the administration was changed, but the death of the Begum's husband, Maulvi Sadik Hassan, was a grievous blow to Her Highness. The ruler of this State, though still living behind the veil, takes a keen interest in public affairs, and she is ever ready to give ear to friendly advice. Her Minister, Munshi Imtiyaz Ali, is doing his best to introduce needful reforms. He is confronted by many difficulties in his efforts to revise the assessment of land revenue, which is well known to press heavily, for Bhopal is no exception to the rule that under the lax and slipshod system of revenue administration, which in Native States is carried on chiefly through *mustajirs* or contracting lessees, no regular and trustworthy record of data exists from which a sound conclusion regarding the proper share of the State can be arrived at. It will probably be found that a rough and summary revision, coupled with training indigenous agency to keep fairly accurate registers of cultivation and rent, is all that can be at present attempted with tolerable prospect of success.

14. The Begum has shown remarkable judgment and vigour in defending her borders against dacoits. Her Highness also deserves praise for her public spirit in extending the water-works of the Bhopal city, in keeping up the metalled roads confided to her, and in undertaking the construction of feeders to the Indian Midland Railway. With her usual loyalty she offered to place her military resources at the disposal of the Empire.

15. In regard to the minor Chiefships of the Bhopal Agency it may be noted that the Raja of Narsingarh, who had quarrelled with successive Dewans and mismanaged his affairs, died shortly after the close of the year 1889-90, leaving no son either of his body or formally adopted. The Rao of Khilchipur is unpleasantly conspicuous for indifference to the control over his troublesome Moghias, but otherwise Khilchipur is not badly governed, and the Rao is a man of considerable shrewdness and force of character. His neighbour, the Raja of Rajgarh, attempts to concentrate all work in his own hands, and the result is that he cannot cope with it, and that the real power is in the grasp of a favourite. The Nawab of Basoda, when not engaged in quarrelling with his neighbour of Mahomedgarh, devotes himself to making grand tours over Europe and the uttermost parts of Asia.

A difficulty with the Tonk authorities regarding the supply of grain from Seronj for the use of the Central India Horse is still unsettled.

16. Among the States of the BHOPAWAR AGENCY, Dhar is prominent for rank and wealth, but Dhar is rarely brought to notice except for the loyalty

and kindliness of its Chief. There are bickerings between the Durbar and the guaranteed Thakurs on the thorny subject of jurisdiction, and parts of the Maharaja's territory in the valley of the Narbada are not quite so carefully looked into as they might be. The death of the Maharani was a heavy loss to the Maharaja; but it is hoped that when His Highness shall have recovered his peace of mind, he will pay closer attention to affairs, and especially that he will restrain influential relatives from meddling and extravagant interference in the finances of the State.

17. The other States of Bhopawar derive most of their consequence from the number of Bhils by whom they are inhabited. In the course of my tour I met hundreds of Bhil headmen, and was glad to observe that they had no substantial causes of discontent. These people indeed only require to be treated with some sympathy and indulgence, and in one respect they are particularly tractable, since they have not yet learnt how to lie. But with the exception of Barwani, whose finances have been parsimoniously nursed, all the minor States suffer from impecuniosity. The credit of Jhabua has sunk so low that but for the exertions of Dewan Narain Rao Bhikaji money could hardly be raised to meet the current needs of Government. Ali Rajpur, which has been successfully managed by Thakur Jowan Singh of Jakhnoda, is burdened with nazarana payable to Government, and until this load is cleared away some caution must be exercised in entrusting the young Rana Vijay Singh with powers of administration. Jobat is gradually paying off the State debts from an exceedingly narrow income (less than ₹30,000), while the Rana secretly borrows money for the gratification of his personal whims, forgetting apparently that, before a ruler can be allowed to try his hand at governing others, he must first show some evidence of capacity for governing himself.

18. The Rana of Barwani, who is himself in merely tentative enjoyment of ruling powers, has found difficulty in working harmoniously with three Dewans in succession—Najaf Khan, Sham Narain, and Munshi Chandi Parshad. The last named Dewan was for some time the object of unscrupulous and vindictive attacks. In May 1889 he became entitled to pension, and he was anxious to retire; but it was not possible to accept his resignation until a responsible and impartial officer had investigated the numerous accusations brought against him. The enquiry was conducted by Lieutenant J. Ramsay, who officiated temporarily as Political Agent of Bhopawar, pending the arrival of Captain Meade from England, and the charges against Chandi Parshad were found by him to be either trivial or groundless. In the meanwhile the Rana had the good sense to accept my advice that he should endeavour to carry on his affairs in amicable co-operation with the Dewan, and accordingly I was in a position, after my tour in the Bhil Districts, to arrange matters to the contentment of all parties who had any real interest in Barwani. Chandi Parshad was allowed to apply for pension, and the Rana chose as his Dewan Madhorao Puar of the Bhopawar Agency Office.

19. In the Western Malwa Agency considerable tracts of territory belong to Maharajas Sindia and Holkar. In the other States, with the exception of Rutlam, a general condition of indebtedness is found. Some of these difficulties are inherited, but others are due to personal extravagance. Jaora still owes over 6 lakhs, and Sailana and Sitamau are heavily embarrassed. No occasion has been lost for endeavoring to persuade the Chiefs that insolvency is not compatible with good government. In one respect the times are undoubtedly hard, for opium has fallen, cultivators cannot obtain a remunerative price, and the land revenue is consequently shrinking; especially is this the case with Jaora. Another defect is the prevalence of cattle-lifting. I have explained elsewhere that this is in great measure due to the intermixture of jurisdictions, and there is no help for it except in advising and urging the Durbars to co-operate instead of mutually obstructing. Without such co-operation, no matter

how thorough and explicit rules and regulations may be, no result is or can be attained. The Chiefs are well aware that if, by reason of indifference and obstruction, crime should become intolerably rife, the alternative of organising an international Police under British supervision is within the region of practical politics. At present, however, I have no reason to complain of neglect of my warnings. Mr. Onraët, the Gwalior Inspector-General of Police, has worked with vigour and success, and the deputation of an Indore official to help him is an important step in the direction of improvement.

20. The Raja of Rutlam continues to maintain a high character for enlightenment. He takes an interest in education and looks closely into his own affairs. It is hoped that in his thirst for amelioration he may not be tempted to tax his people too heavily.

21. The attitude of the Mulhargarh Thakurs of Jaora is very contumacious. I met them on tour and explained to them that the orders of Government in regard to them were final; that they could not be recognised as *jagirdars* entitled to a fixed quit-rent, and that no course was open to them but to accept the moderate terms offered to them by the Nawab, unless, indeed, they were content to remain out of possession. They seemed disposed to yield, but apparently they have bound themselves into a sort of union with the unguaranteed Thakurs of Sanjit to extort more favourable conditions from the Durbar. They must be met by a firm *non possumus*.

22. REWA, though wide in area, is poor in pecuniary wealth; much of the best land has been alienated by priest-ridden Chiefs to spiritual advisers, and the late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh bequeathed to the British Government, as temporary managers of his country, quite an Augean stable of confusion and misrule. Much has been done to sweep away the litter. Revision of settlement is advancing, though here, as in Gwalior, the operations were at first somewhat needlessly elaborate, and the machinery for collecting revenue through the agency of "Mukaddams" or headmen would not work; there is an annual surplus of 3 lakhs, besides a reserve of 6 lakhs partly invested in Government paper; the coal mines of Umaria are at last beginning to yield a profitable royalty of more than ₹3,000 per mensem; privileged tenures have been examined and assessed with due regard to the interests of the State and to the rights of the holders; and lastly, the education of the Maharaja is quietly going forward, if not to the unqualified satisfaction of the Chandelin Maharani, at any rate with the good-will and approval of the leading men of the country. And even the Chandelin Maharani has abandoned her attitude of absolute defiance. She has rejoined her son, who has frequent access to her.

23. Of the smaller States of Baghelkhand, Nagode is badly administered Sohawal has an irritating quarrel with his powerful feudatory, the Thakur of Raigaon; and scarcely anything is ever heard of Maihar and Kothi except by way of appeals from the decision of embittered boundary disputes.

24. The politics of BUNDELKHAND are chiefly concerned with acrimonious boundary disputes, family quarrels, and claims of dependents to subsistence, varied now and then by grave outbursts of dacoity, such, for example, as the depredations committed by the gang of Sultan Singh, who, if not harboured in Orchha and Dattia, is often found plundering and ravaging in and near those territories. There are old and embittered controversies between the Maharaja of Samthar and his brother and son; between the Maharaja of Panna and his brother Lokpal Singh; between the Maharaja of Ajaigarh and a powerful scion of the ruling house; all of similar colour and complexion, harshness on one side, defiance on the other, and a total want of the spirit of mutual forbearance and kindly compromise. Charkhari is fairly managed, and the young Chief is in training for administrative work. Chhatarpur has chosen a schoolmaster for

his Dewan; and so far as experience has yet extended, it does not appear that the scholastic method of Government is adapted to a country where hard-headed and strong-armed dacoits abound. The tragedy at Alipura was most deplorable. It may be that this petty jagir is well rid of the turbulent Kachhwaha family whom the Rao professed to suspect of committing dacoity. The Rao, however, must have known that to send his men to the house of high-spirited Rajputs in quest of stolen goods was to invite a sanguinary affray. By the exercise of discretion the required object might have been attained without exposing these Rajputs to the alternative of dying with arms in their hands, or of submitting their families to the ignominy of a public search. The subsequent proceedings of the Rao were conducted so carelessly and inefficiently that to the present day it is uncertain whether the suspicion of criminality was well founded or not, and, as a natural result, the Rao himself is discredited by the imputation of unworthy motives.

25. Viewed as a whole Bundelkhand is rude, backward in civilization, and wanting in public spirit. Most of the jagirdars are poor; but the leading States—Orchha, Dattia, Samthar, and Panna—are rich enough to set an example of liberality. The Indian Midland Railway may perhaps inaugurate an era of progress. Kaniadhana, Alipura, the Chobi jagirdars, and the State of Kurwai, in the Bhopal Agency, have been, or will be, handsomely compensated for land taken up on account of this railway.

26. The Chiefs of the GOONA AGENCY are mere country squires, decorated with sounding titles and hampered with the traditions of lofty lineage, but involved for the most part in financial embarrassment resulting in slovenly administration, inefficiency of police, and frequency of crimes, such as cattle-lifting. The difficulty of the country and the proximity of the Rajputana frontier are also circumstances that make for insecurity. Raghugarh and Garha have acquired an unenviable notoriety for indebtedness, though the Chief of the former State is believed to have ample resources stowed away out of sight. He is now practically under some sort of supervision since he has been provided with a Dewan from the Agency; and measures are in progress for reducing the chaos of his finances to order, including negotiations with Gwalior for the mutual surrender of vexatious rates and cesses.

27. The most noteworthy occurrence in this Agency during 1889-90 was the trial of Deputy Inspector Fatehudin of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, who was accused of setting fire to a village while engaged in a search for dacoits and stolen property. The charges were not proved against Fatehudin, and there was not sufficient evidence to show what was the origin of the fire.

28. I wish it could be said that dacoity is in a fair way of disappearing from Central India. The vigorous steps taken by the Gwalior Durbar for repressing this crime have not been without result. Nawal Singh, a proclaimed outlaw of Mainpuri, in the North-West Provinces, has been slain and his band has been broken up. But Nimach has been the scene of more than one murderous outrage. Bhilsa of Gwalior is another centre of crime. The Bagris of Gwalior have been exceptionally troublesome in the petty neighbouring States of Kurwai and Mahomedgarh; the whole Isagarh Prant of Gwalior bears a black mark. Chhatarpur, Dattia, and Orchha in Bundelkhand are also discredited by dacoity, though I am aware that the Maharaja of Orchha has not spared pains to cope with it, and Dattia has at least shown readiness in surrendering offenders. The Bhopawar Agency is always troubled with the disorderly behaviour of half savage Bhils who collect together in small bands, pounce on travelling traders or lift the cattle of their enemies, and then disappear into the jungles. There is, moreover, a deplorable amount of cattle-lifting throughout the Bhopal and Western Malwa Agencies. But if any one will take the trouble to examine a large map of Central India, and mark how

jurisdictions are intermixed, he will be surprised, not that dacoities are frequently committed by small gangs of professional criminals, uncivilized Bhils, Wilayati desperadoes, and discontented Rajputs, but that peace and security are at all possible amid the conflict of authorities and in conditions which are so favourable to the escape of offenders. Thus much, however, has at least been gained. The States no longer persist in concealing crimes; reports of dacoities are much more punctually and regularly submitted, and most of the States have agreed to the adoption of rules framed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie of Bhopal for facilitating mutual action, pursuit of offenders from one jurisdiction into another, and for the rapid surrender of the accused. Gwalior is no longer disgraced by the plundering expeditions of formidable bodies of men such as those lately headed by Mohunlal, Chattra, and Mihrban Singh.

29. A measure continuously and rigorously enforced by the Central India Agency is the deportation of mischievous Wilayatis whose character is bad, and who are wandering without regular means of subsistence. There has been much exaggeration of the misdeeds of this class of men. But no one doubts or denies that ill-paid Pathan sepoys or bullies in the employ of States, noblemen, and traders are often found among gangs of robbers, and hence every endeavour is made to get rid of them. States have been warned of the heavy responsibility which they incur by retaining such men in their service. Guaranteed Thakurs, who are under the immediate orders of the political authorities, are called to account for every Wilayati discovered among them; and it has been insisted that when private persons choose to engage Wilayatis, the masters must be required to undertake personal responsibility for their servants.

30. I have never missed an opportunity of impressing upon the States, and especially upon Gwalior, my conviction that much of the worst and most dangerous form of dacoity is due to agrarian disputes, to the maltreatment of proud and impoverished Rajputs, and to disregard for the privileges and sensibilities of the natural leaders of the people. I have urged that this evil cannot be cured by repression alone; that repression must go hand in hand with conciliation, and that it might even be worth while to convert marauders into protectors of the tracts in which they have influence by the grant of lands on favourable terms or of liberal allowances.

31. The PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT has been reduced to apparent insignificance by the transfer of metalled roads to Gwalior, Bhopal, and Rewa, and of the Mhow Division (including water-works) to Bombay; but there is in reality much to be done, not only in maintaining important lines of communication, such as the Agra and Bombay, Nimach and Mhow, Nowgong and Sutna roads, and in designing and executing projects within territories which are too intermixed or too impoverished to be treated on the footing of the larger States, but also, still more perhaps, in inspecting the work done on behalf of the Imperial Government by those larger States, and in advising the States that are capable of executing their own projects as to the direction in which their efforts may be most usefully exerted. The policy of handing over some lines of road to the more important States has hitherto been justified by the results, and Gwalior, Bhopal, and Rewa may all be recognised as entitled to credit for the manner in which the trust confided to them has been discharged. It is possible that other States may in course of time be induced to see that inability to provide effectually for the maintenance of routes within their territory which are needed for the purposes of the Empire is a confession of inferiority. While States in Rajputana and some of the leading Chiefs of Central India are proud of co-operating with the Imperial Government, there is no apparent reason why Indore, Dhar, Jaora, Rutlam, and the more wealthy among the Bundelas should lag behind in the race for distinction. But, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that there are many parts of the country where the interlacing

of jurisdictions is such that anything short of Imperial action extending over all the jurisdictions is impracticable if the roads are to be kept up at all.

32. After an experience extending over two years, I am happy to be able to give a fairly encouraging account of the Central India Chiefs, whose faults and failings have been exaggerated. Among more than seventy Rulers and crowds of petty Chieftains there must needs be some who are bad, and many who are indifferent; but of the main body of them I can say that I have found them generally anxious for the welfare of their subjects, seldom capable of wilfully doing injustice, and often ready to introduce such measures of amelioration as are within their limited means, and are not incompatible with the preservation of their ancient traditions and usages. The greatest blot which I perceive is the indebtedness pervading the higher classes of the community. For the peasant, whose rent is taken before his crops are cut, and who has to borrow at exorbitant interest from the village money-lenders, the deepest commiseration must be felt; pity is thrown away on the opium merchant whose difficulties are caused by gambling with time-bargains, but what can be said of the Raja, or Nawab, or Thakur who talks of his *honour* ("abru") while the Central India Agency is harassed by the importunities of his dunning creditors? Until public sentiment on this subject undergoes a radical change, until it is realised that hopeless insolvency arising from extravagance is an indelible disgrace, compared with which the inability to endow a marriageable daughter is a mere trifle, there is small hope of social regeneration—small hope indeed from sumptuary regulations which no one can enforce. But when all is told, I am not prepared to assert that the general condition of the people of Central India is less happy and comfortable than it is in many districts of British India. Paradoxical as the statement may appear, it has often occurred to me that the average well-being of the lower classes of an Indian community may perhaps be in inverse proportion to the efficiency of the Government. In a country where early marriages are almost a religious duty, and where natural checks on the growth of population have been either removed or mitigated, the tendency is to multiply up to the margin of bare subsistence. On the other hand, in a country already emptied in the so called "time of trouble" and not re-filled, owing to the want of confidence in the intentions of rulers, each cultivator is a precious possession, and the very paucity of the people, reinforced by threats of emigration, is a substantial guarantee against grinding oppression. It must be admitted that in theory most land in Central India is excessively taxed, and that if the Chiefs were wise they would sacrifice present revenue, in the sure hope of immense returns in the near future, by combining general and immediate reductions of assessment with the offer of liberal terms for bringing waste land into cultivation. But in practice the Central Indian Chief is a very tolerable landlord, and what with laxity of administration, pliability of officials, and recourse to all sorts of shifts, evasions, and concealments, the Central Indian zemindar manages to keep himself up to a decent pitch of ease and prosperity. I cannot otherwise account for the compact and well-stocked villages which I have everywhere seen, for the careful tillage of the soil where circumstances are favourable, and for the rarity of complaints. Disappointed suitors are sometimes heard to say that justice is dead, and that even her daughters, locally known as *riayat* (influence) and *rishwat* (bribery) have been solicited in vain. Remonstrances are now and then received from Thakurs and country gentlemen whose privileges are slighted by unsympathetic Mahrattas, and who are thus occasionally converted into most desperate and dangerous marauders. But I never hear of wholesale emigration into British territory, nor of numerous villages deserted and in ruins, nor of anything that betokens despair among the peasantry. Perhaps some parts of Gwalior may be an exception to this rule, but the Gwalior Durbar is patiently endeavouring to apply a

remedy by revising demands which, in the declining years of the late Maharaja Jyaji Rao Sindia, were immoderately raised.

33. In the matter of national education indeed the darkness is Cimmerian. There are fairly good schools in Dhar, Rutlam, Rewa, Chhatarpur, and Charkhari. Indore also has a high school, and some advance has lately been made in Gwalior under the influence of Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmad, Member of Council. In Central India, however, taken as a whole, primary education is neglected; grants-in-aid of village teachers are scarcely ever brought to notice. Even the Daly College at Indore and the Rajkumar College at Nowgong are poorly supported and feebly frequented. The Nawab of Jaora, Mian Yasin Mahomed Khan of Bhopal, the Thakurs of Jakhnoda and Piploda, and several gentlemen in the agencies of Western Malwa and Bhopawar, have earned praise by taking advantage of the education offered at Indore; and the Political Agents in both these agencies have exerted their influence most usefully in this direction. There are no representatives of Sindia or Holkar at the Daly College, and there is nothing except boarding-houses unoccupied by Indore or Gwalior boys to show that these great and powerful States feel the faintest interest in the training and instruction of the young men of the governing classes.

34. Among miscellaneous matters the following may be mentioned:—

In the Mhow cantonment a water-rate, calculated at 7 per cent. on the annual value of immoveable property, has been introduced. The cantonment establishments have been revised and expenditure reduced. Proposals for the revision of the octroi schedule were brought forward and were under the consideration of the Government when the year closed. Situated within foreign territory, and possessed of no local manufactures, the Mhow cantonment has scarcely any through trade. The mercantile community simply cater for the requirements of the garrison. The duties of the Committee were efficiently performed, and the cantonment owes much to the energy and attention devoted to its affairs by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding the District.

35. The Nowgong cantonment is financially prosperous. Arrangements were made in the course of the year for the substitution of octroi duties for the old weighment tax.

36. The inefficiency of the Nimach Police attracted notice. Two serious affrays between the police and armed dacoits within the limits of cantonments were reported. The force has since been reorganised, inefficient men having been weeded out, and the purchase of fowling-pieces for the better arming of the night patrols has been sanctioned.

37. The administrative connection of the Central India Agency with the police of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been cut off by order of the Government. The Agency continues, however, to control judicially and magisterially the portion of the line within its limits. The passage of Wilayatis over this line is carefully watched, and the arrival of persons of this class is immediately communicated to the authorities within whose territories they alight.

38. The question of organising police and distributing magisterial jurisdiction over Native portions of the Indian Midland Railway, which has been pending since the autumn of 1888, was still unsettled at the end of the year under review.

F. HENVEY,

Agent to the Governor General
for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 5th May 1890.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1889-90.

GENERAL.

1. The rainfall, 27·22 inches, was below the average, and there was no rain after the end of August. The *kharif* crop was fair, but the *rabi* suffered a good deal in Northern and Eastern Gwalior. In Malwa the crops were generally good. The public health was good throughout the year, and there was no epidemic disease.

2. Mr. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor General, visited Gwalior on tour in October 1889, and again in March 1890.

I was in camp for forty-seven days during November, December, and February, and visited the Gwalior Districts of Bhind, Tavargarh, Sikarwari, and Savalgar, and the Kaniadhana State. I also visited Goona during July 1889 to hold a Sessions trial.

POLITICAL.

3. The general condition of the Gwalior State has been good throughout the year; there has been a considerable decrease in violent crime, and the peace of the State has been undisturbed. The administration has, on the whole, been well conducted by the Council of Regency, and fair progress has been attained in each department.

4. In the small State of Kaniadhana, which was placed under the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior in February 1888, I am sorry to say affairs have not been prospering. The Raja has been misguided by some intriguers of bad character, and but little attention has been paid to the administration; debts have increased; there has been a good deal of dacoity, and several of the Thakurs, relatives of the Chief, have become discontented, some of them having gone so far as to openly oppose their Chief. The Raja visited the Agent to the Governor General at Gwalior in March 1890, and promised to pay more attention to the management of his State, and at the request of the Raja the services of one of the clerks of the Residency Office were placed temporarily at his disposal, with a view to restoring order, and adjusting the accounts which are in some confusion.

5. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has enjoyed good health, and has made steady progress in his studies. The Maharaja has resided at Gwalior throughout the year with his mother, the Maharani Regent, who pays the closest attention to all matters connected with the health, comfort, and education of the Maharaja. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone was appointed tutor to His Highness, and assumed charge of his duties on the 21st February 1890. The relations between the Maharaja and his tutor are of the most cordial nature, and there can be no doubt of the benefits which His Highness will derive from Mr. Johnstone's teaching.

6. The Council of Regency suffered a severe loss by the death, on 6th August 1889, of Rao Bahadur Ramchander Vithal, Secretary to the Council,

Raghunath Rao Yádav, Subah of Shahjáhanpur in Malwa, was selected by the President and Members of the Council for the post of Secretary, and joined his appointment on the 26th September 1889.

7. Srinivás Rao, Chief Justice, died at Bombay on the 13th December 1889; he was an able, conscientious, and hard-working official, to whose labours are due the reforms which, during the past three years, have been introduced into the administration of justice in the Gwalior State.

8. Munshi Sohan Lal, Subah of Nimach, was selected by the President and Members of the Council to succeed Srinivás Rao as Chief Justice on probation, and this gentleman assumed charge of his duties on 18th February 1890. Govind Rao Tullu, B.A., LL.B., Prant Judge of Gwalior, conducted the duties of Chief Justice with much ability during the illness of Srinivás Rao in September, and until the appointment of Munshi Sohan Lal.

9. During the year the Council of Regency held their meetings, usually twice a week, and disposed of a large amount of administrative work; the President of the Council, Bapu Sahib Jadow, and all the members have devoted themselves to their duties, and were punctual in their attendance at the meetings of the Council.

10. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the Survey and Settlement Department of the State. In three zillahs of the Gwalior Prant, Mahomed Kasim Khan, Settlement Commissioner, completed the survey of 327 villages, covering an area of 5,76,422 bigahs; the settlement of one Pargana, Nurabad, was effected; the work was examined and reported on by a Committee appointed by the President, and the settlement was finally approved and sanctioned by the Council of Regency. The total cost of Settlement operations during the year was ₹1,27,050.

On the receipt of reports from the Subahs of Districts of the difficulty experienced in realizing the revenue in certain over-assessed villages, the Council of Regency, after a careful examination, sanctioned the remission of ₹86,955 in the revenue demand of 495 villages.

The Council of Regency having applied for assistance from the Government of India in measures proposed for the survey and settlement of nine districts of the Gwalior State, Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, visited Gwalior in January 1890, and in consultation with the President of the Council of Regency and the Member in charge of the Revenue Department, drew up a scheme for the introduction of an improved system of survey and record by village patwaris, and proposed that the districts should be summarily settled for a short term, and that during this period the patwaris should be organized and trained so as to enable them to supply the records and maps necessary to carry out the future revenue administration. The Council of Regency have wisely accepted the advice so kindly offered, and have adopted Sir Edward Buck's scheme in its entirety. Application has been made for the services—

(1) of an officer specially recommended by Sir Edward Buck to train and organize the patwari establishment;

(2) of a Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces to assist in the summary settlement of the nine districts;

and there is every reason to hope that this important measure will be taken in hand during the present year.

11. The tabular Statement No. 1* gives the financial condition of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June 1889. In compliance with the

* Not printed, as being quite unintelligible to any one not acquainted with local terms and the Mahratta system of accounts.

desire of the Government of India, the Council of Regency now supplies a quarterly progress statement of revenue and expenditure, which is forwarded through my office to the Agent to the Governor General.

12. The Council of Regency offered to place at the disposal of the Government of India, for purposes of Imperial defence, a force of two regiments (1,200 sabres) of cavalry, and a transport train of 500 ponies. This loyal offer, which was made by the Council in the name of His Highness the Maharaja, was duly acknowledged and accepted by the Government of India. The organization of the two regiments of cavalry has been commenced, and considerable progress has already been made in the drill, discipline, and armament of the force. Captain Masters, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, was appointed Inspecting Officer in October 1889, and in consultation with the military officers of Sindhia's army, has supervised the arrangements now being undertaken.

13. The tabular Statements A and B, attached, contain particulars of civil and criminal cases disposed of by the Resident during the year.

Judicial.

In the Gwalior State there are altogether 166 officials exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the tabular Statements Nos. 2 and 3, attached, give the details of the work done by the various Courts of the State during the year.

Police.

14. *Gwalior State.*—Progress has been made in the reorganization of the Police, and much credit is due to Mr. Onraët, Inspector General, for the manner in which he devoted himself to his duties, and for the considerable measure of success he has attained in improving the condition of the Police, and arranging for the distribution, discipline, and control of the force. The pay of the lowest grade of constables has been increased from R5 to R6, and while the establishment, which numbered 11,667, and cost the State R9,00,147, has been reduced to 9,587, costing R8,88,724; the general efficiency of the Police has been greatly improved. Useful rules have been introduced for the supply of clothing and accoutrements, and for providing a pension fund for members of the Police force who are obliged by age or ill-health to retire from service.

Subahs of zillahs have been invested by the Council of Regency with powers of control over the Police in their districts, and have been held responsible for the preservation of order and the suppression of crime.

Dacoity and other serious Crime.

15. Although violent crime is still very rife in many parts of the Gwalior State, it is satisfactory to note that the number of cases of dacoity reported during the year under report is considerably less than last year, the figures being 58 as compared with 141; cattle-lifting and highway robbery were prevalent in Malwa, and in the Isagarh Prant, 102 cases being reported during the year as compared with 140 in 1888-89. The districts of Bhander, Tavargarh, and Bhind, which suffered most from dacoity in past years, were singularly free from this crime during the year under report; this result is due, in the first place, to the energetic measures taken by the Durbar for the suppression of the gangs of dacoits under Mohan Lal and Nawal Singh, and the pacification of the followers, to the number of 120, of Mihrban Singh; and, secondly, to the good management of the Subahs, who by the exercise of vigilance, tact, and firmness have kept their districts in good order.

Allusion was made in the last year's report to the successful operations conducted by the Gwalior Police under Mr. Onraët against the dacoits belong-

ing to the gang of Mohan Lal. Forty-nine out of fifty-eight members of this gang were accounted for, and of these, 13 ringleaders were surrendered to the Magistrate of Agra for complicity in the Mahomedpur dacoity; they were all convicted, 10 being sentenced to transportation for life, and 3 to various terms of imprisonment.

On 12th March 1890 the Gwalior Police made a successful attack on the gang of dacoits under the leadership of Nawal Singh, the notorious outlaw of the Mainpuri district, for whose capture rewards had been offered by the North-Western Provinces Government and by the Gwalior Durbar. Nawal Singh was killed in the encounter, as were also two of his followers, named Kundan and Ganesha; three others of the same gang have since been captured and surrendered to the Magistrate of Etawah for trial.

In Malwa, Mr. Onraët has taken effective measures for putting an end to the crime of cattle-lifting which, during the cold weather, had assumed alarming proportions in the districts of Gwalior bordering on the Bhopal and Indore States. In the neighbourhood of the Kali Sindh river numbers of stolen cattle have been recovered, and many of the principal offenders have been arrested, while efficient arrangements have been made for guarding the border, and watching the fords of rivers.

The rules framed by Colonel Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent in Bhopal, for facilitating the pursuit and arrest of criminals escaping from one State into another, were accepted by the Gwalior Durbar, and orders have been issued by the Council of Regency for their enforcement in the districts bordering on other Native States.

16. *Kaniadhana.*—Three cases of dacoity were reported as having occurred in Kaniadhana during the year. Only one of these cases (*viz.*, the dacoity at Mundra) was successfully traced; 15 persons were arrested by the Lalitpur Police, and of these 6 were convicted in the Court of the Resident at Gwalior, and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Educational.

17. *Gwalior.*—The number of schools in the State has increased from 108 last year to 127.

The Lashkar High School has been raised to the status of a college, and has been affiliated to the Allahabad University. There are besides one High School, 18 Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 24 Upper-primary Schools, 83 Lower-primary, and 2 Aided Schools.

The number of teachers has been increased from 232 to 287, and students have increased from 5,432 to 7,821.

Sixty candidates from various schools in the Gwalior State presented themselves during the year for examination, *viz.*:—

21 for the Entrance Examination.

25 „ „ Middle Anglo-vernaculars.

14 „ „ Sanskrit.

The results of these examinations are not yet known.

The Budget grant for the Education Department was R1,06,755.

Public Works.

18. *Gwalior.*—This department has been well administered by Mr. Harris, the Engineer in charge.

The allotment for the year was ₹15,50,000. The State financial year commences on 5th June, and during the eight months under review Mr. Harris shows the following expenditure:—

	₹	a.	p.
Gwalior Division	2,47,469	0	9
Chambal „	1,45,990	1	5
Goona „	85,079	15	2
Malwa „	1,76,234	1	4
TOTAL .	6,54,772	2	8

The amount expended is considerably less than the Budget grant, but Mr. Harris expects that the last four months of the current year, which are those in which most work is done, will bring the total expenditure up to ₹14,00,000.

The following are the chief works in progress or completed during the year:—

(*1*) *Victoria College*—Started in October 1887. Estimate ₹3,80,000; expended up to date ₹2,70,000 of which ₹58,000 was spent during the year.

(*2*) *Memorial Hospital*—Estimate ₹3,22,365. Work has only lately been commenced; but a good start has been made. Plans and estimates only recently passed.

(*3*) *Havalat in Lashkar*—Completed.

	₹	
Estimate	64,881	
Expenditure	61,000	(final cost).

(*4*) *Kheria dam-reservoir and escape*—Completed.

	₹
Estimate	66,000
Expenditure	55,000

(*5*) *Barracks at Ambah*—Approaching completion.

	₹
Estimate	1,31,513
Expenditure	95,000

(*6*) *Jail at Ambah*—Completed.

	₹
Estimate	39,811
Expenditure	36,100

(*7*) *2nd Section—Morar-Sheopur Road*—

	₹
Estimate	1,77,147
Expenditure	1,70,100

The work on this road has been badly done, but steps are being taken to remedy it; the estimate will probably be exceeded by ₹10,000.

(*8*) *Amba-Morena Road*—Open for traffic.

	₹
Estimate	1,01,839
Expenditure	82,300

(*9*) *Karehra Barracks*—Nearly completed.

	₹
Estimate	1,11,484
Expenditure	78,000

(*10*) *Bridge over Mhowar river—Jhansi-Sipri Road.*

	₹
Estimate	71,237
Expenditure	1,120

(*11*) *Bhairongarh Jail*—Completed.

	₹
Estimate	1,37,372
Expenditure	1,13,200

(*12*) *Mandisor Jail*—

	₹
Estimate	45,033
Expenditure	24,500

No work during the year, owing to failure of contractors.

(*13*) *Shajapur Dispensary*—In progress.

	₹
Estimate	19,526
Expenditure	7,000

(*14*) *Kachrod Dispensary*—In progress.

	₹
Estimate	19,526
Expenditure	4,300

(*15*) *Agar-Sarangpur Road*—In progress.

	₹
Estimate	1,97,789
Expenditure	1,08,400

(*16*) *Ranija-Kachrod Road.*

	₹
Estimate	1,91,240
Expenditure	47,000

Work stopped owing to alteration of alignment.

(*17*) *Bridge over Arâkhâl and Causeways over Sakhia and Lâlkunda Nullahs*—

	₹
Estimate	45,138
Expenditure	8,550

(*18*) *Repairs and up-keep of Roads taken over from Government, about 600 miles.*

The Agra-Bombay road is in good order from the Chambal to Nurabad; from Nurabad to Gwalior it is in very bad order; from Gwalior to Mohona 5 miles are bad; from Mohona to Sipri and on to Goona and the Parbati the road is in good order.

Gwalior-Etawa Road—59 miles. Of these 8 miles are in bad order, rest of the road good.

Gwalior-Jhansi Road—33 miles. In fair order, with exception of 5 miles which are rough.

Sipri-Jhansi Road—43 miles. A good deal of this road is in bad order, owing to failure of rain during consolidation.

All the roads in Malwa are reported in good order.

	₹
Estimated expenditure on all roads	1,80,000
Actual expenditure during year	97,578

During the year, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, left the State for employment in Ulwar, and Mr. A. H. Lowry resigned.

Boundaries.

19. Two boundary disputes were settled during the year, *viz.*:—

(*1*) Nadi-ka-gaon (Gwalior) *versus* Ghosai (Kerowli), an old standing dispute, settled by Lieutenant Spence, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

(*2*) Tora (Gwalior) *versus* Toria (Datia) settled by Lieutenant Kaye, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

MEDICAL.

20. The report on the Agency and Dispensaries in Northern Gwalior, by Surgeon-Major Crofts, Residency Surgeon and Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, has already been submitted to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. Eight cases of railway accident were reported during the year on the Indian Midland Railway within Gwalior limits; five persons were killed and two injured.

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR,
Resident, Gwalior.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY,
The 15th April 1890.

CHAPTER II.

INDORE.

Memorandum of the administration of the Indore State for 1889-90.

As the Indore official year, Fasli 1299, has yet to close, the annual report giving statistics and other details, which the Durbar has every year to submit to His Highness the Maharaja, will not be ready for some time to come. I will therefore content myself with mentioning in this memorandum only a few facts and events.

Rainfall and Crops.

There was scanty rain this year also. It may be stated as ranging between 28 and 30 inches, the normal fall being, as stated previously, about 36 inches. The *kharif* crop was everywhere satisfactory. The *rabi* crop was also satisfactory, excepting in the Rampura district, where wheat is reported to have suffered. The prices of food-grains were upon the whole lower this year than the year previous.

Public Tranquillity.

In my last year's report I stated that strenuous efforts were being made to effect the capture of Tantia and his lieutenant Bondria, the well-known disturbers of the public peace both in Durbar and British Nimar. It is with pleasure I record the capture of both this year. Tantia was captured with one follower about the commencement of the year, on 11th August 1889, by Sardar Bahadur Risaldar-Major Ishri Parshad, C.I.E., and about the end of the year, 23rd April 1890, Bondria was wounded and killed with some of his associates by Lieutenant Mahomed Ashraf of the Durbar Police force. A detailed narrative of Tantia's capture was submitted on 21st September 1889, which clearly showed that the capture was solely due to the skilful arrrangements of Risaldar-Major Ishri Parshad, based on information he received from detective Ganpat, an old harbourer of Tantia, residing in the village of Baner under Barud.

The destruction of Bondria and part of his gang was solely due to the promptitude and bravery of Lieutenant Mahomed Ashraf, who acted upon the information given to him by two convict detectives, Mangu Bhil and Soma Banjara. These detectives had been sentenced to imprisonment by the Zillah Judge of Nimar for harbouring and aiding dacoits, but they were released on bail in August last and made over to Mahomed Ashraf by the orders of the Durbar on their promising to assist him. These detectives sent information to Mahomed Ashraf on 21st April last that Bondria and his associates were seen in the jungle of Sapatia near Marugad on the Durbar borders. Mahomed Ashraf, with a party composed partly of his own men and partly of the British Nimar Police, proceeded to the jungle and came upon the dacoits on the morning of the 23rd April. On seeing the dacoits he told them to lay down their arms. They answered him by a volley. He then opened fire upon them with the result that—

Bondria himself, Onkaria senior, Onkaria junior, and Zalam were mortally wounded. One Balia Bhil was also severely wounded, and one Gendi, wife of Bondria's brother, Lachmania, was slightly wounded.

Gendi has always been reported to have been as active a member of Bondria's gang as any of its male members. Bondria's brother, Lachmania, is reported to have been wounded, but he has not been captured, nor has his

corpse been found. When the conflict was over, Mahomed Ashraf found that, except Bondria and Balia and Gendi, all the others were dead. Bondria died soon afterwards, but not before he confessed to his name. The corpses of Bondria and Onkaria senior were successfully identified before the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa, and Gendi is said to have deposed to the identity of the other corpses brought to Khandwa before the Police Superintendent. Gold and silver ornaments of the value of ₹1,300 and several arms were found with the dacoits. These successful operations will, it is hoped, considerably check dacoity in Nimar.

The Police.

There has been no change in the number and cost of the Police. The number is 4,337 as before, and the annual cost is ₹5,12,417.

Some attempt has been made this year to weed out inefficient hands. Fifty-two men have been pensioned, and 17 have been compelled to retire on gratuities.

The district of Nimawar, which had been heretofore included for police purposes in the Nimar district, has been from this year separated from it; and an independent officer and establishment communicating direct with the Chief of the Police has been placed at Nimawar. He has been also granted control over the village watchmen. The Police returns show considerable decrease of crime in this district.

No serious crime has been committed by any members of the Moghia tribe. Efforts continue to reclaim them. The colony at Surajpura near Tarana is progressing well. Attempts are being made to settle Moghias in Narayangad and Jagoti by giving them lands and takavi. The Sondhia tribe, though much more settled in their habits than the Moghias, seems still addicted to the crime of cattle-lifting. There are peculiar facilities in Malwa for the commission of this crime, and peculiar difficulties in bringing it home to the perpetrators.

Revenue and Finance.

A revised land revenue settlement is being introduced in the mahals of the Nimar district, marginally noted, a total remission of ₹68,321 being made in the gross revenue demand.

1. Khargon.	4. Balakwada.	7. Barud.
2. Mahamadpur.	5. Sanawad.	8. Mardana.
3. Un.	6. Khudgaon.	9. Amlatha.

Nearly one-half of the remission is on account of the Hal Fala and the Karja Chukoti cesses, and the other half on account of reduction in the Land Tax proper. The total remission amounts to one-sixth of the gross revenue demand.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced this year in the collection of the land revenue, mainly owing to an unprecedented fall in the price of opium and the consequent depression in trade. In Malwa, it is said, "the ryots live on grain and pay on opium." But opium at present is a drug in the market, while money is very tight. Opium has been losing ground these ten years, and its future therefore requires serious attention.

Efforts have not been slackened to check opium smuggling.

Public Works Department.

The useful Public Works which His Highness has liberally sanctioned are making satisfactory progress under the talented Engineer, Mr. Oke, and his staff.

Road from Panth Pimplia to Bhanpura (a distance of 67 miles). At the commencement of the year 40 miles of earthwork was done. This year 67 masonry drains and culverts were constructed in this 40 miles length at a cost of ₹7,000, whilst the earthwork was further extended to 7 miles. Metal will be spread during the coming rains.

The Sanawad-Khargon Road.—The earthwork of this road was completed last year. All the drains and culverts, numbering over a hundred, have been constructed this year at a cost of R42,160. Muram will be spread and rolled this rainy season. I have already said that this line of road passes through British Nimar in two places, a total length of 12 miles, and that it would be useful to complete this portion.

There is, I understand, heavy traffic along this line. The road may ultimately have to be metalled, for a muram road easily gets out of order under heavy traffic.

Indore-Dipalpur Road.—In certain places this road was impassable during the rains, owing to the want of a few drains and culverts. These were constructed this year at a cost of about R4,000. This outlay, though small, has made the road passable during the rains.

Shirpur Tank.—The repairs of the tank undertaken in May last are approaching completion. The pitching work will be completed by the end of May to the height of 15 feet from the edge of the water.

Pipes have been laid from the tank to the city, and a filter-tank half-way between Shirpur and the city is being constructed at a cost of R23,000. The filter works will be completed by the end of June. The total cost of the Shirpur works will be R1,81,000. I have already stated that the previous water-supply to the city was about 6 gallons per head, which has now doubled.

The additions sanctioned last year to the Indore High School and the Jail will be completed by the end of May.

Two important works in the city have been sanctioned this year. The construction of public offices and the widening of the Krishnapura masonry bridge, the sanctioned estimate for the former being R1,09,700, and for the latter R40,315. The public offices building will be 245 feet long and 89 feet wide, and will have two stories.

The bridge was only 19 feet wide between the parapets. This width will now be increased to 31 feet, including two footpaths of 4 feet each, with a carriage-way of 23 feet clear. This work will be completed up to springing level by the 5th of June. The archwork will be completed in the month of August next.

Public Instruction.

The number of schools and the cost of education to the State continue the same as last year. Twelve students from the English High School have appeared at the Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta and the Allahabad Universities. The result of the examinations is not yet known.

The study of Natural Science has been newly introduced in the High School. His Highness has sanctioned a sum of R1,200 for the necessary apparatus for this purpose.

His Highness has also sanctioned R8,000 for building a girls' school.

A matriculated student has been sent to serve as apprentice in the Forest Department of the Central Provinces for one year. It is intended to send him after this period is over to the Forest School at Dehra Dun.

Medical Department.

The number of dispensaries in the State continues the same as last year. It may be mentioned that, in addition to these dispensaries, Vaidyas are employed in the mahals to administer Native medicines.

The Inspecting Surgeon, Mr. D. A. Patwardhan, L.M.S., made this year a long tour through the mahals of Nimar and Indore. The sick and the ailing flocked to him wherever he went.

Postal Department.

The subject of reforms in the postal arrangements of the State is under consideration.

It has been pointed out that the State Post Office returns 1 in every 5 of the bearing articles undelivered to the Imperial Post Office. Attempts are being made to reduce this percentage, but the Superintendent of the State Postal Department explains: 1stly, that some of the bearing articles are sent by the Imperial Post Office by oversight to the State Post Office, which are not really for delivery in this State; 2ndly, not a few are sent to the State Post Office for trial delivery, that is, they are so sent when the addressees are not found outside Indore territory, and there is some reason to believe that they may be found in Indore territory; and 3rdly, in places where there are both Imperial and State deliveries like Indore, Burwai, Mehidpur, Mandleshwar, and Choral, letters first attempted to be delivered by the Imperial Post Office without success are again sent to the State Post Office for delivery if possible. Most of these articles have necessarily to be returned.

These are some reasons why the percentage of bearing articles returned undelivered looks so high as 1 in 5.

The Superintendent also explains that in British territory if 1 in 10 articles is returned undelivered, the fact is not regarded as blameable.

It is some satisfaction to find that the amount of the claim bill monthly received from the Imperial Post Office appears increasing.

There is little worth mention in this memorandum in respect to the other departments of the State.

VINAYAK J. KIRTANE,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

Durbar Office,
Indore, the 14th May 1890.

CHAPTER III.

DEWAS.

Memorandum on the administration of the Dewas State, Senior Branch, for the year ending on the 31st March 1890.

General Remarks.

1. The Agent to the Governor General for Central India honoured Dewas with a visit on the 7th January 1890, in the course of his tour. He arrived here on the morning of the 7th and left on the morning of the 9th. The usual ceremonials were observed on the occasion. During his stay here the Agent to the Governor General was pleased to inspect the jails of both the branches, the buildings under construction for the dispensary, and the school.

2. The division of the city of Sarangpur between the senior and junior branches of the Dewas State, commenced in the previous year, was actually carried out in September 1889.

3. In December 1889 the survey of the Kasba (revenue-paying land around the city) of Sarangpur was taken in hand. More than half the work had been completed when the year closed, and as soon as the whole survey is finished the division of the Kasba will also be taken up.

4. A telegraph office was opened at Sarangpur in July 1889, tentatively for one year.

5. The construction of the new metalled road between Agar and Sarangpur was taken in hand by the Gwalior Durbar. About three miles of this road pass through the territory of Dewas, senior branch.

6. The Superintendent went on tour in the Alote pargana at about the close of February 1890. The Superintendent inspected all the villages of the pargana and returned to Dewas on the 24th March.

Education.

7. The Educational Department is common to both the branches of the Dewas State. The number of schools maintained by both the States is twenty, with an attendance of 922 scholars. Two new schools were opened in the year, at the villages of Nagda and Kasari, within the territory of the senior branch. These were started by the villagers themselves at their own cost, in the hope of obtaining pecuniary aid from the State. It has been found possible to give some aid to them out of village expenses.

8. Three students from the Dewas English school appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. All of them passed—two in the second division and one in the third.

9. The construction of a suitable building for the school at Dewas was taken in hand in the year under review, and more than half the work had been completed when the year closed. The cost of this building is to be borne by the junior branch exclusively.

Medical Department.

10. This department is also common to both the branches of the State. In the year 1889 18,030 patients were treated at the dispensaries at Dewas, Alote, and Sarangpur. Fifty-two major and 627 minor operations were performed. Four hundred and eighty-five children were vaccinated throughout the territory: 428 of the vaccinations were successful.

11. The construction of a suitable building for the Dewas dispensary was begun in the year under review, and more than half the work had been finished by March 31st. The cost of this building is to be borne exclusively by the senior branch.

Jail.

12. The accommodation at the Dewas City Jail being found to be insufficient an additional ward was constructed in the year under review.

13. The number of prisoners at the Dewas City Jail on the 31st March 1890 was 23.

Police.

14. All the villages included in the Raghogarh Tappa of the Dewas pargana, with one exception, were, at the commencement of the year, without chaukidars or village watchmen. In the year under review chaukidars were appointed at six villages, and waste land was given to them for maintenance under the usual conditions. Similarly, in 13 villages of the Alote pargana, which were found to be without chaukidars, orders were issued to the *Kamasdar* to make these appointments without further delay. These orders have been partly carried out, and all the remaining appointments will be made shortly.

15. In the course of his tour the Superintendent personally warned the headmen of each and every village of the Alote pargana that they would be held responsible for crimes committed within the limits of their villages.

16. No mail robbery was committed within the year. On the 27th February three persons attempted to rob a cart passing over the Sehore-Ashta road, at a distance of only a mile from the Dewas city. Timely assistance rescued the cart, but the offenders escaped. In the Dewas pargana a serious case of murder occurred in which a State sepoy was killed. The efforts to detect and arrest the offenders had not proved successful when the year closed. Another case of murder in Dewas city was also reported; in this case also the offender has as yet managed to elude arrest. In the Alote pargana one case of dacoity and one of robbery with violence were reported.

17. No offences of cattle-lifting on a large scale were committed in the year. Here and there unimportant cases occurred. The number of cattle stolen was 90 in the Alote and 24 in the Dewas pargana.

18. The jowari crop was above the average, and its price was cheap. Speaking generally, peace and order prevailed throughout the State during the year.

Public Works.

19. The expenditure sanctioned in the Budget for Public Works amounted to R19,972-10; out of this amount R9,035-6 had been actually spent on the 31st of March 1890. The new ward at the Dewas Jail and the Dewas Dispensary were the two important public works taken up in the year. The ward has already been finished. The dispensary remained under construction when the year closed.

Judicial.

20. *Civil Justice.*—The Superintendent had 30 civil appeals before him for disposal. Of these 21 were decided and 9 remained pending on the 31st March 1890. The Judge of the Dewas Adalat had 184 civil original cases for disposal before him. Of these, 158 were disposed of, and 26 remained pending on the 31st March 1890.

21. The Civil Courts of the Kamasdars of Sarangpur and Alote had very few civil cases for disposal before them. The exact returns were not available when the year ended.

22. The Kazi of Dewas decided 30 cases affecting the Mahomedan community, in connection with matrimonial disputes and suits for maintenance.

23. *Criminal Justice.*—The Superintendent had before him 11 Sessions cases for disposal. All of these were decided before the 31st March 1890. There were also 8 criminal appeals for disposal before the Superintendent, and all were decided before the 31st March 1890.

24. The Judge of the Dewas Adalat had 250 criminal cases for disposal before him. Of these, 214 were decided and 36 remained pending on the 31st March 1890.

Season and Agriculture.

25. The fall of rain amounted to 29 inches in the Dewas pargana, 40 inches in the Alote pargana, and 48 in the Sarangpur pargana. Excessive rain greatly damaged the cotton crop in the Sarangpur pargana. The outturn of the other kharif crops was good there and elsewhere. The outturn of the rabi crops was below the average owing to the want of the showers, which generally fall late in the winter season. The outturn of opium was, on the whole, good; but its price has gone down beyond expectation, and purchasers have not been found coming forward ready to take it even at the low rate prevailing in the later months of the year. The price of jowari also went down considerably when the produce was first brought for sale; it had gone up a little towards the termination of the year.

26. Six villages of the Sarangpur pargana were visited by a hailstorm on the 4th March 1890, and heavy damage was caused to the rabi crops, which were then standing. In the Alote pargana a hailstorm occurred at one of the villages, causing slight damage.

27. Influenza and remittent fever affected public health very injuriously in February and March 1890.

Finance.

28. The introduction of a printed form of the weekly State accounts to be regularly submitted to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General was attended by good results, and has brought about considerable improvement in the system in which the State accounts are kept. This weekly account contains all the requisite information regarding the Budget Estimate and Actuals of the year as it progresses, and the financial position of the State is thus under very careful and continuous supervision.

29. Inclusive of arrears for the past year the receipts for the year were estimated at R3,50,000. This was exclusive of the opening cash balance on the 1st June 1889, which amounted to R20,509-12-11½. Up to the 31st March 1890 the actual collections amounted to R2,03,050-2-8.

30. The expenditure for the year was estimated at R2,78,617-1. The amount actually spent up to the 31st March 1890 was R1,86,667-5-4½.

31. The saving available for repayment of the State debts in the year was estimated at R67,500. Out of this amount R7,435-3 were paid before the 31st March 1890. Subsequent to that date R26,020 further have already been disbursed in repayment of the State debts, while it is expected that R34,044-13 more will have been paid off on the same account before the 31st of May 1890.

32. The amount of the scheduled State debts on 1st June 1889 was R4,49,616-8-11. Out of this R40,034-2 were struck off, and R67,500, as already explained, will have been paid before the 31st of May next. This will reduce the State debts by the end of May, when the State year closes, to R3,42,082-6-11, exclusive of interest.

33. All bills of expenditure were regularly paid every month.

Land Revenue.

34. No regular survey of land has yet been made in any of the parganas. The assessment is based upon old rough surveys, and is, therefore, neither accurate nor equitable. So long as opium fetched a pretty high price the cultivators paid the assessment without much difficulty and murmur. But of late years the price of opium has considerably fallen, and in the year under review it has sunk below R20 per *dhari*. Even at this low price there is great difficulty in finding purchasers. The consequence is that a large stock of opium remained unsold when the year closed, and difficulty in collecting the second instalment of the land revenue is inevitable.

The assessment on irrigated land in Malwa rose with the great rise in the price of opium. Now that the price of opium has gone down considerably, cultivators are everywhere clamouring for a reduction of assessment levied on irrigated land, and calculated at a time when the prices obtainable for opium were exorbitantly high. The cultivation of opium has now become a positively losing concern. While it is possible that the substitution of other irrigated crops for the poppy may bring, in some measure, relief, it is obvious that such relief can be only partial and inadequate, requiring time before its effects will be actually felt. It is therefore incumbent on the State to seriously consider the question of reducing the assessments, unless a change, at present quite unexpected, in the prospects of the trade shortly ensues.

(Sd.) V. KUNTE,
Superintendent, Dewas State.

(Sd.) A. TUCKER,
First Asst. to the Agent, Governor General.

Note—This memorandum relates to the year ending 31st March 1890. As the State year closes on 1st June the information is necessarily in some respects incomplete.

Dewas State, Junior Branch.

General.

His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior branch, remained at his capital for the greater part of the year, paying, however, at its close a visit of condolence to his relative, His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar.

2. The rainfall was unequal in the different parganas of the State, but on the whole the crops were fair. In common with other States in Malwa the Dewas State is in a position of some difficulty in consequence of the continued depression in the opium trade: remedial measures are under consideration.

3. The State was fairly free from dacoity and violent crime. The revenue and judicial branches of the administration were fairly conducted, although in one or two cases laxity and want of vigour were noticed. Some progress was made in education, in which the junior and senior branches of the Dewas State are jointly interested. Some useful irrigation works are reported to have been constructed. Public health was good. The year generally was uneventful, and, were it not that some anxiety is felt regarding the State finances, the general administration might be considered fairly efficient and satisfactory.

(Sd.) A. TUCKER,
First Asst. to the Agent, Governor General.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1889-90.

I.—General.

The season and crops have been fair, there having been no scarcity anywhere in the Agency.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie was on privilege leave from the 8th July to the 8th October, during which time Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Political Agent's office.

The duties of Agency Surgeon were performed by—

Surgeon Alpin from the 1st April to the 1st August.

Surgeon Bown from the 1st August to the 12th November.

Surgeon-Major Dane from the 12th November to the 31st March.

Lieutenant Cubitt, Boundary Settlement Officer, was transferred to the Baluchistan Agency on the 4th April, and Lieutenant H. B. Peacock assumed charge of the Boundary Settlement office on the 16th December.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Bhopal, as Her Highness the Begum's guest, on the 8th and 9th October.

II.—Political.

The great event of the year in Bhopal has been the death on the 20th February of Saiad Sadik Hassan Khan, the consort of Her Highness the Begum, which is a matter of great grief to Her Highness.

Care has been shown in the management of State affairs; crime has been repressed; and the Minister is occupied in endeavouring to amend the land settlement. The Begum has received the thanks of Government for the offer of her troops in case of need.

His Highness the Raja of Narsingarh has dispensed with the services of his Dewan Mian Hari Singh, who has consequently returned to the Punjab. His Highness is now managing his own affairs, and promises to pay off his debts, and make other improvements in his State during the next year. The Raja has lately married the daughter of Maharaj Futteh Singh, who is a nephew of the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Since these words were written the news of the death of His Highness has been received.

During the year His Highness the Nawab of Tonk visited his pargana of Seronj, which is situated in this Agency. I am glad to be able to mention that the improvement in the administration of Seronj, which I noticed in my last annual report, continues. There is very little dacoity in the pargana; criminals are readily surrendered, and Seronj, under Nazim Mirza Mahomed Abkar Ali Khan, is a very different place to what it was two years ago under his predecessors.

The political affairs of the other States of the Agency do not require special notice.

III.—Trade.

Owing to the fall in the price of opium trade has been slack, and the Indian Midland Railway has been disappointed in the amount of grain which has been exported.

IV.—Judicial.

The Statements marked A and B show the working of the Courts of the Political Agent and of the Superintendent of the Sehore Station. A considerable number of dacoity cases were tried during the year. These cases were committed to the Political Agent's Court by the Thagi and Dacoity Department. In half of them the evidence for the prosecution was so unsatisfactory that the accused were acquitted.

V.—Police.

The States of Bhopal, Seronj, Rajgarh, and Narsingarh have made some additions to their police force.

VI.—Dacoity.

Dacoity has been prevalent in the Gwalior and Indore districts of the Agency. The cases are principally cattle-lifting, and, as mentioned last year, the stolen animals are almost invariably driven off in a westerly direction, and once they cross the Kali-Sindh river all trace of them is lost. The Durbars of Gwalior and Indore have at last accepted the new extradition rules, and they have been specially addressed by the Agent to the Governor General on the subject of the surrender of criminals and stolen property.

There has been very little dacoity in Bhopal, the Durbar of that State having made efficient efforts for its suppression.

There have been no mail robberies in the Agency this year.

The control of the Khilchipur Durbar over its Moghias has been very lax: this has been brought to the Rao's notice on several occasions.

VII.—Education.

Both the High and the Girls' Schools at Sehore continue to thrive. The numbers at the close of the year were 305 in the former and 127 in the latter. Nineteen boys went up for the Middle Class Examination, and of these 14 passed.

In Her Highness the Begum's School at Bhopal about 140 boys read in the Vernacular and 80 in the English Department. Four boys went up for the Middle Class Examination at Hoshangabad, and all passed.

There are no other schools of importance in the Agency.

Public Works.

The roads in and about Sehore have been kept in good repair, and the bridge over the Sewan river, known as the Begum's bridge, has been repaired at a cost of about ₹2,000. Her Highness has re-built another bridge over the Sewan called the "Bakri Pul." A metalled road from Bhopal to Siampur is being constructed by the Begum, and a new road from the Gulgaon station to Raisen has been marked out. It is expected that these roads will prove useful railway feeders.

The Gwalior and Bhopal Durbars maintain the metalled roads, which pass through their respective States in this Agency in fair working order. The roads in the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States are under our Public Works Department, and are also in fair order. Her Highness the Begum is extending the water-works at Bhopal, so that the large suburb of Jehangirabad will shortly be supplied in the same way as the city is now. This will be a great boon to the inhabitants. A serai for travellers has been re-built at Sehore by Seth Hansraj of that station in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

IX.—Boundaries.

Twenty-four boundary cases have been settled this year; of these seventeen were settled mutually, and the remainder by the Boundary Settlement Officer. The States concerned were Gwalior (15 cases) and Garha (7 cases) on one side *versus* Bhopal, Seronj, Kurwai, Mahomedgarh, Nawab Basoda, and Maksudangarh on the other.

In addition to the above, two boundary disputes between Rajgarh and Narsingarh (*viz.*, Mithanpur *versus* Pilikarar and Rajgarh *versus* Patan), which have been pending for over 40 years, have been finally settled. Considering that the Boundary Settlement Officer has only been in the Agency since the 16th December, and was quite new to the work, the result in my opinion is satisfactory.

X.—Medical.

The Agency Surgeon's report on the Agency Hospital at Sehore, on the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal, and on the various dispensaries throughout the Agency, has been sent as usual to the Residency Surgeon at Indore.

The Agency Hospital and Dispensaries continue to do good work, and the Gwalior Durbar has sanctioned ₹7,000 being spent on the erection of a new dispensary at Shujalpur, which was badly needed. The principal point to notice at Bhopal is that Her Highness the Begum has obtained the services of a competent and energetic Lady Doctor for her female hospital. This lady, who joined her appointment on the 20th December, has already obtained the confidence of the women of Bhopal, who not only attend the female hospital freely, but are beginning to send for her to their own homes. The Lady Doctor's name is Miss Niebel.

I regret to notice that the officials of the various Gwalior parganas in this Agency render little or no assistance to the cause of vaccination.

XI.—Local Corps.

A detachment of the Bhopal Battalion was instrumental in the capture of the celebrated dacoit leader, Tantia Bhil.

H. WYLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

Sehore,
The 7th April 1890.

CHAPTER V.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for 1889-90.

I.—General.

The past year has been a favourable one on the whole as regards rainfall and crops, and except in those portions of the Agency lying below the ghâts, in the Narbada Valley, food-grains of all sorts were abundant, and prices have been low. Appendix I. will show that the rainfall registered at the various stations where rain-gauges are maintained averaged 31·26 inches, as compared with 21·87 inches last year. The fall, however, was not well distributed, there being an insufficient quantity at the end of the monsoon, while no rain fell afterwards, as generally happens in the end of December and in January. Consequently, while the "kharif" harvest was good the "rabi" crop has been more or less a failure, and anxiety is felt in certain places for the supply of drinking water, the wells not having been filled by the winter rains. This is especially the case in portions of Nimar, where, even as early as the end of February, when I was there on tour, the want of good water for domestic purposes was beginning to be felt.

It has been a fairly healthy year. No general epidemic of cholera occurred, but malarious fever of a dangerous type was unusually prevalent, especially in the hilly tracts, during the unhealthy months at the close of the rains. This, no doubt, was due to the early termination of the monsoon previously noticed.

There were several changes in the office of Political Agent. Colonel Muir was relieved by Lieutenant Ramsay on the 11th May 1889, and when the latter proceeded on privilege leave on the 13th October, Colonel Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, took over charge till I arrived from furlough on the 18th December 1889. Surgeon-Major Duke, in charge of the Malwa Bhil Corps and Agency Surgeon, was relieved by Dr. Lowdell of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, on the 26th July 1889, Dr. Duke going to Cashmere as Residency Surgeon.

The Agent to the Governor General made a tour in the Agency in December 1889, visiting Manpur, Khalghat, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Jobat, Sirdarpur, Dhar, and other places, and meeting most of the Chiefs and leading men.

My own tour commenced on the 7th January 1890 and ended on the 11th March. I visited in succession Jhabua, Bori, Jobat, and Ali Rajpur, at each of which I made short halts, taking up all cases of importance that were pending. From Ali Rajpur I went through portions of Gwalior, Indore, and Dhar to Barwani, where I remained a fortnight, marching through the hilly tract in the Satpuras and visiting Rajpur, the present residence of the Rana. I then proceeded to Khalghat on the Narbada, and thence visited Mahesar and Mandlesar of Indore, inspecting the Bagode pargana, where a new revenue settlement is about to be carried out. From Bagode I returned to Sirdarpur *viâ* Manpur and Dhar, at both of which places I made short halts.

The Commandant and Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps made tours through the Agency, when engaged on the inspection of the posts of the regiment established at Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, and Jobat.

The Agency Surgeon inspected most of the dispensaries under the Agency during the cold weather.

II.—Political.

No event of general importance occurred in the Agency during the past year. The Bhils have been quiet, and, food being abundant no large gangs of dacoits have been heard of, though isolated cases of violent crimes, dacoities and highway robberies have been brought to notice from time to time. The following political events of importance have occurred in each State:—

Gwalior—Indore.—Only portions of these States are in the Agency, and reports regarding them will reach the Agent to the Governor General from other sources.

Dhar.—The Maharani of Dhar died on the 11th January 1890 after a long illness, in which she was attended by Dr. Keegan from Indore. His Highness the Maharaja was greatly attached to her, and has felt her death. For some time afterwards he was unable to attend to State affairs, but was in better health and spirits when I passed through Dhar in March, and negociations are in progress for a fresh marriage. Her Highness the late Maharani was his only wife.

Jhabua.—During the greater portion of the year under review the Chief endeavoured to carry out his wishes for the adoption of Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, to the exclusion of the families of the Umraos of Jhabua, who are more nearly connected with the ruling family. The Umraos were unanimously of opinion that any such adoption from Jodhpur would be an act of injustice to themselves as a body, and the Raja has latterly, apparently, given up the idea.

The Raja is also desirous of marrying his only daughter, who is stated to be 16 years of age, and negociations with this object have been going on, but nothing has as yet been settled. I was able, when at Jhabua, to arrange that the numerous complaints against the personal servants and favourites of the Raja should be enquired into by the Dewan. Four of the most prominent were sent to the Dewan, who is investigating the complaints against them. There are symptoms of a better understanding being established between the Chief and the Dewan. The remaining questions in regard to the exchange of territory between Indore and Jhabua in the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad are at last likely to be finally settled. A Commission composed as under:—

1. Babu Chandi Charan Mitter . . *President*,
2. Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji, Dewan of Jhabua, } *Members*,
3. Ramchander Vithal, Indore, }

assembled last month at Indore, and are at present engaged on the case. Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji, the Dewan, has continued to do excellent work, and his influence is felt in all departments of the State.

Kuber Singh, the Thakur of Bori under Jhabua, has been disposed to give trouble during the past year. He is heavily in debt, his liabilities being stated at ₹75,000 to ₹80,000, or nearly four times his income, and he is inclined to get money from his Bhil subjects by means they consider unjust. This Thakur is a brother of Jowan Singh, the Superintendent of Ali Rajpur. He gave material assistance during the troubles in the Bhil country in 1883, and it is to be regretted that he has sunk into dissipated habits and is oblivious of warnings and advice.

Ali Rajpur.—Thakur Jowan Singh, the Superintendent, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Badri Nath. He left in the middle of June 1889 and returned on the 15th of November. During his absence Ramkishen Panth, the Sudder Amin, carried on his duties. The young Chief, Vijay Singh, is now 22 years of age, and the Superintendent proposes that he should be put in charge of the parganas of Nanpur and Khatali, under his own supervision, and be thus

gradually trained in the administration of his State. This proposal is at present under the consideration of the Agent to the Governor General. The Rani gave birth to a daughter on the 4th September 1889, and the Chief is about to make another marriage in Guzerat. The marriage of the third daughter of the late Chief Rana Rupdeo took place at Ali Rajpur in June 1889.

The indebtedness of the State has now been reduced to R56,435, of which R34,000 are due to the British Government, on account of the balance of nazarana on the succession of the present Rana.

Barwani.—There was considerable friction throughout the year between the Rana and his Dewan, Munshi Chandi Parshad. Constant complaints against each other were made to the Political Agent by the Chief and his Minister, and it became evident that the Munshi was unable to carry on the administration in conjunction with the Rana, who received administrative powers from the Government of India in beginning of 1886 as a tentative measure. Chandi Parshad has therefore been allowed to retire on pension, and the Agent to the Governor General when he was on tour informed the Rana that on the Dewan's retirement he might apply for any one he wished to have as his successor. The Chief accordingly applied for the services of Madhorao Powar, the Head Clerk of the Agency, and the selection meeting with the Agent to the Governor General's approval Madhorao relieved Munshi Chandi Parshad on the 18th of March 1890. The position of Dewan at Barwani is a difficult one as the Chief, though he has an ample private allowance, is disposed to exceed the Budget and endeavours to make the State defray expenditure, which should come out of his allowance. As the Dewan is responsible that the Budget is adhered to it required a man of more tact and judgment than Chandi Parshad possessed to carry on the administration on the lines laid down. The open and well-known disagreement between the Chief and his Dewan led to unfortunate consequences, and the present state of affairs in Barwani is not satisfactory. There is a disposition to starve and under-pay the State officials. There are at present no heads to the Public Works, Police, or Educational Department, vacancies not having been filled up; and in other branches of the administration the same tendency was evident. When I visited the State I found that hardly a single official was in his own proper post, the temporary incumbents only receiving acting allowances, or the pay of appointments other than those they were holding. The bad policy of thus starving and, eventually, impairing the public establishments has been impressed on the Rana, whom I have also strongly advised to leave the removal and appointment of the subordinate officials in the hands of his Dewan. I trust that matters in these, as well as in other respects, will greatly improve during the coming year. Madhorao Powar, who served for 20 years in this office, and was highly thought of by all my predecessors, has gone to Barwani as the Chief's own nominee, and if he fails to establish an *entente cordiale* with the Chief it will, I consider, be apparent that the Rana is not disposed to have any one as Dewan who may act as a check on his own views for the management of the State, and the disposal of its finances. The financial condition of Barwani is satisfactory. Two and a half lakhs are invested in Government paper, for which the State draws an income of over R10,000 as interest. The revenue for 1889-90 was R1,98,871, showing an increase of R37,163 over the actuals for 1888-89. The actual expenditure was only R1,50,014 as against R1,86,089 shown in the estimate; the reduction is due to the non-execution of various public works budgeted for, and the starving system applied to the State establishments. There was a balance of R81,121-10-8 in the State treasury when Munshi Chandi Parshad handed over charge.

The youngest Rani, known as the Biloriawali, gave birth to a son on the 21st January 1890. This lady being the Chief's favourite wife he was anxious

to celebrate the event with much ceremony. As, however, little notice had been taken of the birth of an elder son on the 26th of December 1888 by a senior wife, the Hiralwali Rani, the Chief was informed that special rejoicings on the present occasion were not necessary.

The Ranis and Raghunath Singh, a near relative of the Chief, complained on several occasions that their allowances had been stopped. Arrangements have been made to pay up the arrears due to the Ranis, and also to liquidate unauthorised advances the Chief received for various purposes from the State treasury. He has agreed to having ₹500 stopped monthly from his private allowance of ₹2,000 a month till these claims on him are settled.

Jobat.—Rana Sarup Singh is now 23 years of age, and is anxious to be given the entire management of his State. The debts are, however, still considerable in proportion to the revenue, and as the Rana has contracted fresh private indebtedness of his own, it is not advisable that he should be given much power till he shows that he is able to control himself, and has some knowledge of administration. He has been recommended to attend regularly at the Kamdar's office. Waman Rao, the Kamdar, has continued to give satisfaction, and has been told to offer the Rana all possible facilities for gaining administrative knowledge.

Bhumias and Guaranteed Thakurs.—There is little of importance to mention in regard to the smaller estates under the Agency. Moti Singh, the guaranteed Bhumia of Chota Barkhera, committed suicide on the 14th September 1889, and was succeeded by his eldest son Mugat Singh, whose succession was duly recognised by Government.

Bhumia Sher Singh of Kali Baori, a small guaranteed Bhumiat in the Dharampuri pargana of Dhar, situated immediatety below Mandu, is anxious to have charge of his estate, which has been under management since his father's death in 1874. The Bhumia is 31 years of age, and as the estate is now free of debt I have recommended that he may be given charge of it.

III.—Trade.

The outturn of opium during the past year has been below the average. This is partly due to the want of water during the months opium cultivation is carried on, but the chief reason is, undoubtedly, the fall in the price of the drug, which has now so depreciated in value that the area of land under opium cultivation is likely to be permanently reduced. Five hundred and forty-one chests of opium were exported from the Dhar scales and sent to the railway at Mhow as compared with 892 chests the previous year.

Advances were made in freeing trade from restrictions in the shape of transit dues, which have now been abolished throughout the Agency. Small fees are, however, still levied under the name of Khunt by the local Patels and Tarvis, through whose limits goods pass. In Ali Rajpur "Khunt" was abolished along with the regular transit dues, exciting some opposition from those who had hitherto enjoyed it. The exact nature of this impost, as well as the services for which it is considered a return, are under investigation.

The Statement, Appendix II, shows the traffic on the Agra and Bombay road during the past year.

Dhar.—A question is under consideration as to the rights of the guaranteed Bhumias to distil their own spirits. The Durbar claim the sole right, but the Bhumias have apparently always distilled what they required for their own consumption.

Ali Rajpur.—The export trade consists chiefly of gram and mhowa, timber also being exported to some extent. A portion of the revenue derived from the Abkari used formerly to go to the Dowager Ranis, but is now credited

to the State. Transit dues were entirely abolished in honour of the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, and forest and abkari dues reduced on the same occasion.

Barwani.—This State carries on a large and increasing trade with Khandesh on the one side and with Mhow on the other. The exports are chiefly cotton, tilseed, oil, and food-grains, while sugar, salt, tobacco, and piece goods are imported in return.

Bagode (*Dewas*).—A feeder road is under construction from Padlia, the head-quarters of the pargana to Balwara on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The consolidation of the metal has not been completed. When it is, and the road opened for traffic, the trade of this isolated pargana should be much improved.

IV.—Judicial.

A.—*Civil.*

Agency Court.—There were 14 suits pending at the close of 1888-89, and 62 fresh suits were filed, of the aggregate value of R2,776-8-6, during the past year. Fifty-seven cases were disposed of, leaving 19 pending at the end of the year. *See* Appendix attached marked A.

Court of Deputy Road Superintendent.—One suit was pending at the close of 1888-89 in the Deputy Road Superintendent's Court, and 46 were filed during the year. The aggregate value was R662-1-9; of these 46 were disposed of, leaving again only one pending suit. *Vide* Appendix A.

The returns from the Durbars will be seen from Appendix III.

B.—Criminal.

Information under this head is given in the accompanying tabular Statements. *Vide* Appendices B and IV.

Jail Statistics.

These are embodied in the accompanying tabular form. *Vide* Appendices E and V.

The average number of prisoners in the Sirdarpur Jail was 17·80 as compared with 18·91 last year, and in the Tehsil lock-up at Manpur 3·14.

V.—Police.

Agency Police.—Sanction was given in 1886 to a scheme for providing a Police force under the Agency, to be called the "Agency Police," in place of the old force known as the Chikli Police, supported by contributions from the States. The Agent to the Governor General, in sanctioning the proposals for the new Agency Police directed that if possible a son of one of the local Thakurs should be appointed to the post of Superintendent. No one has as yet been selected.

Bombay and Agra Road Police.

*The Police Force** for the protection of the 88 miles of the Bombay and Agra Road within the limits of the Agency consisted of 3 officers and 29 men, whose pay amounted to R3,168 per annum.

They were assisted by 3 sowars and 19 constables of the Bhumia Police. The head-quarters are at Khalghat on the Narbada, and there are 19 chaukis or police posts and 12 dharamsalas or resting-places, on the road.

Repairs to the chaukis and dharamsalas have been carried out during the year.

* See Form D.

Mahomed Nawaz Khan, pensioned Jemadar of the Central India Horse, has held the post of Deputy Road Superintendent, and has performed his duties satisfactorily.

Dhar.—The City Police at Dhar has been placed under an independent officer, otherwise the State Police arrangements have not been changed.

Barwani.—The State Police consists of 237 men, of whom 17 are mounted constables, and costs ₹21,644 annually. A competent and experienced Police Superintendent is required to reorganize the force.

VI.—Dacoity and other serious crimes.

Appendix VI shows that 27 dacoities were reported by the State during the past year. There is, unfortunately, no reliable means of checking these returns, and it is probable that crime occurs, news of which does not reach the Agency. Reports are received from Gwalior,* but none came from Indore. The Dhar Durbar was remiss on one occasion in reporting, and was addressed on the subject. The smaller States reported regularly. There was no general or combined outbreak of dacoity, and the services of the local corps were not required.

Dhar.—In all 11 dacoities were reported by the Dhar Durbar, none of which were accompanied with murder; property worth ₹1,088 was stated to have been taken.

Jhabua.—Ten dacoities occurred in Jhabua, and 21 other serious crimes. Efforts have been made during the year to trace out and capture the members of a gang of 11 dacoits from Kachnaria in Gwalior territory, who attempted to plunder the village of Baori, in Jhabua, on the 28th March 1888. Nahar Singh, son of the Thakur of Baori, was killed by an arrow in driving off the robbers. Three of the gang were arrested and tried in the Political Agent's Court. Two more are now awaiting trial, and efforts are being made to capture the others.

Ali Rajpur.—Five dacoities occurred in this State, and property valued at ₹395 was carried off. In 1888-89 there were three dacoities, and ₹873 worth of property was plundered.

Barwani.—It is satisfactory to note that, as in 1888-89, no case of dacoity occurred in Barwani. The State appears singularly free from crime of a serious nature.

VII.—Educational.†

Agency Schools.—There is a regimental school at Sirdarpur, the head-quarters of the Malwa Bhil Corps. The Bazar Fund contributes ₹50 a year towards its support. The average daily attendance last year was 88.

The Anglo-Vernacular School at Manpur sent up 3 boys for the Central India Schools Examination; the result is not yet known. There is a Hindi School at Khurdi, in the Manpur pargana, for the education of Bhil boys.

Dhar.—The English School at Dhar sent up 7 candidates to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 2 were successful. Fifteen boys out of 17 passed the Central India Schools Examination. Scholarships were awarded for proficiency in Sanskrit, Geography, and History.

Jhabua.—Efforts are being made by the Dewan to extend the benefits of education to the Bhils, and a class has been formed for this purpose.

Ali Rajpur.—I was glad to notice that Bhil classes have been formed in the State school.

Barwani.—The schools require an efficient Head Master to be appointed.

* Only one dacoity reported during the year.

† *Vide* Educational statistics—Tables I to VII (attached).

VIII.—Public Works.

Manpur.—(British) R1,900 were sanctioned under this head, and R1,896 were expended, the chief item being repair of wells, on which R1,515 were spent.

Dhar.—A new palace for the Chief, close to the Mhow road, has been completed. The site was recommended as being more healthy than the present palace, which is in the heart of the town.

Barwani.—Rupees 31,014 were spent on Public Works, but the results, owing to the want of an efficient supervisor, are far from satisfactory. Rupees 10,543 were employed on the repair of roads, R7,830 on new buildings, and R5,615 on construction of tanks and irrigation works.

IX.—Boundaries.

There were 71 boundary disputes pending in this office at the beginning of the year, and 3 fresh cases were filed, making 74 in all. Of these 25 had been settled at the end of March, leaving 49. Lieutenant C. E. Ross, the Boundary Settlement Officer, was appointed in November 1889, and is still in camp. Out of the 25 cases disposed of, 9 have been settled amicably and 9 by panchayats, while 7 were decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer. In 4 of these his decision has been accepted, and only 1 of the remaining 3 has been appealed against as yet.

There are 7 long standing and important boundary disputes between Bagode (Dewas) and Indore, which will have to be taken up next year when the revenue settlement of the pargana is being carried out.

X.—Medical.

The prevailing diseases were fever, conjuctivitis, chest and bowel complaints. There were 46,816 admissions in all the dispensaries of the Agency in 1889-90 as compared with 46,977 in the previous year, and 145 deaths occurred as against 135 in 1888-89.

The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur has been doing well; 5,238 out- and 433 in-patients received relief as compared with 5,297 out- and 363 in-patients during 1888-89.

The two dispensaries maintained by Government at Manpur and Khalghat have done well, but call for no special remark.

There are 11 dispensaries in the Agency kept up by Native States and supervised by the Agency Surgeon, *viz.*, Jhabua 3, Ali Rajpur 1, Barwani 3, Jobat 1, Bakhtgarh (Dhar) 1, Bagode 1, Gwalior 1.

A dispensary at Tirla, in the estate of the guaranteed Bhumia of Nimkhera, was abolished on the 1st March 1890.

The Dhar Durbar has 8 dispensaries and Indore 3, which are not supervised.

Vaccination work has been carried on generally throughout the Agency.

XI.—Local Corps.

No changes were made in the detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps in the Agency.

Colonel Burne, the Commandant, is desirous of making certain fresh dispositions, and, in connection with his scheme has asked me to consider whether the small post at Jobat can be given up. Jobat is nearly midway between Sirdarpur and Ali Rajpur, where there is a company of the regiment. It is also only 18 miles from Jhabua, where another company is stationed. The post was established, as a temporary measure, in 1883, when Jobat was in a disturbed state, owing to the depredations of the famous outlaw, Nana Rawat.

Since the destruction of that leader and his band, however, the district has been fairly quiet, and the question of withdrawing the post is under consideration.

Weekly reports have come regularly to the Agency from the Native officers in charge of the detachments. The reports are still too meagre, and do not contain as much information about affairs in the districts as they might. They are, however, fuller than they were, and useful intelligence has occasionally been obtained through this channel.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

A large gang of Biluchis passed through the Agency in December 1889. They arrived in Jhabua territory from the Dohad district, and eventually left Central India limits by the Bombay and Agra high road, going into Khandesh. Complaints were made against them of high-handedness, and a disinclination to pay for supplies, but they were not accused of actually committing any crimes. Instructions were issued, impressing on the States the necessity for at once reporting the arrival of these wandering gangs, and also for informing the authorities of the next State or district of their coming, so that arrangements may be made for having them watched and guarded.

11. Villayatis who came into the Agency contrary to the standing orders have been deported. Orders from the Agent to the Governor General calling for half-yearly returns of Villayatis, and insisting on the States or their employers, if in private service, providing security for their good behaviour, were sent to all the States in the Agency, and should greatly increase our control over this class.

Since the completion of the report information has been received of an outbreak of cholera at Sagor, a large village belonging to a jagirdar under the Gwalior Durbar. One hundred and thirty-eight persons are reported to have died, and there were 199 seizures. Cholera has since ceased. As Sagor is near the high road between Dhar and Mhow, the military authorities were at once informed, and arrangements made to prevent the disease spreading.

To enable this office to prepare and submit the report by 1st May the Durbars were directed to close their accounts on the 20th March. Hence the Financial Statement, Appendix VII, gives the returns of receipts and expenditure for 11 months only. Comparison could not be made with the accounts of the previous year, and, as will be seen, the information supplied in some instances is incomplete. In next year's report this will be rectified, and as regards the year under review I have called on the States for further information on financial or other matters, wherever it was wanting, which will be submitted as a supplementary report if it is found to be sufficiently important.

M. J. MEADE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Sirdarpur,
The 21st April 1890.

CHAPTER VI.

WESTERN MALWA.

Annual Report on the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1889-90.

1. The year has been a flourishing one as regards crops, both kharif and rabi, being above the average. The outturn of opium has been good, but loud complaints come from cultivators regarding the fall in its price. Opium now is scarcely worth cultivating, and in many States great difficulty is experienced by the ryots in paying their rents.

If the price of opium continues to fall much may be done by higher cultivation of wheat on irrigated lands, but undoubtedly the difficulty must eventually be faced by the Durbars, and a general reduction of land rates granted. About R16 a bigah for average opium land appears to be the highest rate the cultivator can now afford, whereas many Durbars still assess their "Adan" land at from R20 to R25.

2. Cattle dacoity to a large extent has prevailed, especially in the district of Sondhwara, which comprises the country lying between the Chambal on the west and the Newaj on the east of Agar. The Sondhias and Rajputs of Mehidpur and Tarana in Indore districts, and those of Agar, Shahjáhánpur, and the neighbouring parganas of Gwalior territory, appear to be the ringleaders of these cattle raids.

3. The attention of both Durbars has been strongly called to the subject, and the measures taken have already resulted in the arrest of a large number of dacoits and restoration of some 300 head of cattle. This crime, however, will never be put down until the Durbars and the chief officials of the districts are prepared to enforce due punishment on the headmen of villages, who must undoubtedly be in league with the cattle-lifters, and who permit large herds of stolen cattle to be concealed within the limits for which they are responsible. The dislike of the Durbars to adopt severe measures results from the fear of loss of revenue, the argument being that if Lambardars and patels of villages are punished with imprisonment for connivance at cattle thefts the cultivators and relations of the headmen will leave and the villages become depopulated. It is, however, absurd to pretend that a large herd of stolen cattle can be secreted near villages without the connivance of the headmen, and if they were held responsible for the good behaviour of the Sondhias and men of their villages the crime of cattle-lifting would quickly cease.

4. I would here mention that the International Cattle-lifting Rules drawn up in 1868 are faulty in many points, and do not appear to be suitable for the requirements of the age. The orders regarding registration of cattle are ignored in all States, and no attempts appear to have been made to enforce the orders therein laid down. A simpler Code, embracing the important point that receivers of stolen cattle should be liable to extradition, would tend much to check the crime. The rules lately circulated throughout Central India, by which the Police of one State can enter another in pursuit of criminals without first sending information to the officials of that district, will probably help much towards effecting arrests. Unless all Durbars, however, give their cordial co-operation but little good will be effected.

5. No cases of mail robbery occurred during the year; one of the runners was attacked, but no plunder of the mails ensued.

6. A daring highway robbery was committed on the Agar and Ujain road in January last, when some 10 Native passengers were attacked by a party of Moghias and Bagris, and some R600 worth of property carried off.

7. Some 35 cases of dacoity have been reported during the year, in two of which loss of life occurred. The number at first sight, as compared with that of former years, appears large, but I have good reason to believe that crime is now regularly reported.

8. A gang of Moghias and thieves in the Nimach cantonment were confronted by the Police, and shots were exchanged with the result that one policeman was killed and another wounded. Some of the supposed gang have been arrested and are awaiting trial. Two of the ringleaders unfortunately effected their escape from jail.

ANNUAL TOUR.

9. In December I marched through the districts of Rampura, Bhanpura, and *viâ* Sanjit to Sitamau, visiting the outlying parganas of the Indore territory, and also some of the Gwalior and Jaora districts. Whilst in the latter I was accompanied by Yar Mahomed Khan, Minister of Jaora. In February I accompanied the Agent to the Governor General to Baraud, Gangrar, Sitamau, Ringnod (Dewas), Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, and Rutlam, when all Chiefs were visited at their capitals.

Gwalior.

10. Several changes have taken place amongst the officials of the district. Raghunath Rao, the Suba of Shahjàhànpur, having been transferred as Secretary to the Gwalior Council; Sohan Lal, Suba of Nimach, appointed Chief Justice, *vice* Srinivas Rao, deceased; and Trimbak Rao sent as Suba to Nimach.

11. I would take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the great zeal and interest displayed by Sir Michael Filose in the administration of this valuable portion of His Highness Sindia's dominions.

* * * * * * *

12. The Council of Regency have wisely sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Onraët, the Inspector-General of Police, to Malwa for a portion of each year, and although he has only been two months in the neighbourhood the results of his energetic measures are already apparent. Owing to his arrangements many arrests of notable offenders have been made, and great improvements are visible in the working of the Police.

Indore.

13. The arrests of some dacoits who were concerned in certain cattle-lifting cases from the districts of Narsingarh and Bhopal have recently been made in the pargana of Mehidpur, and several stolen cattle restored. The Durbar has been requested to appoint some special Police officer to aid the Gwalior Police in effecting the arrest of other criminals who are in the habit of shifting their abode from one district to another and thereby evading justice. The officials have been energetic in stopping the introduction of Wilayatis in their district, and only those who can furnish security are permitted to remain.

14. The metalled road from the station of Piplia to Bhanpura has made much progress, several bridges and culverts having been finished; and it is hoped that the road will be open for traffic a year hence.

Pirawa.

15. I visited this place in January and met Captain Pears, who has finished the settlement of the district in a satisfactory manner. In doing so he has abolished a great number of objectionable cesses, and fixed one uniform rate, both for land and cesses, throughout the district. This appears to have met the wishes of the villagers, as they have unanimously accepted the terms offered and expressed themselves much satisfied with the arrangements made. It is to be hoped that the Tonk Durbar will grant them a twenty years settlement on the same line.

This pargana was visited in autumn last year by the Minister, Obaidulla Khan.

The Vakil representing this State has recently been transferred to Bhopal, and Wajad Ali Beg from Oodeypore sent in his place.

Jhallawar.

16. My work in the four parganas of this State has been of an unimportant nature. Some dacoits have recently been traced, and arrangements are now being made for their arrest.

The completion of a metalled road between Agar and Jhalra Patan has, I am glad to hear, been sanctioned by the Durbars concerned.

Jaora.

17. I am glad to be able to report that affairs here appear to be in a more satisfactory state than they presented in former years, mainly due to the careful management by the Minister, Yar Mahomed Khan.

His Highness has wisely kept a check on expenditure, and liabilities to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs have been discharged. Some $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of debt, including the Government loan of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, now remain to be adjusted, and this, it is hoped, will be effected in the course of four years. His Highness recently made a tour to the North-Western Provinces, but was only absent for about a fortnight. He very sensibly took only a few attendants with him so the expense incurred was not great.

18. The Malhargarh Thakurs, I regret to say, have not yet come to their senses, and though His Highness at my request liberally offered easier terms they, with one exception, still continue to decline them, as they have bound themselves by oath not to accept any offer unless equally favourable terms are granted by the Durbar to some other discontented non-guaranteed Thakurs who two years ago threw up the cultivation of their villages in the hope of obtaining a lighter assessment. Every inducement has been made to settle these men down in their villages; but if they continue to decline the offers it would be, I consider, unjust to the Durbar to urge further concessions, and the Thakurs should be left to suffer the consequences of their obstinacy. The Durbar has already suffered much loss of revenue, and it is quite time that their view of the position should meet with consideration.

Rutlam.

19. Everything has gone smoothly in this State during the past year. Mr. Framji Bhikaji, a pensioner on the Government establishment, was appointed by His Highness to the post of Vice-President of his Council, but really performs the duties of Dewan. He is painstaking and takes much interest in his work.

During the winter the Chief visited his outlying parganas, and enquired more closely into the affairs of the villages at a distance from his capital than formerly he had had any opportunity of doing.

20. In February last the new hospital in the city of Rutlam, built by His Highness in memory of his deceased wife, was finished and formally opened at a Durbar held there by the Agent to the Governor General. The institution should prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the city.

Sailána.

21. There is nothing much of importance to notice regarding this small State. The Chief continues to reside at Sailána quietly, and is endeavouring to pay off his debts. I cannot, however, report that much has yet been done towards this desirable object.

22. The Jail and Post Office alluded to in my last year's report have now been completed and brought into use. All business matters of the State have continued to be supervised by Risaidar Kushal Singh.

Sitamau.

23. Like most of the States in this part of Central India the Durbar is in debt, the amount now being $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The Chief has promised to look more closely into the affairs and effect retrenchments. But as his margin for this is small I am not sanguine of much results.

The Dewan Bhawani Baksh has had many years' experience of this Chiefship, and can give sound advice, which His Highness would do well to follow.

24. The estate is a very poor one, and a great deal of land is not worth cultivating.

The Tánka, which this Chief has annually to pay to Sindia, is a very heavy one, and far more than he can well afford.

Piploda.

25. Thakur Kesri Singh was granted a khilat by Government on his succession, which was presented at a Durbar held by me in October last.

The Thakur was married in December, but, acting on the lines of the system now adopted in Rajputana, the expenditure was kept down to one-third of what it otherwise would have cost.

26. The monetary affairs have been closely looked into, and liabilities to the extent of R22,000 have been paid off; with fair harvests the estate should be freed from all debt within the next two years. Kesri Singh and his two younger brothers have continued to attend the Daly College throughout the year. The reports on their conduct there were satisfactory.

27. The long disputed question regarding the amount of "Phala" to be paid by the Thakurs of Surwan and Guderkhera has at last been settled, the amount being fixed by a panchayat, composed of the Kamdars of Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailána.

Guaranteed Thakurs.

28. No changes have occurred amongst these. Two of them, *viz.*, Hari Singh of Lalgarh and Pirthi Singh of Naulána, are both studying at the Daly College. The Naulána estate is a bright exception to the rest, being free from debt. A sum of R9,246-2-4 from savings of the last few years has recently been deposited on account of this minor at the Indore treasury, and it is proposed to invest it in Government securities.

29. Rao Sheo Singh of Bhatkheri, whose guarantee has been admitted by Government, is much exercised in his mind regarding the continuance in his village of a Customs Officer of the Indore Durbar. The matter has been brought to notice, and the Minister at Indore requested to issue orders for the withdrawal of this official.

NIMACH CANTONMENT.

30. The post of Cantonment Magistrate was held by Captain Alexander until the middle of March, when he was relieved by Captain Leslie, R.A. No permanent officer has been yet appointed.

There were a few appeals, the details of which will be apparent from the separate report of that Magistracy.

31. The state of the Cantonment Police has lately received much attention, and several inefficient constables have been discharged. If some arrangements could be made for a small pension for policemen of long service, it would tend

much to raise the standard of the men in the force. At present the smallness of pay and scant prospects of promotion are insufficient to attract men of the stamp required.

Roads, Public Works, &c.

32. The Agar-Sasner and Agar-Sarangpur roads are still in course of construction, and but little visible progress during the past 12 months is apparent.

The dispensary at Agar has been thoroughly repaired and some much needed buildings added to it. A dispensary at Shahjáhánpur has been begun, and the one at Mandisor completed.

Mr. Macdonald, Gwalior, District Engineer at Ujain, was transferred to Ulwar in January last, his place being taken by Mr. Brandreth.

Irrigation.

33. A proposition has been submitted to the Gwalior Council by the Sir Suba of Malwa for the construction of two large tanks in the neighbourhood of Agar. It is roughly computed that ₹15,000 will cover the expenditure, and the works would probably prove remunerative, and undoubtedly be of great benefit to the villagers in the neighbourhood. Much might be done in this direction by the Gwalior Durbar; hitherto they have objected to granting sanction for any large sums in Malwa unless a high return could be ensured.

Boundaries.

34. Excellent work has been done this season by Lieutenant Gurdon, Boundary Settlement Officer for West Malwa; over 40 cases have been decided, nearly all of them being settled by panchayat, thereby preventing appeals. If the services of this officer could be obtained for another season scarcely any boundary disputes will remain unsettled.

Lieutenant Pritchard has also been working on the Meywar-Indore border and reports that some six cases have been settled.

Studs.

35. The usual number of stallions have been maintained at Agar. Some of these require changing. This Department has now been placed under the orders of the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, which will, it is hoped, give an impetus to the important subject of horse-breeding in Central India.

Military.

36. The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, stationed at Agar, has been commanded throughout the year by Major Vincent, and the 2nd Regiment at Goona by Colonel Gerard. Captain Masters of the 2nd Regiment was appointed in November last Inspecting Officer, Gwalior Cavalry Imperial Defence, and is now busy in drilling the re-formed troops at that place.

37. The 1st Regiment was inspected by General Gillespie, C.B., and Brigadier General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, in February last. The 2nd Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Pretyman. All these officers expressed themselves highly satisfied with the drill and appearance of the regiments, and considered them fitted in every way for employment on active service.

38. Both regiments sent a strong contingent of officers and men to the Muridki Camp of Exercise in January, where they were successful in carrying off several prizes at tent-pegging and horsemanship.

39. Captain Edwards with four men of the corps had the honour of being attached to the staff of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales

during his tour throughout India, who was pleased to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which they had performed their various duties.

40. The following returns are as usual submitted :—

A.—Civil Justice.
B.—Criminal Justice.
C.—Attendance of witnesses.
D.—Police.
E.—Jail.
F.—Revenue.
G.—Education.
H.—P. W. Department (Local Funds).
J.—Post Office.
K.—Military.
L.—Vaccination.
M.—Report from Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach.

H. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, West Malwa.

AGAR,
The 11th April 1890.

CHAPTER VII.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1889-90.

General.

The rainfall gauged at Sutna, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 42 inches and 7 cents as compared with 54 inches 54 cents in 1888-89; though below the average it was conveniently distributed, and thus proved sufficient for agricultural requirements. Up to the time of the rabi sowings cultivators had everything in their favour, but an entire failure of winter rains followed by severe frosts in February turned what would have been an unusually prosperous year into a moderate one. It is, however, only occasionally that both harvests are good ones, and all things considered there was not much to grumble at.

Flights of locusts visited the Agency in January, but the bulk of these unwelcome visitors passed on without alighting, and the damage done was confined to a few villages. Similarly there was a heavy fall of hail early in March, but the path of the storm was narrow, and it only affected a few villages.

Cholera was present more or less throughout the Agency during the hot weather and rains. It is impossible to estimate even approximately what the mortality was, but it must have been very large, especially in the south of Rewa, where extensive railway works were in progress. The people of Baghelkhand as a rule believe that the chief remedy for grievous ailments, such as cholera, lies in fasting, and it is probable that a great many persons suffering from cholera who with ordinary treatment might, when the acute symptoms have disappeared, recover, fall victims to this unfortunate belief. There was the usual amount of autumnal fever, and later on some small-pox here and there.

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year. The Political Agent is mainly concerned with the administration of Rewa, and the greater part of my cold-weather tour, which lasted from the 31st October to the 10th March, was occupied with visiting various places in that State. I was, however, able to see the four small Chiefs—Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi, at their head-quarters, and thus to make a fairly comprehensive inspection of the whole Agency, including the boundary between Sohawal and Pannah at Birsingpur, which has given so much trouble in the past requiring until a recent date a special police guard.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Sutna in October.

Political.

The past year has been uneventful—such occurrences as come under notice were of entirely local interest, and nothing arose to interrupt the friendly relations which have always existed between the Political Agent and the State to which he is accredited. Excluding Rewa, which is under direct management, no high standard of administration in these petty Chiefships is aimed at, but the style of Government is suitable to the character of the people, and nothing more elaborate could be expected from such small and poor States, even were it desirable. There is a marked absence of complaints even from Nagode, where

the administration is markedly weak and inefficient, and believing that unsolicited interference, except on clear and grave necessity, does ordinarily more harm than good, I have maintained an attitude of observation whilst professing myself ready at all times to offer friendly advice and assistance, whenever either or both may be asked for.

Rewa.

The young Maharaja, who is the principal object of our care and attention, has been in charge of Dr. Gimlette throughout the year, and though it is difficult for any one who sees him so constantly as I do to express an opinion on this point, I think it may be said without exaggeration that his progress has, on the whole, been steady and satisfactory. He is not a studious boy, and his tastes will probably always lie rather in the direction of shooting, riding, and martial exercises than towards literary pursuits, but he is certainly not wanting in natural ability, and the education he is now receiving should enable him later on to conduct the administration of Rewa in an intelligent manner.

His health has been very good throughout the year, and he gives every promise of satisfactory physical development. Dr. Gimlette has entire charge of the Maharaja and his household, but the young Chief lives amongst the Sardars in attendance, and the boys, sons of Sardars, who have been selected for suitable companionship. Thus no attempt is made either to anglicize or to alienate him from his people. The task of training a young Chief is beset with difficulty in every direction, but so far I think we may claim that the results are such as to promise favourably for the future. His Highness much enjoyed the two tours he made in the cold weather, marching through portions of his State with Dr. Gimlette and Sardars detailed for this duty. These trips have the double advantage of affording healthy and pleasant exercise, and of enabling the Maharaja to become gradually acquainted with his State and people. The central feature in Rewa politics is the Chandelin Maharani. This lady was induced by me to return from her retirement at Nayagaon in July last, and it was hoped that this step signified an abandonment of the hostile attitude towards the administration which she had steadily maintained. In this hope I have been disappointed; though treated with all the courtesy and consideration to which her position as the mother of the Chief entitles her, I regret to say that the disfavour with which she regards us, and all our proceedings, has in no way abated. Nothing will satisfy her until she is allowed a large and uncontrolled share in the administration, a request which could not with any prudent regard for the welfare of the State be granted. The difficulty of the situation is rather aggravated by the custom of Rewa under which the Superintendent is unable to hold any direct verbal communication with the Maharani; it is impossible to ensure that any messages I may send are properly delivered by agents who are known to be interested in maintaining the present position, whilst writing is unsatisfactory, the more so that the replies I receive are frequently couched in high flown phraseology, which is, I understand, unintelligible to the Maharani. There is some satisfaction in knowing that the British administration does not stand alone as an object of Her Highness's displeasure. The Members of Council, and most of the leading Sardars, are for some reason or other in her bad books, and when she accompanied the Maharaja on tour in the cold weather she took every opportunity of snubbing and slighting them by refusals to accept *nazars* or invitations. It would be a source of the greatest satisfaction to me were I enabled to remove the continually disturbing element both to the young Maharaja and the people which the attitude of the Chandelin Maharani occasions, but my attempts at mediation have so far been entirely ineffectual.

My relations with the other four Maharanis are of the most friendly character. Two of them nominally acquiesce in the Chandelin Maharani's pro-

ceedings by signing the printed representations she periodically submits, but the Jethi or Senior and the Majhli or the middle Maharanis have on more than one occasion sent to inform me that they are perfectly satisfied with our arrangements. The Sardars of Rewa, from having been a lawless and turbulent body who yielded only a nominal obedience to the Durbar, are now quite peaceable, and, so far as can be judged, contented. Their tribute payments are regularly made, and though we interfere with them as little as possible each Thakur having small civil and magisterial powers in his estate, they comply readily with any orders issued, and a single chaprasi is now able to effect what in former days would have required an armed force.

The other States in the Agency are unimportant, and I have no special remarks to make concerning them or their Chiefs.

Finances.

The prosperity of Rewa mainly hinges upon the financial management. This has been reported upon so fully that I do not propose to discuss it at length here. Appendix I gives the estimated and actual figures under each heading for the past year. The totals are—

Income.

	R	a.	p.
Estimate	13,40,540	0	0
Actuals	13,11,396	8	2

Expenditure

	R	a.	p.
Estimate	10,73,482	0	0
Actuals	10,51,744	4	5½

Leaving a balance on the 1st April 1890 of R6,01,150-9-2, of which R2,66,700 is invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. The estimate for 1890-91 provides for a closing balance of R9,37,910, to which, with fair seasons, it will, I hope, be possible to add 3 lakhs in each succeeding year without in any way stinting administrative requirements.

Trade.

The trade of this part of Central India being mainly composed of agricultural produce suffered considerably during the year owing to the indifferent rabi crop of 1888-89. There are no large towns in the Agency; the population, especially in the south of Rewa, is sparse, and everything seems to combine to render trade slack and small in bulk. The Great Deccan road leading from Jabalpur to Mirzapur, which runs for many miles through Baghelkhand, carries hardly any traffic, its sole use being for pilgrims returning from Allahabad and Benares.

Sutna and Rewa have fairly large markets, but though agents for large firms occasionally visit the former place there is a marked absence throughout the Agency of large traders.

Judicial.

Appendix II gives the figures for the Agency and Rewa judicial work separately. The Political Agent's judicial work is very light, though, as Superintendent of Rewa, he has a good deal of appellate and miscellaneous judicial business. There is a tendency in Rewa as elsewhere to prolong judicial investigations indefinitely, but otherwise the Courts seem to have done good work. Every facility is afforded for appeal, and to judge by the large number of applications for revision which reach me the system inaugurated by us seems to be popular enough. The dissatisfied party rarely leaves any means untried for reversing a decision, however bad his case may be. The smaller States have no regular judicial system, nor have they powers to dispose of heinous cases. It is somewhat remarkable that the Political Agent rarely has a case to try coming from these States.

Jails.

The Rewa Jail, though almost new and modelled on the most approved principles, has been very unhealthy during the year. It had no less than three outbreaks of cholera, and 69 prisoners died either from cholera, dysentery, or diarrhœa. On the occurrence of the outbreaks the jail was immediately emptied and disinfected, but for some unaccountable reason the mortality was unchecked. The wards have now been well ventilated and some of the partition walls removed, thereby allowing a freer circulation of air, and it is satisfactory to note now that though there has been cholera for several days past at Rewa, there have as yet been no cases in the jail.

Police.

The Agency Police has been kept up during the year, but hitherto the small States have neglected to comply with the applications made to them for their share of the expenses. As a body its maintenance is necessary, especially in an Agency whereof the Chiefs have not full powers.

The Rewa State Police are not, I am afraid, very efficient, but the officer in charge, who has hitherto been kept at Rewa, is now free to travel about and inspect, and this must do some good.

Dacoity and serious Crime.

There were two cases of dacoity during the year, one in which the bullock train was robbed between Sutna and Rewa. No persons were brought to trial for this offence, nor has the stolen property been recovered. Another case occurred at Munda in the Mauwganj pargana of Rewa. In this out of nine persons brought to trial five were convicted, and most of the stolen property was recovered.

Educational.

In Rewa the expenditure on education is small, and I should like to do something more in this direction. There is as yet no demand whatever for education. The 11 village schools we support are only kept alive with some trouble, and if left to themselves would soon die away.

There is a very good school at Rewa, and a fair one at Sutna. In the Rewa School there is accommodation for 40 boys of the Thakur class, who are taught by the State. They are only induced to come by monthly scholarships, but with this inducement the scheme is popular. There are six small girls' schools in Rewa which, under Pandit Het Ram's fostering care, are doing well.

The Chiefs of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi maintain primitive schools at those towns. At Kothi I was informed that the study of English was not improving to manners, and had not on that account commenced.

Public Works.

The usual petty repairs were executed by the Nagode Public Works Division to the military buildings and road in the Sutna cantonment, as also to the Agency civil building. The Imperial road between Sutna and Nagode was properly maintained, as was also that portion of the Great Deccan Road which has been made over to the Rewa State.

Rewa.

Appendix III shows the expenditure on Public Works in Rewa during 1889-90, amounting to R80,517-5-1. My endeavours are mainly confined to keeping the various places in repair and providing anything the Maharaja may require. New stables were built for him at Rewa, which were much wanted. Additionally the main building of the Victoria Hospital (Rewa) was finished and formally opened by the Maharaja in February, and improvements and alterations in the jail necessitated a somewhat heavy expenditure.

Revenue Settlement and Boundaries.

The Rewa Settlement is now in progress in four out of the five tahsils remaining unfinished, and fair progress has been made. I have so recently submitted such a full note on the Rewa Settlement that no additional remarks seem to be necessary here.

There are only four boundary cases pending in this Agency.

Medical.

Appendix IV shows working of the Agency Hospital at Sutna and the various other dispensaries in Rewa and the smaller States. They have been separately reported upon by the Agency Surgeon to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

Miscellaneous.

A very important branch of the Rewa administration is that of Forests. I devoted much attention to the subject on my annual tour, and in consultation with the Council have arranged some modification of the original programme, which will, it is hoped, relieve the people without appreciably affecting the revenue from this source. The question has been brought to the Agent to the Governor-General's notice in a note submitted by me: 1889-90 was an unusually good year for lac, which brought in R91,257-8-5.

DONALD ROBERTSON,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand,
and Supdt. of Rewa.

Sutna,
The 1st May 1890.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for 1889-90.

I.—General season and crops.

1. The rainfall of the year was very decidedly short, being somewhat under three-fourths of the average, and less than half that of 1888-89. Its distribution was however generally favourable to the needs of the kharif crops, which were on the whole satisfactory. The rain ceased rather early, and none fell after the beginning of October 1889, there being a complete failure of the cold-weather rain, which is so valuable to the rabi crops, and these consequently enjoyed less favourable conditions than the kharif.

In the end of January 1890 sharp frosts set in, which did some injury; the gram was slightly touched, while the *arhar*, which seems peculiarly susceptible to frost, was in places seriously damaged.

Less than usual was heard of hail-storms, only one severe instance being reported, *viz.*, in Jaso, in the beginning of March 1890, which is said to have done much injury to the corn ready for harvest.

2. The general health was not much below the average. The cholera made an early appearance in Panna and caused a heavy mortality there; there were also a considerable number of deaths reported from the Orchha State, but though it hung about for some time the epidemic was by no means severe elsewhere.

Fevers were reported from several States, but were not of more than ordinary prevalence.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson held charge throughout the year, except for three months, for which time, during his absence on privilege leave, he was replaced by Major J. H. Newill.

Lieutenant A. S. Rooke relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple in the office of Cantonment Magistrate on 17th June 1889. Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner made over charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on transfer to Berar on 15th November 1889.

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye assumed charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on 3rd December 1889 and held it till 10th January 1890, when he was transferred to Indore.

4. The Political Agent was on tour for more than three months, in the course of which the States to the north and east were visited. Some rather heavy judicial cases caused delay during part of the tour and restricted its range.

The Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to Bundelkhand in the middle of March 1890, and received the Chiefs of Samthar, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Baraundha, and several of the jagirdars, all of whom came to Nowgong to meet him.

II.—Political review of whole Agency, &c., &c.

5. The year has been uneventful as regards matters of large or general interest. The relations between States are as a rule far from close or cordial, often distinctly the reverse, and few questions present themselves on which the discussion or action is possible on common ground with any group of them.

A scheme to facilitate the arrest and mutual surrender of offenders among the States, with a complete set of rules to govern the procedure, was referred to

and accepted by all the States, but there has been by no means a full or general observance of the provisions established, references being still usual to the Agency in cases where one Durbar seeks the surrender of an offender from another. It is hoped, however, that in time a more cordial compliance with the conditions which have been agreed to may appear.

6. The States under management or control during the year were—

1. Charkhari.
2. Sarila.
3. Jaso for a short time.
4. Bhaisaunda.
5. Garauli.

Tori Fatehpur continued as heretofore to be administered by the widow of the late jagirdar, but with not much firmness or efficiency.

Charkhari.

7. The administration conducted by Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, the young Maharaja's father, under the supervision of the Agency has been satisfactory, and the State has prospered during the year.

Though the absolute rainfall was deficient yet the monsoon conditions were on the whole decidedly favourable, as evidenced by a very satisfactory kharif produce which enabled the cultivators to recover from the rather hard times they had experienced in the bad seasons of the previous year. The rabi crop also was a very fair one, notwithstanding the failure of winter rain, which, had it fallen, would doubtless have given a bumper harvest.

The improved condition of the cultivators resulted in a very good revenue collection, which substantially exceeded the estimate, and largely increased the cash balance in the treasury by the close of the year. The figures are given in the tabular statement of finances appended.

The young Maharaja, who was 19 in November 1889, has been devoting some attention to public affairs, and endeavouring to get an insight into the details of official business by looking on at work in the Mumtazim's office. With the year now commencing it is proposed that certain papers, beginning with the Munsarim's Department, shall be regularly produced before him, to be dealt with subject to supervision. He will thus acquire experience and have an opportunity of showing that his powers are being trained and fitted for the duties which will ere long in ordinary course devolve upon him. He is very well disposed and endowed with excellent good sense; it may therefore be fairly hoped that attention and practice will soon enable him to acquire the qualifications he will need in the high position he is to occupy.

Sarila.

8. Rao Sambhar Singh, the young Chief's father, has continued in charge of the administration under the Agency. Though not a man of education or enlightenment he has acquired the necessary experience for the management in the course of the several years he has conducted it. The methods are simple and primitive, but so are the needs of this little Raj, which is in a very flourishing position financially, having in investments and cash balances nearly four years' revenue.

The young Raja is studying at the Raj Kumar College, where his attention to work and regularity of attendance have recently improved in a satisfactory manner.

Jaso.

9. May be conveniently noticed here, as the Government recognition of Jagat Raj Singh, Ubaridar of Richhul, as successor to the gadi was not announced till May 1889.

His succession was followed by intrigue and discord between himself and the late Manager Piareju, maternal uncle of a former jagirdar. These occasioned some difficulty and trouble, the character and antecedents of the new jagirdar being not such as to inspire any confidence. He received all necessary and legitimate support, and the relations between him and Thakur Piareju have fortunately by degrees been improved and now appear satisfactory.

A son was born to the jagirdar in November 1889.

Bhaisaunda.

10. The effects of the irregular and inefficient management of the former Kamdar Gaya Prasad have hardly yet been fully removed. He had permitted the condition of some of the villages in this petty jagir to get very low, and their restoration to a satisfactory position is a matter of time. Efforts for an improved and more methodical management have been continued, and the results are becoming apparent.

Garauli.

11. The young jagirdar is in his seventh year, and is a promising child. He has come in to Nowgong from Garauli, which is only a few miles distant, two or three times, in order to accustom him to absence from home, and to familiarize him with the surroundings of the Raj Kumar College, which he will join for education presently.

The jagir has been managed by Pandit Damodar Dass as hitherto. The year has not been a favourable one, but nevertheless some liquidation of the old debts by composition with the creditors has been effected. The arrangements for clearing off the whole of these debts have not yet been matured. The importance of the measure is, however, borne in mind, and efforts towards it will not be relaxed.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

Orchha.

12. The administration has moved smoothly and satisfactorily. It has continued to be hampered by the difficulties arising out of a more than ordinary prevalence of dacoity. His Highness recently applied for the services of Moulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-law, who had returned from a sojourn for the purpose of study in England. With the sanction of Government the services of this gentleman have been placed at the disposal of the Durbar, who will, no doubt, find his education and wider experience of value.

Datia.

13. It was finally decided that Jangjit, whose case was referred to in the last report as having been handed over to the Durbar on a charge of dacoity, and who had been released with the professed object of securing other arrests, should not be re-surrendered to the Durbar, the course followed with respect to him having been irregular and unsatisfactory.

A trial in British territory disclosed a very lax and doubtful procedure with regard to a convicted offender some years ago, and gave rise to a claim against the Durbar for compensation. The Durbar had, however, received an acknowledgment for the assistance rendered in bringing the offenders to justice on the present occasion.

Samthar.

14. Matters between the Chief and his eldest son have not for some time given any trouble, and would appear to have reached some satisfactory solution, which it is hoped may prove permanent. The relations of Ali Bahadur, the Maharaja's brother, with the Durbar, however, are not more cordial than they

used to be, and complaints have continued that the provision for the insane ex-Chief, the control of which is vested in Ali Bahadur, is not properly devoted towards the comfort of the old invalid. It is very hard to dispose of objections of this nature. I paid a visit to the old man a few days after the close of the year and found that his surroundings were not such as might be provided out of the allowance. But, on the other hand, the ex-Chief being very feeble and practically a bed-ridden invalid, his needs are very small, and a more pretentious style would perhaps hardly add to his comfort.

Panna.

15. The difficulties arising out of the contentions between the Chief and his next brother have continued to be the most conspicuous matters in the affairs of this State. The administration of the latter in his jagir was grievously discredited by a case of gross cruelty, in which certain of his people were convicted of causing the death of a petty offender. A serious charge has for several years also been pending against a Thakur attached to the party of Dewan Lokhpal Singh (the brother) in a case of causing death.

The Durbar has constantly pressed for the establishment of a fuller control in view to a prevention of such occurrences, but its action has not been so firm as might be desired. The administration has for the rest been satisfactory.

Bijawar.

16. The procedure in the Courts and Departments continues to show improvement under certain officials who have been before noticed, but the general administration is by no means firm or efficient. A settlement appeared after infinite trouble to have been reached in the Dalipur dispute between certain Thakurs. There is, however, reason to fear that malpractice was allowed to creep in before full effect could be given to the decision, which was thereby marred.

Ajaigarh.

17. The trouble with Sukhlal Singh mentioned last year was in a measure laid at rest. The Thakur is, however, exceedingly contumacious, and little confidence can be felt that the matter has been finally disposed of. In other matters the administration of Ajaigarh has not given occasion for any special intervention or caused trouble.

Baoni.

18. The administration has again had a close struggle to establish equilibrium between revenue and expenditure in which it has barely succeeded. Climatic conditions have still continued rather unfavourable. Some remission of revenue arrears appeared absolutely necessary, and the Durbar showed wisdom and liberality in frankly accepting this necessity. A reduction of the assessment also seemed urgently demanded by the condition of certain villages, in which the cultivators had got into reduced circumstances owing to past bad seasons, and this has been granted, the estimate of receipts for the year being reduced.

The need for continued rigid economy therefore remains, and is recognized by the Durbar, whose administration on the whole has been creditable.

Chhatarpur.

19. The appointment of Bansidhar as Dewan having received sanction he took up his duties on the 22nd August 1889, and has since conducted the administration under the Chief, with whom his relations appear very satisfactory, with success. Trouble has been caused by dacoity, of which several instances have occurred—the work in part probably of bands from beyond the State.

The rainfall was, as in neighbouring parts, somewhat short, but notwithstanding this and the early stoppage of the rain the kharif outturn was fair. Frost and the universal failure of winter rains told against the rabi; the very generally prevailing irrigation in this State however proved a protection, and satisfactory crops were secured.

The financial results of the year were good, the revenue, including the opening balance of ₹43,500, being returned at ₹4,15,000, and the expenditure at ₹3,57,879, leaving a favourable balance of ₹57,000 to be carried forward. The invested funds of the State stand at six lakhs as before.

Some survey and settlement work has been done, fourteen villages having been re-surveyed, and the field records and maps of a number of villages having been revised for the use of the patwaris.

The administration of civil and criminal justice has been regular and satisfactory.

Baraundha.

20. Reference was made in last year's report to the anticipated difficulty in meeting the final nazarana instalment during the year owing, in a great measure, to the failure of certain subordinate jagirdars to pay their shares. A recommendation for some indulgence was therefore made, and an extension of the term of payment for one year was sanctioned. The differences with the jagirdar members of the brotherhood have not been altogether adjusted, but not much trouble has been caused by them during the year.

The State suffered a loss in the death of its chief official, a man who appeared capable of useful work, and one of the old officials was appointed to the post. The Raja has now himself acquired some experience, and shows a disposition to act with fairness and moderation.

Dhurwai.

21. The jagirdar is little more than *primus inter pares*, being the head of one only of the three branches among whom the territory of the jagir is divided. His authority over the other shareholders, who are represented by a pattidar or head of each of the other two branches, is very weak in its merits, and is not strengthened by any special firmness or strength of character on the part of the jagirdar. Difficulties arising among the various shareholders are therefore a source of considerable trouble to the Agency.

The pattidar, or head of one of the junior groups of shareholders, died within the year and was succeeded by the next in seniority.

Beri.

22. The burden of old debts, which have for many years pressed on this State, and a scheme for the liquidation of which was long ago inaugurated, has not yet been finally removed, though considerably lightened. Notwithstanding every effort it has been impossible to get the State to meet its liabilities with punctuality, its constant failure in this connection having been far from satisfactory.

Alipura.

23. A very grave catastrophe attracted most unfortunate notice to the affairs of this small jagir last October. Serious ill-feeling appears to have arisen between the jagirdar and a family of brothers, his relatives; and the action taken upon an alleged suspicion of complicity in dacoity led to a dire tragedy, in which several lives, including that of one of the brothers referred to, were lost. As the result of judicial proceedings, another of the brothers was sentenced to transportation for life.

Gaurihar.

24. There is no doubt that considerable financial difficulties have had to be contended with in this jagir. The late jagirdar left some debts, and had increased the burden of charges in the way of payments for services and allowances to relatives.

Unfavourable seasons have also reduced the condition of many of the villages and caused a falling off in revenue, a rectification of which will necessarily take time. The jagirdar has promised to use every effort to reduce superfluous service payments and allowances, but in the case of grants made in a former regime this is always a most difficult and invidious task. The State had to meet a nazarana demand amounting to a year's revenue—a levy which, under all the circumstances, it has been beyond its powers to meet promptly. An extension of the period of payment for one year has been granted, and it may prove absolutely necessary to make a further representation in the matter.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil Justice.

25. The Political Agent exercises no original civil jurisdiction, but appeals lie to him from decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate in cases beyond the powers of a Court of Small Causes.

Criminal Justice.

26. The Political Agent exercises the powers of a Sessions Court in cases committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, or which are called before him from the Native States. He has also the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the district.

The criminal work falling on the Political Agent was rather heavy, eleven cases of murder, one of culpable homicide, and two of dacoity being brought to trial.

Full details of the judicial work will be found in the Statement B appended to this report.

27. There is a jail at head-quarters, built to accommodate 26 prisoners. The average number in imprisonment is almost always in excess of the above, being for the year a daily average of nearly 33. The removal of longer term prisoners to a central jail in British territory would be an advantage both in view of the lack of sufficient room, and of the means of dealing in the most regular and satisfactory manner with long-term prisoners, with the small establishment available.

28. Charkhari and Chhatarpur have well-built and commodious jails, in which system and regularity are maintained. The Charkhari Jail, under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon Madho Sudan Moitra, is well managed, and the custody of prisoners is efficiently provided for in both these institutions.

29. In Bijawar the condition of the jail a few years ago was far from satisfactory and called for special intervention.

Under the pressure exercised there has been a substantial improvement, and by degrees the accommodation has been extended, and the arrangements generally made more secure and efficient.

V.—Police.

30. The Police of the Agency is partly an Imperial and partly a Local Fund Establishment. It performs the general duties of watch and ward in the Agency limits, and furnishes guards for the Political Agent's camp and office during tour. Statistics will be found in the Statement D, appended.

VI.—Dacoity.

31. This crime has again been unusually rife during the year, the total number reported in Bundelkhand being 37. Many of these, however, were of a very petty character, being probably the work of small bodies of local budmashes rather than of professional dacoits. Its prevalence has not been confined to the Native States, but appears to have extended somewhat to neighbouring British territory also. It is difficult to assign a specific cause for the unusual number of cases, except the general one of the rather high prices which prevailed for some time.

Orchha.

32. The extensive territory and many wild tracts in this State, together with its numerous dependent Thakurs, render it peculiarly liable to dacoity when from any cause this crime receives a stimulus. Thirteen cases were reported, of which two were serious in respect of the amount of property looted. Sultan Singh, the notorious dacoit, is supposed to have been the leader in the Amli dacoity. He was suspected of sheltering in Orchha territory, but an attempt at his capture by Chhatarpur people unfortunately failed.

The Orchha Durbar has been active in hunting down the offenders, and has traced and arrested many of the dacoits, some twenty-five convictions having been obtained.

Datia.

33. Only three dacoities occurred in this State. Four suspects have been arrested, but not yet dealt with.

Charkhari.

34. Arrests effected in other dacoities led to disclosures as to the offenders in the Mahewa dacoity reported last year; some of these are now in custody.

In the beginning of February 1890 a large gang of dacoits was reported to be sheltering in thick cover near Panotha, an outlying Charkhari village, and an attempt at their capture, with the help of a party of military from Nowgong, was made with much vigour and promptitude by Lieutenant A. S. Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate. The dacoits had, however, been disturbed by an ill-advised and independent effort by the local official, and the attempt failed.

The territories of different States are very closely intermingled in this locality, causing an unfortunate difficulty in assigning exact responsibility in respect of the sheltering of dacoits. The result of an enquiry on the spot, in the course of my tour, was to raise a serious suspicion against the local official of the Charkhari State before mentioned, whom it was necessary to suspend in view to a full enquiry into his conduct.

Bijawar.

35. Four dacoities were reported from Bijawar, in one of which, Ramgarh, property to the large value of R4,425 was plundered.

The Durbar's efforts to bring the offenders to justice have been entirely without success. Five offenders in another dacoity are in custody and awaiting trial.

Chhatarpur.

36. There were nine dacoities in this State, one of which, at Mau, was of an aggravated character, R17,000 worth of property being plundered, and one man killed; five arrests have been made, but the proceedings have not yet been completed. There is evidence implicating Durag Singh, lately employed as Inspector of Police in the State, with the planning of this dacoity; his surrender to take his trial was positively promised by his father, but the pledge has not been fulfilled.

In the Dadri dacoity all the offenders have been arrested and await trial; property to the value of ₹500 out of ₹1,300 has been recovered. Many of these accused are implicated in other dacoities in Chhatarpur.

Six offenders have been convicted in the Kanti dacoity in the Political Agent's Court, and six more were convicted in the Bagai Purwa dacoity after the close of the year. Some of these Chhatarpur dacoities have been very petty affairs.

Alipura.

37. A serious dacoity was committed just before the close of the year in Alipura. Property to the value of over ₹5,000 is said to have been robbed, but no trace of it or the perpetrators has yet been obtained.

VII.—Education.

Raj Kumar College, Nowgong.

38. Mr. Mather, the Principal, resumed charge from Mr. C. Welby on the 30th April 1889. The number of boys on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 11, and increased during the year till at its close it stood at 18. Among those who joined the college were the young jagirdar of Bhaisaunda and his brother, the jagir being under management, and a nephew of the Maharaja of Panna. There is, however, no increased appreciation of the benefits of the institution among the more important Chiefs. The attendance has been satisfactorily regular, and the boys returned from the Dusserah vacation with punctuality.

No regular examination for the award of prizes was held, but before the autumn vacation an inspection was made by Major J. H. Newill, who was, I understand, satisfied with its result.

The physical training of the boys has been well looked after; gymnastics and riding school have been regularly carried on since the new instructors from the 8th Bengal Cavalry were obtained in May 1889, and outdoor games are regularly practised to the benefit of the health of the boys, as well as to their enjoyment.

39. The Cantonment School, supported largely by voluntary subscriptions, and depending for these mainly on the officials in the various offices, has continued to do well.

The disposal of certain funds subscribed at the Jubilee having been sanctioned for the purpose, a good and commodious school-house, on an excellent site granted by the Cantonment authorities, has been begun and pushed far towards completion, and thus a want much felt hitherto will shortly be supplied. The school is a credit to the public spirit and efforts of those who have taken an interest in it, and is doing good work.

Charkhari.

40. The State School continues to hold the high place it has hitherto occupied, and has done excellent work under Pandit Jugal Kishore, the Head Master. The submission of this report this year is too early to admit of the results of the examinations recently held being recorded, but from previous experience there is every reason to anticipate that of the number of 23 who appeared for the University and Central India Schools Examinations, a satisfactory proportion will prove successful. Last year two passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 12 the Central India Schools Examinations, while two passed very creditably the Benares College Sanskrit Examination.

The girls' school in this State has also well maintained its position and is flourishing.

Chhatarpur.

41. The State School is a creditable institution, and stands next after that of Charkhari in efficiency. There is also a girls' school at the capital, which is well attended.

The Durbar encourages education in the outlying villages, in which 22 schools are working.

VIII.—Public Works.

42. Little remains to be done on the Banda-Saugor road, except the last 3½ miles of ghât up to the limits of this Agency. The land required for this portion of the work has been acquired from Panna, the Durbar having made it a free grant, and the work is being pushed on.

The road to the Harpalpur Station of the railway, which was commenced at the end of last year, has not yet been completed, but is now in a forward state, and the roadway having been opened over all bridges has been in regular use for some time as a fair-weather road. With the rains metalling will be begun, and the thoroughly completed road should be available soon after. The total expenditure on original works communications is given at ₹19,221; various roads to connect with the railway and to serve as feeders have been under consideration. One to connect Charkhari with the station at Mahoba has been undertaken by the district authorities under the sanction of the North-Western Provinces Government, the State paying a lump contribution.

43. The Orchha State has a proposal for completing its communication with Lalitpur and the railway.

44. The Datia Durbar has not yet intimated the result of its deliberations on the scheme suggested by the railway for a road to Sonagir from the railway for the benefit of pilgrims.

45. The Indian Midland Railway system is now completed, the section from Jhansi to Manikpur having been opened through in August 1889.

46. Irrigation from the Betwa Canal prevails chiefly in Baoni. The State has asked for additional water from existing channels in common with British territory, and the proposal has been favourably received.

At the wish of Datia estimates have been prepared for a channel in that State, and the Durbar has lodged the money required for its construction. Samthar has also provided funds for the survey of a distributary, and it is hoped the State may in due course share in the benefits of irrigation.

IX.—Boundaries.

47. In the work of settlement of disputes the record for the year is necessarily insignificant. Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner settled five cases after the end of last year before closing his field operations for the season. This officer was transferred before the field season of the present year, and was not replaced till December 1889 by Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, who had hardly begun work, and had only disposed of one dispute, when he was transferred. Since then the active work of this office has been in abeyance.

Six new disputes were filed during the year, and the same number being struck off as settled; the number pending at the close of the year remains the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, 32. Of these Panna is a party to more than two-thirds and Bijawar to nearly one-half. The Panna Durbar asked that it might be relieved of the burden of boundary settlement charges, declaring that it was prepared to deal with the disputes in which it was involved with Bijawar by amicable arrangement with that State. The avowed desire and intention in this direction, if carried into effect, would be most welcome and satisfactory, but meantime no results have yet been reported, and in view of the past history

of these two States, in matters connected with boundaries, it is impossible to trust to anything except accomplished results.

X.—Medical.

48. Medical charge of the Agency was held by Surgeon S. H. Henderson up to 31st August 1889 and by Surgeon E. Cretin from 1st September 1889 to the end of the year. The duties included the charge of the Charitable Dispensary in which good work was done as shown in the returns, 21 major and 379 minor operations being performed. The total number treated again showed an increase over last year, being 7,016. The Hospital Assistant Munirudin and the Compounder Munir Khan are again favourably mentioned by the Medical Officer, and are very deserving subordinates.

The Agency Hospital Assistant Lachman Singh died during the year and was replaced by Ganesh Rai. There is no separate dispensary, the medicines being kept at the Charitable Dispensary.

49. At Charkhari there is an excellent dispensary with a hospital for the treatment of in-patients. This institution, under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra, has done excellent work, and was favourably noticed at inspections both by professional and lay visitors. Over 11,000 cases were treated and 16 major and 668 minor operations were performed.

50. In Chhatarpur also the provision for medical aid to the people is very highly creditable to the State. The dispensary under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Shankar has done admirable service, and the sphere of its usefulness has been greatly extended, the total number treated reaching the high figure of 24,507, and showing a very great increase over last year; 104 major and 564 minor operations are recorded, and 423 in-patients were treated. Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Shankar's management reflects great credit upon him.

Vaccination.

51. On the subject of vaccination the attitude of many of the States continues apathetic, tending to throw obstacles and cause difficulty in the way of the operations. The usual staff has been maintained at the voluntary cost of the States, but their working has not been as efficient as is desirable in some instances, owing to carelessness and want of interest on the part of Durbars.

52. In Charkhari and Chhatarpur vaccination is carried on under the medical officers of the States. The operations appear to be efficiently conducted, between three and four thousand children in each State being returned as vaccinated.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

53. Fairs are held annually at Kundadeo, a few miles from Tikamgarh, the capital of the Orchha State; at Khajraho in the Chhatarpur State, which is the site of a very beautiful and interesting group of ancient temples; and at Charkhari. The last, known as the Gobardhan fair, is of recent origin, and is the object of much fostering care on the part of the State, which at present spends money on its encouragement, in the view that its development will stimulate trade and benefit the capital. The Khajraho fair is very largely attended, and is the occasion of a brisk and extensive trade, goods being thence purchased and distributed throughout Bundelkhand.

54. A railway accident, involving the death of a railway employé, was reported as having occurred near Sonagir station on the Jhansi-Gwalior section of the railway. According to instructions the enquiry into the matter was conducted by the Resident at Gwalior.

55. Four Post Offices were opened in Orchha territory during the year. Two of these, however, appear to have been closed before the end of the year, leaving two offices therefore, at Jatara and Baldeogarh, to be noted as additions to those previously existing in that State.

Offices were also opened at new railway stations on the Jhansi-Manickpur line at Tehurka and Harpalpur.

(Sd.) F. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

NOWGONG,
The 26th April 1890.

CHAPTER IX.

GOONA.

Report of the Political Agency, Goona, for the year 1889-90.

I.—General.

The *kharif* crops suffered from excessive rain, and the *rabi* somewhat from frost and failure of the winter rains. The Political Assistant visited Sipri, Raghogarh, Saloht, Shahdaura, Pachor, Sirsi, Fatehgarh, &c., spending about 30 days in camp.

II.—Political.

Raghogarh.—The debt of this State has been considerably reduced, and crime been reduced by the present Kamdar.

Parone—Continues well-managed and free of debt.

Garha.—A panchayat is now sitting to verify and arrange for the liquidation of the present Raja's debts.

Umri and Bhadaura—Are both fairly prosperous, though their revenue is very small.

Dharnauda.—A son was born to Thakur Bhim Singh in December 1889.

Sirsi.—Dewan Bijey Bahadur Singh married the daughter of the Thakur of Karaiya in Dattia in May 1889. Thakur Mehrban Singh was made Kamdar in December 1889.

Khiauda.—Thakur Sarvan Singh died in December 1889 at Gaya while on a pilgrimage. His son, Madan Singh, 9 years old, succeeds. During his minority his uncle Rattan Singh will administer the estate.

Bajrangarh (Gwalior).—Suba Shankar Parshad Singh was transferred to Bhind in September 1889, and was succeeded by Sada Shiva Sukha Ram, late of Sabalgarh.

Chhabra (Tonk).—The Political Agent of Haraoti and Tonk and His Highness the Nawab of Tonk visited this district in February 1890. Captain J. Pears, Boundary Settlement Officer of Tonk, is making settlements in this district.

III.—Trade.

There is nothing to record under this head.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil cases.—Fifty-seven decided against 69 last year.

Criminal cases.—Thirty-two decided against 28 last year.

Jail.—There were nine prisoners against 18 at end of last year.

V.—Police.

There is nothing to record under this head.

VI.—Dacoity and serious crimes.

Two dacoities were committed in Parone.
One „ „ „ „ Umri.
Two „ „ „ „ Sirsi.
One „ „ „ „ Khiauda.

None of the offenders were arrested nor property recovered. The *locale* of all the above is close to the border of the Rajputana Agency, across which the gang can escape before pursuit can be organized.

Fifteen dacoities were committed in Bajrangarh (Gwalior), in two cases the offenders being arrested and property recovered. In most of these cases the border was within easy reach.

VII.—Education.

There is nothing to record under this head.

VIII.—Public Works.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay road in this Agency is in good order. The want of a feeder road to the Indian Midland Railway at Lalitpur or Karonda (about 70 miles) has been brought to the notice of the Resident at Gwalior.

IX.—Boundaries.

The following disputes were settled by Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal Agency :—

1.	Ratanpur (Garha)	*versus*	Banarsi (Tonk).
2.	Ratanpur (Garha)	*versus*	Haripur (Tonk).

X.—Medical.

A large addition has been made to the Maharaja Sindia's Charitable Dispensary, Goona, at a cost of R14,000. Being built at ground level on black soil it will, I fear, prove unhealthy in the rains.

The dispensary allowance has been further increased by the Durbar from R98-5-4 to R228-5-4 per mensem.

There has been a decrease in the number of those vaccinated this year, but this is due to vaccinators from Gwalior having visited the neighbouring villages around Goona.

XI.—Local Corps.

Vide Appendix.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

The usual Statements are attached.

M. G. GERARD, *Colonel*,
Political Assistant, Goona.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works.

Revenue.—The actual realizations during the year were, as far as known, ₹12,513 against the original Budget Estimate of ₹9,000 and the Revised Budget figures of ₹15,000, the actuals for the previous year being ₹14,709.

Expenditure.—The original grant provided for in the Imperial Budget for expenditure in India was ₹2,48,000; the final grant based upon subsequent modifications was ₹2,28,500, against which the actual expenditure incurred (as far as known) amounted to ₹2,18,484, distributed thus :—

	₹
1. Civil Works Buildings	30,693
2. Civil Communications	81,487
3. Establishment	98,983
4. Tools and Plant	1,952
5. Suspense	5,369
Total Imperial Outlay	2,18,484

Thus the total outlay was short by ₹10,016, as compared with the total final grant.

Besides the above an expenditure of ₹1,35,764 was incurred from Local and Cantonment Funds, &c., and contributions. This is classified below :—

		₹
1. From Excluded Local Funds for Mhow Water-works		11,025
2. From Cantonment Funds, Mhow		9,463
From contributions from different Native States		34,015
3. *Local Funds*—		
Abkari	31,264	
Opium	36,616	
4. Other Local Funds	11,255	
		79,135
5. From Civil Department Budget for Dâk Bungalows		2,126
Total		1,35,764

Civil Works—Buildings.

New Post Office and Post Master's quarters at the Railway Station, Ujjain, were nearly completed; cost ₹2,353.

New Roman Catholic Chapel at Indore, estimate for which was provisionally sanctioned, but owing to the difficulty in fixing site the work was not taken in hand.

Range of servants' quarters and store-room to opium godown at Indore were satisfactorily completed.

Additions and repairs to the old Agency bungalow and its out-houses at Sirdarpur were completed.

All the civil works at Mhow and Nimach, as also the Mhow water-works, were made over to the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Command, at the latter end of the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Barnagar-Budnawar Road.

Very little progress was made on this road owing to delay in obtaining possession of the land.

Beaura-Sehore Road.

Very slow progress was made in constructing inspection bungalow at Narsingarh.

Nowgong-Sutna Road.

The whole of this road is now nearly complete as a metalled and bridged road.

Banda-Sagor Road.

The whole of this road is now nearly complete as a metalled and bridged road, except in the fourth section, in which some consolidation of metal and earth-work still remains to be done, and the 3½ miles of the fifth or ghât section, work on which could not be commenced owing to delay in acquiring land.

Alipura-Hurpalpur Feeder Road.

On this road the earthwork, culverts, and bridges are completed, except the ashler copings of the parapets, moorum for metalling is being collected, and consolidation commenced in all miles.

MHOW WATER-WORKS.

Filter beds have been designed and estimated for, but nothing has yet been done towards carrying them out, the proposals being still under discussion.

The total expenditure on these works has been R5,69,886. Water has been laid on to many private houses, both in cantonments and bazaar, during the year. The scheme has so far proved successful, and an ample supply of water has been maintained for drinking and washing purposes. The consumption has steadily increased, and the estimated supply of 15 gallons per head of population has been exceeded, the actual amount delivered by the distribution pipes having been about 25 gallons per head during the hot months.

The works were made over to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, before the close of the year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Central India and Rajputana, was permanently transferred to Madras in September 1889, on being relieved temporarily by Colonel S. S. Jacob, pending the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, R.E., from leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., returned from one year's leave on medical certificate at the end of October 1889, and assumed charge of the combined offices of Superintending Engineer, Central India and Rajputana, from Colonel S. S. Jacob, B.S.C., Executive Engineer.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, was granted special leave of absence till June 1890 in extension of that already granted to him in Notification No. 375 of 30th November 1887.

Messrs. R. Ewing, Executive Engineer, and H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, were permitted to retire from the service while they were on furlough in England.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Agent, Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, P. W. Department.

CHAPTER XI.

OPIUM.

General Remarks.

Opium.

1. The trade in Malwa opium remained throughout the year in a depressed condition. The price of opium in the Bombay and China markets ruled low from the commencement of the year and continued so till its close. The price of the raw material in Malwa fell considerably in consequence, and the fall was accentuated as the year closed by the gathering of a good crop for the season of 1889-90. The total, however, of the exports (Imperial 30,564 chests; Provincial 1,515 chests) slightly exceeded that of the year preceding. It is surmised that opium merchants were compelled, by time bargains previously concluded, to get rid of their stocks at all hazards. In the general stagnation of the trade more than one well-known firm found itself involved in difficulties, and opium merchants generally throughout Malwa look forward to the future with uneasiness and doubt.

The results of the depression of the opium trade in Malwa are far reaching. The means of livelihood of a large body of cultivators, who find themselves unable with the low prices obtainable for their produce to defray the expenses of cultivation, and to pay the heavy State opium assessments, are seriously affected, while the States whose revenues depend largely on their opium assessments are likely to find their receipts considerably diminished.

Stock and Outturn.

2. The lowest approximate estimate under this head does not give less than 30,000 chests as the stock in hand, and the outturn of the crop just gathered is estimated at over 35,000 chests.

Smuggling.

3. As noted in the thirty-fifth paragraph of the Indore State Administration Report of the previous year, cases of smuggling into British territory, if successfully traced to Indore, were made punishable under the State laws.

Commendable efforts were made by the Durbar in at least one important case to trace cases in which professional smuggling on a large scale had been detected in British India. Several important seizures of contraband opium were reported from both British India and Indore territory, and it may be hoped that the activity manifested has had some deterrent effect.

In this connection the growing demand for "Rubba" opium, a cheap opium manufactured by washing the bags in which crude opium is brought to the manufacturer, may be noticed. This demand does not apparently at present extend beyond British India, where its cheapness and peculiar flavour obtain for it a ready market.

Trade and Prices.

4. Very little of the new opium has passed the scales from Malwa, the demand for the old drug reported last year having continued throughout this year also.

The annexed Statement (Part III) gives full information regarding the prices of new and old opium in Malwa and at Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, throughout the year under report.

CHAPTER XII.

JUDICIAL.

Acts extended to the Central India Agency.

1. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1379-I., dated 29th March 1889, the provisions, as far as applicable of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) as amended by subsequent Acts, were extended to the cantonment of Nimach.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1370-I., dated 29th March 1889, rules for the amendment of the law relating to the Court of Small Causes in the cantonment of Mhow were published.

3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1373-I., dated 29th March 1889, rules for the amendment of the law relating to the Court of Small Causes in the cantonment of Nimach were published.

4. Foreign Department Notification No. 1384-I., dated 29th March 1889, declared the Police Act III of 1888 to be in force throughout the lands occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system.

5. Home Department Notification No. 217, dated the 12th April 1889, notified the creation of a general police district embracing all lands, for the time being, occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system and by the Rewari-Ferozpore State Railway. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was appointed to discharge the functions of a Local Government within the said district.

6. Foreign Department Notification No. 1654-I., dated the 26th April 1889, declared that the provisions of Act X of 1888, in so far as they amend the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be followed in the cantonment of Mhow.

7. Foreign Department Notification No. 1655-I., dated 26th April 1889, declared as applicable to the land occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, so much of Act X of 1888 as amends the Code of Civil Procedure and repeals section 26 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

8. Foreign Department Notification No. 1657-I., dated 26th April 1889, declared as applicable to the lands occupied or which may hereafter be occupied by the Sindia State Railway, so much of Act X of 1888 as amends the second schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure and repeals section 26 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

9. Foreign Department Notification No. 1877-I., dated 8th May 1889, sanctioned the imposition of a dog tax of one rupee a year per dog in the cantonments of Mhow and Nimach, in addition to all taxes previously leviable in these cantonments.

10. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1878-I., dated 8th May 1889, rules for the recovery of the dog tax imposed in the cantonments of Mhow and Nimach were published.

11. Foreign Department Notification No. 3842-I., dated 1st October 1889, made certain amendments in Notification No. 2527-I., dated 30th July 1885, imposing certain taxes in Mhow cantonment.

12. Foreign Department Notification No. 3843-I., dated 1st October 1889, declared that the provisions of the Mhow Cantonment Taxation Regulations

continued to apply to the assessment and collection of taxes leviable in the cantonment of Mhow subject to certain modifications.

13. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4160-I., dated the 25th October 1889, the levy of octroi duties in the cantonment of Nowgong was sanctioned with effect from the 1st November 1889.

14. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4161-I., dated 25th October 1889, certain rules for the assessment and recovery of octroi duties were applied to the cantonment of Nowgong.

Civil Justice.

15. In British Courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,598 civil suits for disposal in the year, as against 2,646 in 1888-89; more than 1,500 of these were Small Cause Courts cases.

16. Suits numbering 2,351, and valued at R1,47,895-7-2, were disposed of, and 2,092 decrees, valued at R2,37,655, were executed. The number of both suits and decrees is somewhat smaller and their value less than in the previous year.

17. The average duration of regular suits has decreased from 37·83 days in 1888-89 to 29·99 in the year under report, but decrees took on the average a day longer to execute.

18. The average cost of regular suits fell from R9-10-6 to R8-2, and the cost of execution of decrees from R1-11 to R1-4-3.

19. The number of Small Cause Court cases rose from 1,494 to 1,542. The average duration was one day less than in the previous year in the year under report, and the average cost decreased slightly.

Criminal Justice.

20. The total number of criminal cases in British Courts, under the Central India Agency, was 1,853. Of these 722 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations.

21. The average duration of cases was 5·43 days against 5·03 in the previous year, but the average in the Cantonment Magistrate Courts decreased from 5·70 to 3·38 days.

22. The number of witnesses attending the Courts decreased, being 2,003 against 2,416 in 1888-89. The average number of days required for this attendance was 1·22 against 1·19.

Police.

23. The total number of British Police maintained in the year was 4 mounted and 538 foot, against 4 mounted and 676 foot, shown in the previous year's returns. This apparent decrease is due to the exclusion of certain members of the Bundelkhand (Nowgong) Jail establishment who had hitherto been inadvertently shown as Police.

24. The extra Police (one Head Constable and three Constables) sanctioned by the Government of India for the maintenance of order on the Panna-Sohawal border were withdrawn from the 31st January 1890.

25. Six additional constables were sanctioned for the Nimach Police, in order to enable the force to cope more efficiently with cases of violent crime in the cantonment.

Jails.

26. The total number of prisoners confined in British jails in Central India on the 31st March 1890 was 352. The daily average tor the year was 387·75, and the average annual cost per man decreased from R63-5-4 to

R62-9-6. The average cost per prisoner in the Nimach Jail increased from R183-2-10 to R280-6-1. The jail is small, and the average yearly cost of each prisoner depends on the number of persons confined, which was unusually low in the year under report. The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail submits the following report :—

Report on the Central India Agency Jail for 1889-90.

BUILDINGS.

No change since the last report; the usual annual repairs were done by the Public Works Department, and the buildings kept in good condition.

CONDUCT OF THE JAIL OFFICIALS.

Satisfactory.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Satisfactory.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

Satisfactory.

The total number treated was 719, of whom six died.

FOOD.

Articles of food of the best sort are supplied for the rations of prisoners according to the scale of prisoner dietary.

CLOTHING.

Each prisoner is provided with a *jangia*, a coat, and a cap, and with a blanket coat in addition for the winter. This clothing is suitable and lasts long. The convicts are made to wash their own clothes.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

With the exception of the life convicts, and those under 14 years' sentence, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work. Those that remain in the jail premises are employed either in manufacturing articles or grinding corn.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

Good.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

None.

Escapes.—On the 20th February 1890 prisoner Dalloo, under six months' sentence, attempted to escape from a gang employed at the Charitable Hospital, but was caught at a distance of about 300 yards, and subsequently committed for trial in the Court of the Residency Magistrate, where he was convicted and sentenced to suffer six months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

MANUFACTURES.

The outturn of articles manufactured amounted to R3,118-5-1, and the net cash profits that accrued to Government were R2,025-0-6, on which a commission of 10 per cent. has been distributed among the jail employés as usual.

Expenditure—Causes of Increase and Decrease.

The jail expenditure during the year exceeded the Budget allotment by R914-15-10. The excess, which was met by re-allotment from savings under

other heads of the Budget, was due to the unusually large number of convicts under sentence of transportation who had to be conveyed to the Alipur Jail, and to the increased number of prisoners admitted to this jail.

State of Jail Garden.

The convict labour employed in the garden supplies enough vegetables for the rations of the prisoners throughout the year, except in March and April, when, owing to an insufficient supply of water, bazaar purchases had to be made.

General Observations.

On the whole, the condition of the jail is steadily improving. The Jailor and the Warders understand their duty well, and keep a close eye on the convicts. There were no juvenile prisoners in the jail during the year.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail.

Registration.

27. A comparison of the figures for this year with those of 1888-89 shows a decrease both as regards the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realised. The number of registrations was 323, and the amount of the fees levied R441-4.

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL CORPS.

I.—Central India Horse.

1. The Brigade has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel H. M. Buller.

2. The 1st Regiment has been stationed at Agar under the command of Major H. A. Vincent throughout the year.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., on the 3rd and 4th of February 1890, and by Brigadier-General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, on the 7th and 8th of February 1890.

The regiment entered two teams for the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, Lloyd-Lindsay contest, winning the 1st and 3rd prizes in the local matches, and the 1st at the final central meeting at Meerut. The regiment competed also at the Mhow Rifle meeting, winning the 1st prize in the Lloyd-Lindsay and Scout contests, and several minor prizes.

3. Throughout the year the 2nd Regiment has been stationed at Goona under the command of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B. Captain A. Masters was appointed Inspecting Officer of Central India States Cavalry on the 13th October 1889.

Lieutenant Mayne took over the duties of Adjutant on the 1st December 1889. Colonel Gerard, C.B., commanded a Brigade in the Camp of Exercise held at Muridki in January 1890.

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Pretyman, Commanding the Bundelkhand District, on the 11th of February 1890.

The regiment sent teams to compete in the Rajputana and Central India Rifle meeting held at Erinpura, and obtained a large share of prizes.

It is impossible to compare the figure of merit for musketry this year with that of last as the annual course has been entirely changed.

One Daffadar and six Sowars were present at the capture of the notorious dacoit Tantia Bhil, and for this service received a reward from Government. The health of both regiments has been good, and their general condition satisfactory.

Bhopal Battalion.

4. Colonel Peart rejoined from furlough on the 13th June 1889, taking over command from Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford, and remained in command till the close of the year. Captain Masters proceeded on the 25th March 1890 to take up the appointment of officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

A detachment of one Havildar, two Naikhs, and twelve men were out for four months during the hot season and rains in pursuit of the dacoit Tantia Bhil, who was captured by Risaldar-Major Isri Parshad, C.I.E., in August 1889. For this service the men engaged received a reward of R500.

The conduct of the regiment has been good. Two courts-martial were held during the year, and one man was dismissed the service on conviction by the civil authorities.

The figure of merit for musketry in the year under review was 82·89, which, taking into consideration the alteration of the course, may be considered

good. The regiment again succeeded in winning the Challenge Cup, besides R521 in prizes at the annual meeting of the Central India and Rajputana Rifle Club held at Erinpura.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., on the 6th and 7th of January 1890, and Mr. Henvey, Governor General's Agent for Central India, held a parade in review order, and distributed musketry prizes on the 17th of January 1890.

The regiment has suffered a good deal from pneumonia and influenza, but on the whole the health has been good.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

5. The regiment has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel J. Burne. Lieutenant A. R. Barwell, Deoli Irregular Force, was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and took over charge of his duties on the 14th April 1890 from Lieutenant Poingdestre, who had held the appointment from the commencement of the year up to that date.

The shooting of the regiment improved under the new system, and the Inspecting Officer expressed himself satisfied at the annual inspection.

The health of the regiment has been generally good, and its general condition satisfactory.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., on the 7th December 1889.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION.

I.—General.

Indore is a recognised centre for the Entrance and First Arts Examinations, both of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities, and the Principal of the Residency College has to act as Supervisor. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 39 candidates appeared from various schools in Central India, the High Schools of Dhar and Ujain sending 8 candidates each. For the First Arts Examination of the same University 12 candidates appeared, 10 of them being students of the Canadian Mission College, Indore. For the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University 29 candidates appeared, among whom were four from the Residency School. The results of none of those examinations have yet been published.

There is good ground for supposing that the course of studies prescribed by the Allahabad University will, as was anticipated in last year's report, prove more attractive to the schools of Central India than that of the University of Calcutta. In any case it seems almost superfluous to have Indore an examining centre for both Universities; at present the supervision of the various examinations takes three weeks, the work of both the Residency College and the Residency School being practically at a stand for that time.

The annual Central India Schools Examination was held as usual in the end of March and the beginning of April. The papers are still in the hands of the Examiners. The following is the number of boys appearing from each school:—

School.	No. of boys.
Ajaigarh	3
Datia	3
Sutna	9
Chhatarpur	6
Zoroastrian High School, Mhow	17
Panna	3
Tehri	3
Charkhari	17
Cantonment High School, Nowgong	16
Central College, Rutlam	9
Dewas	14
Rewa	20
Manpur	3
Ujain	1
Nimach	2
Khan Bahadur Edulji Pestonji School, Mhow	16
Residency School, Indore	14
Dhar	17
Jaora	11
Agar	6
Goona	8
Private students	5
Total	203

It would tend greatly to promote the efficiency of these schools if a system of periodical inspection could be contrived, which would meet with the approval of the various Chiefs.

II.—Residency College, Indore.

Mr. R. H. Gunion took over charge of the office of Principal from Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone on the 18th of February 1890.

Thirty pupils attended the college during the year.

The number of boys is almost the same as last year, and it is still the case, as has been noticed in previous years, that nearly half the number come from the Western Malwa Agency alone. It is to be hoped that the Chiefs under the other Agencies may in time be brought to appreciate more than they have hitherto done the advantages of a collegiate education for their sons.

The financial state of the college is satisfactory, the income for the past year being R7,267-2-4, and the expenditure (including R1,000 invested during the year in Government paper) R5,907-7, leaving a balance in favour of the college of R1,359-11-4. Fees have yielded R1,311-8 more than the amount estimated for the year.

III.—Residency School, Indore.

The income of the Residency School for the year was R3,246-13-4, and the expenditure R3,211-12-6, leaving a balance in favour of the school of R35-0-10. The additional grant of R1,000 from the Bazaar Fund, which is available from the 1st of April 1890, should do much to promote the efficiency of the school by providing for the payment of three additional teachers, whose services are urgently required. The school will then be fully equipped for the work of preparing boys for the Entrance Examination of either the Calcutta or the Allahabad University. The number of boys on the rolls during the year was 117, and the average daily attendance 98, as compared with 128 and 102 in the previous year.

R. H. GUNION,
Principal of the Daly College, Indore.

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICES.

1. Mr. J. B. Short was in charge of the Circle until the afternoon of the 5th February 1890, when he made over charge to Mr. J. W. Barwise.

2. Post Offices were closed at Gangapur and Singwara, and Post Offices were opened at Barhar, Chandpur, Gwalior Railway Station, Harpalpur Railway Station, Morar Railway Station, and Pali.

3. The letter box was removed from Paniakheri (Sailána), and letter boxes were placed at Dig (Alote), Kotwali (Seronj), and at Kothi (Jaitwar).

4. A postman came under reduction at Gangapur, one village postman at Neemuch, and one at Singwara. A postman was entertained at Pali, a village postman was entertained at Umaria, and a village postman was entertained at Jaithar.

5. Owing to the extension of the Indian Midland Railway from Jhansi to Mau the mail cart line from Mau to Nowgong was transferred to this Circle from the North-Western Provinces. On the completion of the line of railway from Jhansi to its junction with the East Indian Railway at Manikpur, the mail cart line from Mau to Nowgong was closed, and a mail cart line opened from Harpalpur to Nowgong, a distance of 18½ miles. A mail cart line from Indore to Dewas, 22 miles, was opened on the 15th January 1890, at no extra cost to Government, and the previously existing runners' line was closed.

6. The runners' line between Nawab Basoda and Rabatgarh was closed on the 1st July 1889, as the amount of correspondence carried over the line did not warrant its continuance.

7. The complaints from the public are six in excess of those received last year; the increase is due to the theft of letters, &c., by Ramanand, head postman, Mhow.

8. There was delay in the payment of the telegraphic money order, No. 968, for ₹500, issued at Mhow on the 5th July 1889, because of the order being wrongly advised by the Telegraph Department.

A money order for ₹10, applied for about the third week of March 1889 at the Rajgarh (Sehore) Branch Office, was not issued. The acting Branch Postmaster has been asked for explanation.

9. Appendix V refers to the following cases:—

(1) Rupees 39-8-6 stolen from the Bhopal Railway Station Sub-office; Nawab Mirza, Sub-Postmaster, was held responsible for, and made good the amount. (2) money order and commission amounting to ₹10-2 paid to the acting Branch Postmaster, Rajgarh, who has absconded. (3) Savings Bank deposit of ₹200 misappropriated by Bahadur Singh, Branch Postmaster, Singwara. (4) Matadin, postman, Rewa, misappropriated ₹287-14, entrusted to him for payment of money orders. (5) Onkar, runner on the Goona and Chhabra line, stole a remittance of ₹130 from a mail bag. (6) ₹18-0-1, part of a remittance of ₹18-0-6 made by Kishen Singh, Branch Postmaster, Manpur, stolen from the bag for Chandia, closed on the 27th January 1890. A runner is believed to have stolen the money, but as the theft was rendered possible by the carelessness of Kishen Singh he had to make good the amount. (7) Pay Sergeant Weller, No. 77 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Nowgong, misappropriated British postal orders of the value of ₹328, entrusted to him for sale as regimental vendor, was tried at the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

10. No Combined Offices were closed, and Combined Offices were opened at Bhilsa, Sarangpur, and Seronj. The number of messages sent was 19,268; received for delivery 22,601; passed in transit 14,027 against 20,578, 24,257, and 13,096, respectively, sent, received, and passed in transit in the previous year. The revenue amounted to R20,389, and the fixed charges accepted by the Telegraph Department to R6,286. In the preceding year the figures were revenue R21,250, charges R5,832.

11. During the year 1888-89 the Imperial Offices of exchange with the Gwalior State Post Offices were Agra, Nimach, and Ujain; on the 1st April 1889 Jhansi was constituted the fourth office of exchange.

12. The value of money orders issued in the Gwalior State, which passed through the Imperial Offices of exchange for payment in India, amounted to R9,18,681, as compared with R7,78,964 in 1888-89. The cause of the increase of R1,39,717 is mainly due to the closing of the Imperial Post Offices in the towns of Barnagar, Mandesor, and Ujain, and to the closing of the Imperial Post Office at Gangapur; the money-order business formerly done at these offices was transferred to the office opened by the Durbar.

13. The value of money orders issued at Imperial Post Offices, drawn on Gwalior State Post Offices, amounted this year to R3,13,741 against R3,15,506 in 1888-89.

14. The postage due on articles sent through the Imperial Post Offices of exchange for delivery through the State Post Offices, and the amount received by the Imperial Post Office for postage due on such articles, was as follows:—

Postage due on articles.	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Sent to State offices for delivery	1,648	3	0	1,790	4	6
Half share due to State Office	824	1	6	895	2	3
Half share due to Imperial Office	824	1	6	895	2	3
Due on articles returned as undeliverable	206	2	3	232	8	0
Balance paid to the Imperial Post Office	617	5	3	662	10	3

15. The percentage of unpaid articles, returned as undeliverable out of those sent for delivery, was 26 per cent. this year, as compared with 25 per cent. last year.

J. W. BARWISE,

Deputy Postmaster-General,

Central India.

CHAPTER XVI.

TELEGRAPHS.

1. The mileage of lines open at the commencement of the year was 999: 29 miles were added in the course of the year, and the mileage at its close was 1,028. The mileage of wires when the year opened was 3,205: 286 miles were added in the year, and the closing mileage was 3,491.

2. The total number of telegraph offices in Central India, supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on 31st March 1890, was as follows:—

Departmental	10
Postal Combined	15
Railway	82

3. The traffic and revenue returns had not been compiled when the year closed for the purposes of this report.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
Malwa Dispensaries Includes 16 Dispensaries . .	2,15,484	517	7,453	902	10,904
Gwalior Agency Includes 9 Dispensaries . .	46,835	88	22,495	161	1,620
Bhopal Agency Includes 15 Dispensaries . .	1,05,199	615	10,757	133	6,182
Bundelkhand Agency Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries.	18,092	86	3,694	59	1,059
Baghelkhand Agency Includes 14 Dispensaries . .	1,22,113	655	44,551	294	5,221
Bhopawar Agency Includes 14 Dispensaries . .	53,701	153	3,207	71	2,072
Mhow Cantonment Includes 2 Dispensaries . .	12,916	8	573	...	...
TOTAL .	5,74,340	2,122	92,730	1,620	27,058
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	5,36,027	1,243	1,37,428	1,819	22,323
Increase .	38,313	879	...	...	4,735
Decrease .	...	...	44,698	199	...

Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D., who submits the annual report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency, was on furlough for the first eight months of the year, during which period Surgeons Alpin and Bown supervised the dispensaries. The number of institutions remained unaltered, while the various buildings were kept in good repair. New pucca buildings are under construction at Narsingarh and Shajapur. A mild epidemic of cholera appeared at Khilchipur and a few other isolated places. There was an absence of small-pox, save in parts of Gwalior territory. The total number of persons treated was 62,348, of which 485 died. Seventy-two major surgical operations were performed at Sehore. The number of vaccine operations amounted to 10,757. Dr. Dane reports that the working of the several institutions has been satisfactory.

The Prince of Wales Hospital in the city of Bhopal continues to work well under the able and zealous supervision of Assistant Surgeon Khushaldas Joshi. Sixty-one major and 2,511 minor operations were performed during the year. The hospital for the *parda nashin* women is becoming popular under the supervision of Miss Nisbitt.

Surgeon-Major Goldsmith is still on furlough. The annual report on the medical institutions is submitted by Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. An epidemic of cholera broke out amongst the returning stream of pilgrims from Allahabad and Benares. It lasted throughout the hot weather and the greater

part of the rainy season. Malarious fevers have been more prevalent than usual; 9,207 more cases of these diseases were treated than those in 1888. The total number treated amounted to 122,133 as compared with 100,862 of the previous year, showing an increase of 21,271. Two hundred and ninety-four major surgical operations were performed, including 65 on the eye. Thirty-three operations were undertaken for the removal of stone from the bladder with a successful result in 32 cases—a most creditable result. Dr. Gimlette brings to notice the good work done by Hospital Assistants Ahia Ali Khan, Shamsher Khan, and Suraj Prasad, who have operated more freely in promising cases.

The report on the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts. The number of dispensaries is increasing. Those at Ambah, Jowrah, and Sabargarh, noticed in the last report, have been completed and opened for patients. The total number of persons treated during the year under review amounted to 46,835 against 38,802 of the previous year. One hundred and sixty-one major surgical operations were performed. The dispensaries are reported to be doing good work and are most popular.

The annual report on the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, who succeeded Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke in July 1889. Of the 49 major surgical operations performed at the Victoria Hospital, 39 were performed by Dr. Duke, 4 by Surgeon Lowdell, and 5 by Native Doctor Lachman Rao. There were three operations for stone in the bladder and 21 on the eye, with successful results. During the year under report, the small dispensaries at Tirla and Ranapur were closed; the former for want of funds, and the latter owing to a difficulty in getting a Native Doctor. The Agency has suffered in the death of Native Doctor Paim Singh, who took a keen interest in his profession, and his surgical skill and careful treatment earned for him an extended reputation and the confidence of all.

Surgeon-Major E. Cretin submits the report on the Nowgong Dispensary. Six thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight out-patients and 238 in-patients were treated during the year, giving a fair daily average number of sick of 10·06. Of the 21 major operations 11 were of lateral lithotomies with one death. There was a slight outbreak of cholera in the cantonment. Vaccination is extensively practised under Native States supervision.

The annual report on the Goona Charitable Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon G. B. Irvine. The total admissions during the year were 480 with 9,826 cases treated as out-patients. Thirty-seven major operations were performed with three deaths. This number includes 14 cases of cataract extraction with restoration of good vision in 11 cases. The new hospital is in process of erection and will be shortly ready.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra, who submits the annual report of the Chharkhari Medical Department, continues in charge of the dispensary. The total number of persons treated as out-patients and in-patients amounted to 11,076. Sixteen major surgical operations were performed by the Assistant Surgeon with successful results.

The medical institutions in Malwa are under the direct supervision of the Residency Surgeon, Indore, of which the most important is the Charitable Hospital at Indore. The total number of persons treated amounted to 215,484, being an increase of 1,947 on the figures of the past year. Three thousand four hundred and twenty-three in-patients and 25,303 out-patients were treated in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year, giving a daily average number of 161·17 in-patients, and 143·04 out-patients. Nine hundred and two major surgical operations were performed in the Malwa dispensaries, 577 of which were treated at the Indore Charitable Hospital. This number included 83 operations for stone in the bladder with successful results in 80 cases. Three hundred and fifty-four major ophthalmic operations were performed,

including 110 for cataract, with successful results in 89 per cent. of cases treated. Four ovariotomies were performed, with a successful result in three cases. Hysterectomy was performed once successfully for fibroid tumour of the uterus. One porro-cæsarian operation was performed. The child's life was saved, but owing to the rough treatment to which the mother had been subjected before she came to hospital, fatal peritonitis ensued, and she died four days after the operation.

The medical school connected with this large hospital continues to prosper. During the year under report 21 male and 7 female students attended the school.

D. J. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major*,
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary disputes.

1. During the year under review a new scheme, for the continuous employment of Boundary Settlement Officers in the Bhopal, Western Malwa, and Bhopawar Agencies, with head-quarters at Sehore, Agar, and Sidarpur, respectively, was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the following officers were appointed to the Agencies noted against their names, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant	H. B. Peacock	Bhopal.
„	B. E. M. Gurdon	Western Malwa.
„	C. E. Ross	Bhopawar.

2. But little progress was made in the settlement of boundary disputes in the Bundelkhand Agency during the year, as Captain C. J. B. Dressner was transferred from his appointment of Boundary Settlement Officer prior to the commencement of the camping season, and Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, who was deputed in December to take up the work, was recalled to Indore in January.

3. Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, of the Rajputana Agency, was deputed as an additional Boundary Settlement Officer for the settlement of the disputes on the Meywar border.

4. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

5. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement at the close of the working season in the four Agencies to which officers were deputed:—

	Settled in 1889-90.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	34	155
Western Malwa	54	44
Bhopawar	36	38
Bundelkhand	6	32

The cases settled in Western Malwa include six settled by Lieutenant Pritchard, and seven settled by Lieutenant Kaye, in May and June 1889.

There are eight cases, in which appeal has been allowed, still awaiting final settlement.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

No. 1.—Civil (Gwalior State).

Names of Courts	Original Cases.					Miscellaneous Cases.					Original Appeals.					Miscellaneous Appeals.					Execution Cases.					Revision Cases.				
	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sadar Adalat	3	1	4	2	2	2	4	6	2	4	65	358	423	198	225	6	89	95	42	53	3	1	4	2	2	5	38	43	33	10
Prant Adalat, Gwalior	28	25	53	34	19	12	28	40	28	12	316	348	664	547	117	54	94	148	118	30	28	29	57	32	25	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Esagarh	...	3	3	...	3	...	2	2	2	...	24	68	92	85	7	1	7	8	6	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Malwa	19	17	36	27	9	11	62	73	68	5	75	292	367	312	55	13	64	77	58	19	10	21	31	18	13	...	...	...	...	...
Zilla Adalat	488	2,185	2,673	2,039	634	75	442	517	449	68	166	767	933	834	99	22	90	112	96	16	630	2,466	3,096	2,439	657	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Adalat	1,298	8,465	9,763	8,643	1,140	70	425	495	475	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	7,612	9,231	7,995	1,236	...	...	...	...	...

No. 2.—Criminal (Gwalior State).

Names of Courts.	Original Cases.					Miscellaneous Cases.					Original Appeals.					Miscellaneous Appeals.					Revision Cases.				
	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Balance.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sadar Adalat	6	18	24	22	2	...	45	45	45	...	29	264	293	241	52	1	18	19	14	5	...	...	100	93	7
Prant Adalat, Gwalior	15	114	129	118	11	14	19	33	30	3	52	200	252	218	34	...	12	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Esagarh	11	57	68	62	6	2	6	8	3	5	5	47	52	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Malwa	3	111	114	113	1	53	244	297	294	3	146	393	539	502	37	3	5	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Zilla Adalat	366	3,226	3,592	3,430	162	214	949	1,163	1,071	92	202	869	1,071	920	151	7	25	32	28	4	...	...	...	...	...
Pargana Court	1,043	12,817	13,860	13,226	634	829	6,262	7,091	6,538	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAL.

INDORE DIVISION.

Statement showing the work done during the year 1889-90 on the Roads and Public Buildings in the Bhopal Agency.

Name of Work.	Outlay in 1889-90.	Brief history of Works.
	R	
Constructing store-room for Bhopal Battalion at Sehore.	2,828	Satisfactorily completed.
Renewal of metal collection on road between Native Officers' quarters and Infantry lines at Sehore.	513	Ditto ditto.
Special repairs to Native Cavalry lines at Sehore.	2,538	Ditto ditto.
Annual repairs to Military buildings at Sehore.	1,329	These buildings have been kept in good repair.
Annual repairs to Agency Hospital at Sehore	643	Work completed.
Special repairs to Native Doctor's quarters of Agency Hospital at Sehore.	583	Special repairs have been carried out.
Maintaining the portion of the Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	1,768	Road maintained and now in fair order.
Maintaining Beora-Sehore Road . .	915	Ditto ditto ditto.
Consolidation of metal, Beora-Sehore Road .	2,864	This was not completed to the extent intended owing to the failure of the Sub-Divisional Officer to obtain wood for Steam Roller fuel from the Narsingarh Durbar.
Metal collection, Beora-Sehore Road . .	6,388	This was completed by the end of the year.
Metal collection, Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	2,414	Ditto ditto ditto.
Consolidation, Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	522	Ditto ditto ditto.
Metal collection, Beora and Rajgarh Road .	686	Ditto ditto ditto.
Constructing an Inspection Bungalow at Narsingarh on the Beora-Sehore Road.	1,452	This work has progressed very slowly owing to the contractor having found the greatest difficulty in obtaining wood for lime-burning. This, together with the change of site from low to high ground, apparently so disheartened him that he ceased work entirely through the monsoon, and was only induced to take it up again in December.
Lengthening Newaj causeway, Beora-Rajgarh Road.	1,091	The heavy floods of 1888 and 1889 were found to have turned the east and west ends of this causeway, and hence the length has been increased at either ends, the work having been satisfactorily completed.
Annual repairs to bridges and culverts, Agra-Bombay Road, 72nd to 124th mile.	382	Completed.
Special repairs to Church at Sehore . .	662	The original window-frames of this Church appear to have been originally made from green jungle-wood, with the result that they have warped and twisted badly, and hence this estimate for renewing with sound teak frames was sanctioned; the work has been practically completed; a revised estimate allowing for extra carving will be submitted for sanction early in May.
Special repairs to Civil Jail at Sehore . .	325	Completed.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated in the Bhopal Agency during the official year 1889-90.

[NOTE.—Only the actual number of persons vaccinated and not the number of operations are shown. Re-vaccinations have been wholly excluded from the Statement.]

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
Government	...	...
Municipal	...	...
Local Fund	...	...
Native States	...	...
Dispensaries	12,427	11,187
Local Corps, Bhopal Battalion	56	53
TOTAL	12,483	11,240

POST OFFICE.

Division.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for Issue.
Malwa Division	36,700
Bhopal Division	4,66,612

[NOTE.—The Postal Department express their inability to give the information for the remaining columns.]

Average speed of Mail Cart, 6 miles per hour.

„ „ Runners, 5 ditto.

CHAPTER V.

BHOPAWAR.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Rainfall registered at various Stations in the Bhopawar Agency during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Name of Stations.	Rainfall registered during		Remarks.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	
Dhar	18·60	28·10	
Jhabua	19·44	38·40	
Ali Rajpur	17·15	33·31	
Barwani	14·25	21· 0	
Jobat	22· 0	29· 0	
Bagode	17· 3	15· 0	
Manpur	30·85	50· 0	
Sirdarpur	35·62	35.38	
Total	174·94	250·09	
Average rainfall	21·87	31·26	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra and Bombay Road during the year 1889-90.

Name of Articles.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹
Opium	...	...	37	8,790	37	8,790
English manufactures	585	43,875	150	11,250	735	55,125
Country manufactures	240	10,800	840	37,800	1,080	48,600
Raw cotton	3,540	56,640	360	5,760	3,900	62,400
Coin	⅛	550	21⅝	69,250	21¾	69,800
Fireworks	30	420	1,020	14,280	1,050	14,700
Grocery	6,723	64,412	19,065	1,27,327	25,788	1,91,740
Timber	4,220	4,220	4,080	4,080	8,300	8,300
Brass and copper vessels	675	33,750	300	12,000	975	45,750
Grain	21,165	37,070	5,415	10,705	26,580	47,775
Total	37,178⅛	2,51,737	31,288⅝	3,01,242	68,466¾	5,52,980

APPENDIX III.

Bhopawar Agency, Native States—Civil Justice, 1889-90.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1888-89.		Filed during 1889-90.		Total.		Disposed of during 1889-90.		Remaining at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	711	2,37,878	1,762	1,24,572	2,473	3,62,450	1,776	1,39,233	697	2,23,214	
Jhabua	127	...	378	...	505	...	374	...	131	...	Information supplied is incomplete, as Dewan is engaged on Thandla-Pitlawad exchange case.
Ali Rajpur	5	454	89	5,178	94	5,632	89	5,076	5	556	
Barwani	176	...	764	...	940	...	800	60,907	140	...	Information incomplete. Recent change of Dewans is the probable cause.
Jobat	7	1,344	4	210	11	1,554	3	164	8	1,390	
Bagode	19	1,121	198	9,213	217	10,334	205	7,332	12	3,002	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing Criminal Justice in Native States under the Bhopawur Agency during the year 1889-90.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1888-89.		Instituted during 1889-90.		Total.		Cases Disposed of.								Pending at close of 1889-90.		Fined.		Imprisoned.	
							Transferred.		Discharged or otherwise disposed of.		Convicted.		Total.							
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Dhar.																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	..	5	..	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Dacoities with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	..	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
Robberies	..	303*	...	1,711	...	2,014	.	6	...	11	..	3	...	14	...	217	...	...	...	...
Cattle thefts and other thefts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	127	...	159	...	286	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	...	427	...	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	303	...	1,711	...	2,014	...	6	...	1,197	...	593	..	1,790	.	217	...	...	...	..
Jhabua.																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	3	...	3	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	1	..	...	...	..
Culpable homicide	...	1	...	8	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	3	...	...	...	...
Dacoities with murder	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...		...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	...	6	...	10	...	16	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	..	3	...	...	...	..
Robberies	...	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cattle thefts and other thefts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	50	...	385	...	435	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	393	..	42	...	...	...	...
Total	...	59	...	416	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	.	50	...	...	...	...
Ali Rajpur.																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...
Culpable homicide	5	3	5	3	10	6	..	...	6	2	3	3	9	5	1	1	...	...	3	3
Dacoities with murder	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle thefts and other thefts	2	2	122	69	124	71	...	...	3	2	121	69	124	71	..	...	74	32	47	37
Miscellaneous offences	3	2	151	114	154	116	...	...	6	6	143	110	154	116	...	...	135	97	13	13
Total	10	7	278	186	288	193	.	...	15	10	272	182	287	192	1	1	209	129	63	53
Barwani.																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	8
Robberies	...	...	33	15	33	15	...	.	15	...	18	15	33	15	.	...	7	7	11	16
Cattle thefts and other thefts	...	...	178	75	178	75	1	1	78	23	99	51	178	75	..	...	72	35	27	17
Miscellaneous offences	17	14	717	451	735	465	...	...	77	32	656	433	733	465	.	...	628	416	28	
Total	17	14	928	541	945	555	1	1	170	55	773	499	945	555	.	...	707	458	66	41
Jobat.																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	2	...	1	...	3	†	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities with murder	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle thefts and other thefts	...	1	...	13	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	4	...	31	...	35	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
Total	...	9	...	45	...	54	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	47		7	...	...	...	...
Bagode (Dewas).																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	.	...	...	..	1	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoities unaccompanied by murder.	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
Robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle thefts and other thefts	...	...	...	4	...	4	..	...	2	...	7	...	9	...	.	...	7	...	3	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	1	...	58	...	59	...	...	33	...	50	...	83	...	.	4	47	...	4	...
Total	...	1	...	63	...	64	..	...	35	...	58	1	93	60	..	4	54	...		

* No details given.

Note.—Information supplied by this Durbar is incomplete, and fuller returns have been called for.

† Details wanting; have been asked for.

Note.—No serious crimes occurred in this State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1889-90.

States.	Prisoners in Jail on 1st April 1889.	Prisoners admitted during 1889-90.	Total No.	Prisoners disposed of.				Remaining in Jail at the end of the year 1889-90.	Cost Rs.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average number of prisoners.	Remarks.
				Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
Dhar . . .	119	165	284	2	4	160	166	118	...	...	...	Full particulars not supplied.
Jhabua . .	38	202	240	...	6	175	181	59	2,276	...	...	
Ali Rajpur . .	25	106	131	...	2	82	84	47	1,879	27	60	
Barwani . .	39	155	194	.	...	163	163	31	1,476	35	38	
Jobat . .	18	115	133	...	...	107	107	8	294	115	27	
Bagode (Dewas) .	...	9	9	...	...	9	9	...	44	...	...	Ditto ditto.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the occurrence of Dacoities in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1889-90.

States.	Number of dacoities perpetrated during the year.	Value of property.		Persons.		Disposal of Dacoits.					Remarks.
		Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
Dhar . . .	11	1,088	64	...	13	136	...	..	...	136	Return incomplete.
Jhabua . . .	10	1,384	170	...	1	109	31	21	10	78	
Ali Rajpur . .	5	209	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	76	Ditto.
Ratanmal . . .	1	41	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	8	
Total .	27	2,722	234	1	16	329	31	21	10	318	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1889-90.

Name of States.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1889-90.	Total.	Expenditure for 1889-90.	Balance on 31st March 1890.	Remarks.
Dhar . . .	... (*a*)	7,95,298	7,95,298	7,62,865	32,433	(*a*) Not mentioned in the Durbar report.
Jhabua . .	230	1,27,887	1,28,117	1,27,991(*b*)	126	(*b*) Includes R6,000 on account of relief works, and R3,446 liquidation of debts.
Ali Rajpur . .	1,103	85,656	86,759	74,339(*c*)	11,920	(*c*) There were no marriages this year. A small expenditure on Public Works. Rupees 5,000 only were paid on account of nazarana instead of R10,000.
Barwani . .	3,23,095(*d*)	1,98,871	5,21,966	1,50,014	3,71,952(*d*)	(*d*) Includes Government Papers of R2,50,000.
Jobat . . .	3,017	18,640	21,657	17,622(*e*)	4,035	(*e*) Includes R1,675 paid towards the liquidation of debts.
Bagode (Dewas) .	4,280	12,859	17,139	10,710(*f*)	6,429	(*f*) Includes R4,240, which sum was remitted to Dewas during the year.
Kathiwara . .	(*g*)	3,489	3,489	3,440	49	(*g*) Information not supplied.
Ratanmal . .	(*h*)	1,352	1,352	1,350	2	(*h*) Ditto ditto.
Mathwar . .	...	...	...	...	...	Information not received.
Guaranteed Bhumiahs.						
Kali Baori . .	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Bharudpura . .	408	4,430	4,838	4,590	248	
Kotideh . .	277	1,213	1,490	1,380	110	
Chiktiobar . .	24	1,000	1,024	1,017	7	
Manpur (British) .	2,309	20,368	22,677	21,208(*i*)	1,469	(*i*) Includes R12,000 remitted in cash to Indore treasury on account of surplus balance of the pargana.

CHAPTER VI.

WESTERN MALWA.

VACCINATION.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Western Malwa Agency during 1889-90.

	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
	Total.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Government	...	...	
Municipal (Cantonment)	339	290	All children.
Local	...	...	
Native States	...	...	
Dispensaries	5,627	5,066	

POST OFFICE *for 1889-90.*

Division.	Names of Post Offices.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels received for delivery.	TOTAL.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursements.	REMARKS.
	Agar	No enumeration kept.	48,126				
	Nimach		2,85,090				
	Rutlam		1,44,976				
	Ujjain, R. S.		19,006				
	Ajnod		1,716				
	Alote		56,44				
	Baraoda		3,068				
	Barnagar, R. S.		6,344				
	Chambal		4,836				
	Dhodhar		3,848				
	Fatehabad		4,446				
	Ghatia		1,326				
	Jaora		91,468				
	Malhargarh		8,684				
	Mandsaur, R. S.		7,228				
	Mehidpur		18,616				
	Namli		4,264				
	Nimach, R. S.		9,412				
	Palia		962				
	Piplia		2,002				
	Piploda		4,810				
	Rumja		2,340				
	Rutlam, R. S.		5,850				
	Sailána		12,246				
	Sitamau		12,064				
	Shujapur		22,750				
	Sujatkalan		1,430				
	Tall		7,202				

Average speed of Mail Cart, 6 miles per hour.
„ Runners, 5 ditto.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.	DURING 1889-90.			
	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.
Under British supervision.				₹ a. p.
Charitable Dispensary, Nimach . .	4,183	10	...	2,723 15 10
Lock Hospital, Nimach	3	...	...	539 10 3
Staff Hospital, Nimach	201	10	417	156 0 0
TOTAL .	4,387	20	417	3,419 10 1
GRAND TOTAL .	4,387	20	417	3,419 10 1

CHAPTER VII.

BAGHELKHAND.

APPENDIX I.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewah State for the year 1889-90.

No.	Receipts. Budget Major headings.	Actuals for 1888-89.	Estimates for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Opening balance .	1,83,991 9 1¾	3,40,000 0 0	3,41,498 5 5½	
2	Land Revenue .	7,73,928 0 8	8,59,000 0 0	7,98,105 14 4	Decrease of R60,895 due to the fact that the settlement of Huzur Tehsil has not been completed and that chowth assessments have not been settled.
3	Customs . .	1,56,393 3 11	1,72,500 0 0	1,46,242 2 0	Decrease of R26,258 due to bad crops.
4	Muskirat and Abkari	71,588 12 9	77,000 0 0	73,288 12 9	Decrease of R3,712 due to bad crops.
5	Jungle . . .	1,36,480 2 10½	1,20,000 0 0	1,42,055 12 1	Increase of R22,055 due to arrangements for sale of lac.
6	Law and Justice .	41,568 2 4	33,400 0 0	36,778 1 7	
7	Royalty on coal .	9,011 8 0	30,000 0 0	30,267 11 3	
8	Cesses . . .	19,822 14 6	27,900 0 0	24,134 5 3½	
9	Interests . .	5,758 12 1½	4,740 0 0	6,774 9 7	
10	Loans recovered .	10,263 5 6	12,000 0 0	12,247 0 2	
11	Miscellaneous . .	8,413 2 11½	4,000 0 0	5,179 1 0	Includes nazarana which accrues to the State on the occasion of installation of Mohunts (head Priests) on the Guddi.
12	Extraordinary .	11,969 0 0	.....	22,468 4 7½	Includes R4,646-0-3, being 26 lakh income, R16,230-4-3½ being savings from advances and refunds of salaries of servants for past years, and R1,592-4-1 on account of discount on purchase of Government Promissory Notes.
13	Refund . .	.....	.....	13,854 13 6	This amount was payable to the Chandelia Maharani Saheba, and has for the present been entered in account under the head of Refund, but should be placed in deposit at credit for the present.
	Total Receipts .	12,45,197 1 7½	13,40,540 0 0	13,11,396 8 2	
	Grand Total .	14,29,188 10 9¼	16,80,540 0 0	16,52,894 13 7½	

No.	Expenditure. Budget Major headings.	Actuals for 1888-89.	Estimates for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Revenue Department	1,18,836 0 9	1,33,432 0 0	1,26,142 6 6	
2	Forest . . .	52,156 2 4	44,796 0 0	40,871 9 11½	
3	Customs . . .	35,105 14 4	33,000 0 0	31,526 5 2	
4	Army . . .	2,67,538 11 6½	2,68,776 0 0	2,49,786 6 1	
5	Public Works . .	99,378 0 6	91,220 0 0	89,650 6 8	
6	Law and Justice .	14,927 6 9	15,081 0 0	15,048 2 7	
7	Police . . .	30,413 14 2	29,990 0 0	28,599 10 0½	
8	Jail . . .	13,186 13 4	15,520 0 0	19,503 5 3	Increase due to higher charges for maintenance of transportation prisoners for two years by the Andamans authorities than the estimate.
9	Education . .	16,789 7 1	16,788 0 0	15,414 13 10	
10	Political charges .	46,694 2 11	45,697 0 0	47,760 7 4½	Increase due to the increased pension contribution of Dr. Gimlette and payment of clothing charges for the Agency Police, which were not estimated for.
11	Pensions and Charitable grants.	68,635 0 9	69,860 0 0	65,193 10 9	
12	Medical Department .	27,865 12 6	26,249 0 0	28,514 7 1½	Increase on account of purchase of Europe medicines, increase of pay of Hospital Assistants, and miscellaneous charges on the occasion of cholera in Rewah Jail.
13	Palace charges .	1,84,401 14 8	2,00,073 0 0	2,12,264 11 8½	Increase due to Maharaja's tour charges, feeding of elephants and horses, and to feeding guests and condolence ceremony.
14	Miscellaneous . .	11,611 9 3	8,620 0 0	8,584 3 4	
15	Old debts . .	58,108 1 6	70,000 0 0	65,056 15 6	
16	Extraordinary . .	42,041 4 11¼	4,380 0 0	7,826 10 7	Increase on account of charges for sanitary works at Umaria and its vicinity.
	Total Expenditure .	10,87,690 5 3¾	10,73,482 0 0	10,51,744 4 5½	
	Closing Balance .	3,41,498 5 5½	6,07,058 0 0	*6,01,150 9 2	
	Grand Total .	14,29,188 10 9¼	16,80,540 0 0	16,52,894 13 7½	

* Actual cash balance in Treasuries . . 3,90,450 9 2
Investment in Promissory Notes in 1889-90 . 2,10,700 0 0
Total . 6,01,150 9 2
Add past year's investment . . . 56,000 0 0
Net . 6,57,150 9 2

APPENDIX II.

Nature of Offence.	Total number of cases and persons implicated.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Criminal breach of trust . .	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Miscellaneous . . .	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total . .	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...

No.	Nature of offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrate of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder.	3	3	7	11	4	4	1	1	15	19
2	Attempt at murder. . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	..	...	6	25	3	5	4	14	13	44
4	Criminal breach of trust . . .	1	1	1	1	15	18	12	15	29	35
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt .	...	...	16	17	67	125	450	687	533	829
6	Robbery	...	...	2	15	5	12	6	9	13	36
7	Dacoity	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
8	Rape	..	...	7	8	3	3	1	1	11	12
9	Assault or criminal force . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	..	2	4	78	123	80	127
11	Theft	...	...	...	...	70	143	311	523	381	666
12	Forgery	...	...	8	13	4	4	1	1	13	18
13	Cheating	...	...	...	...	11	23	7	9	18	32
14	Miscellaneuos.	...	...	17	51	233	503	569	981	819	1,535
	Total .	5	13	65	142	417	844	1,441	2,365	1,928	3,364

Return shewing the disposal of appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1889-90.

Pending at the close of the year 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposal.					Pending at the close of the year 1889-90.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
		Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.						
2	29	31	20	2	...	...	22	9
		Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.						
4	83	87	43	16	17	7	83	4
		Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.						
4	56	60	30	19	2	6	57	3

APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposal.			Remaining on 31st March 1890.
	Pending on 1st April 1889.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1. Dewan	11	149	160	1	153	154	6
2. Civil Judge	28	284	312	1	290	291	21
3. Deputy Magistrates . . .	302	3,948	4,250	344	3,684	4,028	222
4. Honorary Magistrates . . .	329	1,374	1,703	175	1,219	1,394	309
Total .	670	5,755	6,425	521	5,346	5,867	558

Return showing the disposal of appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1889-90.

Pending at the close of the year 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1889-90.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromise.	Remanded for revision.	Exparte.	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.											
24	89	113	78	...	...	1	...	1	4	84	29
Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.											
13	117	130	70	19	...	10	1	29	...	129	1
Appeals from the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.											
116	364	480	160	41	2	24	9	106	...	342	138

APPENDIX II—continued.

Statement showing the number of Revenue Cases filed and decided in 1889-90.

No.	Name of Department.	Filed.			Disposed of.						Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Exparte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court	28	597	625	...	...	...	...	583	583	38	4 Transferred.
2	Adalat Dewani	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
3	Settlement Officer, Huzur Tehsil	1,075	379	1,454	...	35	12	5	669	721	733	
4	Ditto, Ramnagar	...	564	564	...	...	...	...	478	478	86	
5	Ditto, Madhogurh	...	259	259	...	...	...	1	42	43	216	
6	Tahsildar of Huzoor Tahsil	150	1,253	1,403	50	180	39	49	894	1,212	139	52 Ditto.
7	Ditto Madhogarh	93	402	495	1	21	2	5	328	357	115	23 Ditto.
8	Ditto Ramnagar	1	16	17	...	2	3	...	7	12	5	
9	Ditto Mowgunj	31	400	431	11	31	8	18	311	379	46	6 Ditto.
10	Ditto Berdi	14	159	173	...	20	9	13	114	156	17	
11	Ditto Teonthur	123	641	764	10	55	7	28	536	636	16	112 Ditto.
12	Deputy Magistrate of Manpur	12	51	63	1	1	1	...	37	40	13	10 Ditto.
13	Honorary Magistrate of Ghooman	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
14	Ditto Bargawan	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	
15	Ditto Chandia	...	12	12	...	...	1	1	5	7	4	1 Ditto.
16	Ditto Murwas	...	6	6	...	...	1	2	2	5	1	
17	Ditto Baikunthpore	7	29	36	1	6	...	...	21	28	7	1 Ditto.
18	Ditto Kishengurh	3	9	12	3	...	1	...	5	9	2	1 Ditto.
19	Ditto Ramgurh	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Ditto.
20	Ditto Singhwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Ditto Kirpalpore	17	3	20	2	5	...	1	4	12	4	4 Ditto.
22	Ditto Rampur Baghelan	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	
23	Ditto Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Ditto Rewah Khass	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	3	3	15	
25	Ditto Rampore Naikin	11	11	22	...	...	6	...	6	12	10	
26	Forest Department	117	34	151	...	...	...	...	151	151	...	
27	Customs Department	44	729	773	...	...	...	...	710	710	63	
	Total	1,737	5,584	7,321	79	356	90	123	4,921	5,569	1,535	217 Ditto.

APPENDIX II—continued.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewah.

Nature of cases.	Pending at close of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Paipakhar of Ramnagar and Huzur Tehsil .	...	98	98	86	12
Kothar of Ramnagar	...	227	227	227	...

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1889-90.

Pending at the close of the year 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.							Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Exparte.	Remanded for revision.	Transferred.	TOTAL.		
			Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
18	82	100	58	3	1	3	...	...	65	35	
	Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.										
6	86	92	25	...	...	...	66	...	91	1	
	Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.										
21	92	113	26	5	2	...	23	1	57	56	

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for 1889-90.

No.	Name of Court to which appeal is made.	From what Court.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.								Pending at the close of the year.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Default.	TOTAL.	
	To	From												
		Appeals to Settlement Officer of Revenue Cases.												
1	Settlement Officer .	Tahsildar . .	16	28	44	8	3	...	8	1	10	5	35	9
		Percentage . .	...	...	...	18·18	6·82	...	18·18	2·28	22·73	11·36	79·55	20·45
		Appeals of Settlement Cases.												
2	Dewan's Court . .	Settlement Officer .	91	355	446	130	21	162	2	2	...	83	400	46
		Percentage . .	...	...	...	29·14	4·74	36·32	·45	·45	...	18·60	89·70	10·30

APPENDIX II—continued.

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement showing Cases instituted during the year 1889-90, and decided and pending at the end of the year.

No.	Headings.	Huzur Tehsil.					Other Tehsils.					Total.										Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Presently instituted.	Total.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at the end of the year.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Presently instituted.	Total.	Number of cases decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Presently instituted.	Total.	Decided.						Pending at the close of the year.	
															Judgment.	Exparte.	Arbitration.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Default.	Total.		
1	Paipakhar chowth	70	...	70	24	46	...	127	127	127	...	70	127	197	151	...	...	...	...	151	46	
2	Do. rent-free	253	22	275	106	169	...	...	...	...	...	253	22	275	106	...	...	...	...	106	169	
3	Jagir	115	24	139	46	93	2	...	2	2	...	117	24	141	48	...	...	...	...	48	93	
4	Kath Britt			1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	Nankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
6	Murwar	15	...	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	5	10	
7	Britt	96	3	99	51	48	...	...	...	...	...	96	3	99	51	...	...	...	...	51	48	
8	Enquiry into the right of patches of land possessed by certain rent-free holders.	142	22	164	54	110	...	...	...	...	...	142	22	164	54	...	...	...	...	54	110	
9	Fixing rent on land at the request of proprietors upon cultivators.	43	7	50	29	21	16	4	20	11	9	59	11	70	29	...	4	1	6	40	30	
10	Boundary disputes	138	25	163	32	131	23	3	26	19	7	161	28	189	42	...	6	1	2	51	138	
11	Perfect partition	4	...	4	1	3	7	1	8	7	1	11	1	12	2	...	...	...	6	8	4	
12	Imperfect partition	19	5	24	17	7	10	9	19	14	5	29	14	43	17	...	...	2	13	31	12	
13	Mamla	30		30	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	14	...	...	...	...	14	16	
14	Miscellaneous revenue	36	43	79	59	20	14	26	40	35	5	50	69	119	88	...	...		4	94	25	
15	Summary settlement	6	18	24	5	19	23	27	50	50	...	29	45	74	52	...	2	..	1	55	19	
16	Ascertainment of gross rental of villages keeping arrears of revenue.	2	...	2	1	1	4	...	4	3	1	6	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	
17	Registration. On account of hereditary	2	1	3	2	1	...	5	5	5	...	2	6	8	5	...	...	...	2	7	1	
	Do. of transfer among cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. of sale	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
18	Enhancement of rent	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
19	Suits against or from Durbar	3	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	
20	Patches of release forest	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	
	Total	976	177	1,153	448	705	99	202	301	273	28	1,075	379	1,454	669	...	12	5	35	721	733	

APPENDIX II—concluded.

Statement showing the number of Cases decided by 26 Lakhs Committee for 1889-90.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment and 26 Lakhs Committee.	134	294	428	310	118

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1889.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1890.
Consultative Council of Sardars . .	48	294	342	333	9
TOTAL .	48	294	342	333	9

APPENDIX III.

Annual account of Expenditure of the Public Works Department of Rewah State for the year 1889-90.

No.	Budget Major Head.	Minor Head.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure during the previous eleven months.	Expenditure during March 1890.	Total.	Balance available.	Excess expenditure.
			R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Establishment .	Salaries . . .	8,586	7,376 12 4	675 0 0	805 12 4	534 3 8	...
2	Tools and plant .	New tools . .	300	118 13 3	99 4 0	218 1 3	81 14 9	...
3	Miscellaneous .	1. Travelling allowance.	150	81 4 6	5 8 0	86 12 6	63 3 6	...
		2. Stationery . .	200	202 4 0	...	202 4 0	...	2 4 0
		3. Contingencies .	200	133 15 0	60 15 3	194 14 3	5 1 9	...
		4. Repairs to machines.	300	6 3 0	...	6 3 0	293 13 0	...
		5. Repairs to tools .	200	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	176 0 0	...
		Total .	1,050	447 10 6	66 7 3	514 1 9	538 2 3	2 4 0
4	Palace, original .	1. Stable . .	5,000	5,558 3 7	219 15 2	5,778 2 9	...	778 2 9
		2. Unforeseen works .	500	293 2 3	78 10 4	371 12 4	128 3 8	...
		3. Pucka drain .	200	197 13 2	...	197 13 2	2 2 10	...
		4. Paving yard .	800	916 13 1	...	916 13 1	...	116 13 1
		Total .	6,500	6,966 0 1	298 9 6	7,264 9 7	130 6 6	894 15 10
5	Palace repairs .	1. Govindgurh Palace	2,800	1,708 2 3	1,760 1 10	3,468 4 1	...	668 4 1
		2. Rewah Palace .	1,500	1,511 2 8	...	1,511 2 8	...	11 2 8
		3. Sutna Palace .	1,000	1,599 8 3	...	1,599 8 3	...	599 8 3
		4. Rewah Ragho Mehal.	1,350	1,135 6 9	338 11 6	1,474 2 3	...	124 2 3
		5. Govindgurh Mehal .	300	10 3 6	1 0 0	11 3 6	288 12 6	...
		6. Lawn tennis courts	750	602 4 10	156 7 6	758 12 4	..	8 12 4
		7. Hydraulic ram .	100	30 0 0	15 7 4	45 7 4	54 8 8	...
		8. Piping . .	100	...	39 7 4	39 7 4	60 8 8	...
		Total .	7,900	6,496 12 3	2,311 3 6	8,807 15 9	403 13 10	1,411 13 7
6	General, original	1. Partition wall, Jail	2,200	872 0 6	2,304 7 2	3,176 7 8	...	976 7 8
		2. Victoria Hospital .	9,000	3,282 14 1	6,982 5 8	10,265 3 9	...	1,265 3 9
		3. P. W. Office .	500	520 14 9	42 13 11	563 12 8	...	63 12 8
		4. Madhogarh Fort .	300	202 8 3	...	202 8 3	97 7 9	...
		Total .	12,000	4,878 5 7	9,329 10 9	14,208 0 4	97 7 9	2,305 8 1
7	General, repairs .	1. Buildings in Rewah.	1,200	882 15 5	337 2 6	1,220 1 11	...	20 1 11
		2. Regimental lines at Rewah.	1,000	6 6 0	985 3 9	991 9 9	8 6 3	...
		3. Regimental lines at Sutna.	350	257 12 6	37 3 1	294 15 7	55 0 5	...
		4. Kachehri, Rewah .	500	477 10 10	...	477 10 10	22 5 2	...
		5. Jail at Rewah .	700	378 10 10	...	378 10 10	321 5 2	...
		6. Agency building, Rewah.	1,000	972 6 11	37 5 0	1,009 11 11	...	9 11 11
		7. Agency building, Sutna.	1,000	1,377 9 8	...	1,377 9 8	...	377 9 8
		8. Buildings in Muffussal.	600	194 0 6	505 7 2	699 7 8	...	99 7 8
		9. Allahabad Kothi .	500	146 14 0	139 14 11	286 12 11	213 3 1	...
		10. Benares Kothi .	500	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...
		11. Naro Bungalow .	300	81 0 0	136 6 1	217 6 1	82 9 11	...
		Total .	7,650	4,775 6 8	2,678 10 6	7,454 1 2	702 14 0	506 15 2
8	Roads . .	1. G. D. Road . .	1,800	1,675 13 3	31 12 7	1,707 9 10	92 6 2	...
		2. Sohagi road . .	1,000	167 13 9	769 14 5	937 12 2	62 3 8	...
		3. Sutna Bela road .	5,500	4,424 6 9	669 7 9	5,093 14 6	406 1 6	...
		4. District roads .	1,800	1,395 2 0	652 5 10	2,047 7 10	...	247 7 10
		5. Gursari Ghat road	400	319 13 6	51 0 11	370 14 5	29 1 7	...
		6. Papra Ghat road .	400	402 8 6	...	402 8 6	...	2 8 6
		7. Bichia causeway .	300	24 8 0	165 8 1	190 0 1	109 15 11	...
		8. Agency roads .	300	49 9 6	16 0 10	65 10 4	234 5 8	...
		9. Diversion road .	1,000	813 12 3	31 0 0	844 12 3	155 3 9	...
		Total .	12,500	9,273 7 6	2,387 2 5	11,660 9 11	1,187 6 5	250 0 4

Annual Account of Expenditures of the Public Works Department of Rewah State for the year 1889-90—continued.

No	Budget Major Head.	Minor Head.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure during the previous eleven months.	Expenditure during March 1890.	Total.	Balance available.	Excess expenditure.
			R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
9	Special works .	Special works . .	500	328 3 3	191 1 0	519 4 3	...	19 4 3
10	Reserve . .	Reserve . . .	3,014	3,172 10 1	...	3,172 10 1	...	158 10 1
11	Arrears accounts	.....	5,000	6,065 0 9	98 12 6	6,163 13 3	.	1,163 13 3
12	Sutna Bazaar .	Sutna Bazaar P. W. .	...	63 8 11	1,175 0 0	1,238 8 11	...	1,238 8 11
13	Extraordinary .	Timber purchased .	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6
14	Umaria works .	.....	...	1,531 7 6	21 13 0	1,553 4 6	...	1,553 4 6
15	Boundary pillars.	.....	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0*
		ABSTRACT.						
		Establishment . .	8,586	7,376 12 4	675 0 0	8,051 12 4	534 3 8	. .
		Tools and plant .	300	118 13 3	99 4 0	218 1 3	81 14 9	...
		Miscellaneous . .	1,050	447 10 6	66 7 3	514 1 9	538 2 3	2 4 0
		Palace, original .	6,500	6,966 0 1	298 9 6	7,264 9 7	130 6 6	894 15 10
		Palace, repairs .	7,900	6,496 12 3	2,311 3 6	8,807 15 9	403 13 10	1,411 13 7
		General, original .	12,000	4,878 5 7	9,329 10 9	14,208 0 4	97 7 9	2,305 8 1
		General, repairs .	7,650	4,775 6 8	2,678 10 6	7,454 1 2	702 14 0	506 15 2
		Roads . . .	12,500	9,273 7 6	2,387 2 5	11,660 9 11	1,187 6 5	250 0 4
		Special . . .	500	328 3 3	191 1 0	519 4 3	...	19 4 3
		Reserve . . .	3,014	3,172 10 1	...	3,172 10 1	...	158 10 1
		Arrears accounts .	5,000	6,065 0 9	98 12 6	6,163 13 3	...	1,163 13 3
		Sutna Bazaar . .	...	63 8 11	1,175 0 0	1,238 8 11	...	1,238 8 11
		Extraordinary . .	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6	...	11,243 12 6
		Total .	65,000	61,206 7 8	19,310 13 5	80,517 5 1	...	...
	Deduct . .	Arrears accounts, Rs. 6,163-13-3 / Extraordinary, Rs. 11,243-12-6	...	...	...	17,407 9 9	...	...
		Net expenditure of P. W. for the year 1889-90.	...	...	...	63,109 11 4	...	...
		Umaria works . .	...	1,531 7 6	21 13 0	1,553 4 6	...	...
		Boundary pillars .	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...
		Municipal works .	3,000	1,530 9 1	1,192 6 0	2,722 15 1	277 0 11	...

* Recoverable from Rewah and Sohawal States.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the work done by the Vaccination Establishment during the year 1889-90.

State.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Total of figures of the States of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi.	2,386	160	111	2,657	6	...	2	8	93·73
Total of the whole Rewah State	37,863	1,993	2,038	41,894	111	20	16	147	94·98

Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency for the official year ending 31st March 1890.

Dispensaries.	Remaining on 1st April 1889.	New cases admitted.	Total treated.	Result.					Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or otherwise.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1890.	
Sutna Agency . . .	53	2,452	2,505	2,337	31	61	11	65	
Sutna Bazaar . . .	448	10,712	11,160	10,333	134	306	91	296	
Sohawal	31	3,123	3,154	3,099	...	...	26	29	
Nagode	372	16,252	16,624	14,635	872	605	18	494	
Rewah Victoria Hospital .	435	16,378	16,813	12,828	881	2,535	135	434	
„ Out-patients Dispensary.	260	10,796	11,056	8,324	1,429	958	64	281	
„ Jail . . .	7	3,325	3,332	3,207	3	...	73	49	
Military . . .	15	3,149	3,164	2,941	25	103	6	89	
Mungawan . . .	477	18,222	18,699	15,342	1,685	1,042	21	609	
Teonthur . . .	188	10,343	10,531	9,385	689	272	42	143	
Bardi	203	11,189	11,392	11,081	...	26	59	226	
Ramnagar . . .	114	7,779	7,893	7,429	216	140	16	92	
Chendia	173	6,582	6,755	6,101	...	467	5	182	
Sohagpur . . .	51	2,703	2,754	2,636	...	26	67	25	
Total .	2,827	123,005	125,832	109,678	5,965	6,541	634	3,014	

CHAPTER VIII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1889-90.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficiency.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	₹	
Charkhari (Actuals) . .	5,88,904	5,51,695	37,209	The State has 4 lakhs in invested funds.
Sarila (Estimates) . . .	51,932	41,649	10,283	The State has 1 lakh in Government paper and nearly a lakh in cash balance.
Bhaisaunda (Estimates) . .	8,776	8,219	557	
Garrauli (Estimates) . .	36,600	33,000	3,600	

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Nowgong Cantonment during the year 1889-90.

	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.		Remarks.
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Government	...	...	
Municipal	...	...	
Local Fund	493	394	
Native States	...	...	
Dispensaries	...	...	

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number and Locality.	During 1889-90.					
	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.		
Under British Supervision.				₹	*a.*	*p.*
Civil Dispensary, Nowgong (Bundelkhand)	7,016	51	...	2,038	2	5
Cantonment Vaccinator	...	...	493	92	0	0
Cantonment Lock Hospital . . .	12	...	...	461	9	0
Total .	7,028	51	493	2,591	11	5
Not under British Supervision.						
Nil.						

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number and Locality.	During 1889-90.				
	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.	
				Hospital.	Vaccination.
				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Under British Supervision.					
Civil Dispensary, Nowgong (Bundelkhand).	7,016	51	...	2,038 2 5	...
Nowgong Cantonment Lock-Hospital.	12	...	...	461 9 0	...
Nowgong Cantonment and Native State Vaccination.	...	...	27,374	...	8,946 8 10
Total .	7,028	51	27,374	2,499 11 5	8,946 8 10
Not under British Supervision.					
Native State Dispensaries .	53,243	296	...	20,038 6 7	...
Total .	53,243	296	...	20,038 6 7	...
GRAND TOTAL .	60,271	347	27,374	22,538 2 0	8,946 8 10

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in the Bundelkhand Agency during 1889-90.

Establishments.	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.		Remarks.
	Total number.	Number of successfully vaccinated.	
Government.			
Municipal.			
Local Funds, Nowgong Cantonment . .	493	394	
Bundelkhand Native States . . .	26,881	22,164	
Total .	27,374	22,558	

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CHAPTER IX.

GOONA.

Annual Return of Children vaccinated in the Goona Agency during the year 1889-90.

Sex.	Results of Vaccination.						
	Remained.	Vaccinated.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Remaining.	Total.
Male	54	269	323	183	103	37	323
Female	33	232	265	152	92	21	265
Total	87	501	588	335	195	58	588

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount. R a. p.
Balance brought forward	197 13 1
Abstract of Receipts.	
Cess on lands	434 0 0
Licenses	2,010 0 0
Fees and fines	426 7 0
Sundry receipts	333 14 10
Rents	1,565 10 0
Total	4,967 12 11
Details of the above Cess on Lands.	
Grain weighment cess	434 0 0
Licenses.	
Abkari receipts	2,010 0 0
Fees and Fines.	
Fees and fines	426 7 0
Sundry Receipts.	
By sale of garden fruits, &c.	333 14 10
Rents.	
Rents of land	1,565 10 0
Total	4,769 15 10

Expenditure.	Amount. R a. p.
Abstract of Expenditure—Minor Establishment.	
General management	324 0 0
Miscellaneous establishment	978 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,232 11 2
Public works	803 15 4
Medical	180 0 0
Education	850 0 0
	4,368 10 6
Balance on 1st April 1890	599 2 5
Total	4,967 12 11

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1889-90—continued.

Expenditure.	Amount.		
	₹	a.	p.
Detail of the above General Management.			
Kotwali establishment	324	0	0
Miscellaneous Establishment.			
Conservancy establishment	180	0	0
Bazaar „	156	0	0
Contingencies „	60	0	0
Dâk bungalow „	30	0	0
Garden „	432	0	0
Post Office „	120	0	0
Miscellaneous.			
Station bullocks, charity, Kotwali expenses, collection of rents, destruction of vermin, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,232	11	2
Public Works.			
Construction and repairs	803	15	4
Medical.			
1 Hospital Assistant	180	0	0
Education.			
Contribution towards School Fund	850	0	0
Total .	4,368	10	6

Statement of Finance of the Native States in the Goona Agency for the year 1889-90.

Name of State.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Debt.			Remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
Raghogarh . .	44,816	6	3	19,911	10	3	54,555	0	9	Phulsaki Rs.
Gurra . . .	...			...			...			No return received.
Dharnaudha . .	9,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	Phulsaki Rs.
Parone . . .	20,000	0	0	26,000	0	0	...			Govt. „
Umri . . .	7,500	0	0	6,500	0	0	...			Phulsaki „
Bhadaura . .	7,396	0	0	5,730	0	0	1,798	8	0	„ „
Sirsi . . .	4,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,560	0	0	„ „

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1889-90.

Names of States.	Particulars of Rulers.				General Statistics.			Armed Forces.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal Roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Number of serious Cases.			Principal productions.	Seasons under report, favourable or otherwise, as regards		General Remarks
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Government mails.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
Sirsi . .	Diwan .	Bijey Bahadur Singh	23		Unknown .	4,036	R 4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Administration of Justice.	...	...	2	...	...	Wheat, gram, opium, jowar, and other Indian grains, cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.	Fair .	Bad .	The States of Gurra, Parone, Umri, Bhadoura, and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the supervision of the Political Assistant, Goona.
Bhadoura .	Raja .	Madho Singh .	14		Unknown .	3,365	7,000	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	A few Road Police.	...	...	1	...	Agra and Bombay Road.	settled by	...	...	2	...	...		Fair .	Bad .	
Umri .	Raja .	Pirthi Singh .	19		Unknown .	2,740	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	...	...	...	...	Agra and Bombay Road.	Administration cases are settled in their own Courts.	...	...	1	...	...		Fair .	Bad .	
Parone .	Raja .	Gajendar Singh .	21		Unknown .	7,328	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	International The Civil ca	...	...	2	...	...		Fair .	Bad .	
Dharnandha	Thakur .	Bhim Singh . .	31		Unknown .	4,196	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	...	...	1	...	Agra and Bombay Road.	of all Chiefs	...	...	...	...	...		Fair .	Bad .	
Gurra .	Raja .	Balbhadar Singh .	21		Unknown .	9,544	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Criminal cases the Political A	...	...	...	...	...		Fair .	Bad .	
Raghogarh .	Raja .	Jeymandal Singh .	71		Unknown .	16,920	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	...	1	1	...	Agra and Bombay Road.	The	...	...	...	...	...		Fair .	Bad .	

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Form, Local Funds—1889-90.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.
1. Indore Residency Bazaar Fund	2,659 2 2	4,600 12 0	7,259 14 2
2. Gwalior Agency	545 14 0	132 2 9	678 0 9
3. Bhopal Agency	532 14 5	13,690 13 8	14,223 12 1
4. Western Malwa Agency	900 15 9	712 13 5	1,613 13 2
5. Bhopawar Agency	...	1,241 0 0	1,241 0 0
6. Goona Agency	...	803 15 4	803 15 4
7. Manpur Pargana Road Fund	...	...	...
8. Ditto School Fund	...	...	...
9. Ditto Town Fund	...	80 0 0	80 0 0
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	1,002 0 0	5,275 0 0	6,277 0 0
11. Baghelkhand Agency	...	...	...
12. Bundelkhand Agency	116 4 3	1,057 7 10	1,173 12 1
13. Mhow Cantonment	1,992 6 0	8,179 1 11	10,171 7 11
14. Nimach Cantonment	..	3,093 12 2	3,093 12 2
15. Nowgong Contonment	3,500 0 0	4,100 0 0	7,600 0 0
16. Sipri Cantonment	152 1 5	514 14 0	666 15 5
17. Mehidpur Cantonment	...	...	...
18. Sutna Cantonment Fund	...	13 13 9	13 13 9
19. Malwa Dharmsala Fund	2,472 0 10	...	2,472 0 10
20. Indore School Fund	...	779 2 10	779 2 10
TOTAL	13,873 10 10	44,274 13 8	58,148 8 6

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1889-90.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟
Under Public Works Department	2,683	...	1,941	114	245	2,300
Under Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,683	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	2,683	1,941	114	245	2,300

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER XI.

OPIUM.

REVENUE.

Opium.

Return 1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.
2. Exports—Imperial and Provincial.
3. Provincial Exports—details, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
4. Cess Dues Collections.
5. Details of Weighments at each Agency.
6. Provincial General (Revenue).
7. Provincial Revenue.

RETURN 1.—*The prices of Opium ruling at Indore in 1889-90 together with the quotations of the Bombay and China Markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Ma.wa Chests.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
		From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1889.																				
April . . .	3,613½	...	1,357	1,327	1,358	1,163	1,209	1,248	1,325	1,315	1,375	1,259	1,281	1,334	1,337	1,269	1,285	1,344	1,399	
May . . .	2,015	...	...	1,276	1,363	1,160	1,207	1,210	1,290	1,291	1,348	1,248	1,262	1,293	1,347	1,218	1,269	1,331	1,353	
June . . .	2,354½	1,217	1,226	1,264	1,315	1,157	1,238	1,210	1,340	1,291	1,390	1,265	1,327	1,356	1,462	1,224	1,281	1,348	1,421	
July . . .	3,435½	1,224	1,238	1,272	1,310	1,200	1,252	1,277	1,323	1,325	1,378	1,288	1,338	1,440	1,459	1,255	1,302	1,379	1,397	
August . .	3,182½	1,235	1,253	1,279	1,296	1,214	1,304	1,272	1,342	1,310	1,350	1,310	1,327	1,389	1,428	1,261	1,339	1,348	1,417	
September . .	3,035	1,264	1,277	1,302	1,321	1,230	1,304	1,280	1,342	...	1,350	1,282	1,327	1,350	1,406	1,286	1,339	1,333	1,379	
October . .	3,411	1,244	1,256	1,286	1,307	1,228	1,288	1,280	1,333	1,338	1,350	1,271	1,299	1,339	1,367	1,281	1,318	1,327	1,383	
November . .	2,866½	...	...	1,282	...	1,144	1,282	1,264	1,333	1,290	1,350	1,254	1,282	1,299	1,351	1,267	1,310	1,350	1,408	
December . .	1,630¼	1,170	1,196	1,229	1,256	1,144	1,230	1,198	1,285	1,272	1,300	1,203	1,259	1,248	1,305	1,228	1,271	1,306	1,354	
1890.																				
January . .	1,921	1,137	1,175	1,211	1,240	1,090	1,216	1,125	1,265	1,220	1,280	1,184	1,193	1,215	1,234	1,212	1,247	1,285	1,309	
February . .	1,421	1,059	1,082	1,086	1,112	1,065	1,115	1,117	1,200	1,175	1,225	1,201	1,203	1,245	1,248	1,213	1,213	1,265	1,265	
March . .	1,669	1,091	1,119	1,140	1,197	1,065	1,144	1,125	1,225	1,200	1,252	1,192	1,201	1,236	1,265	1,213	1,235	1,265	1,296	
	chests																			
Total chests .	30,564	Average.																		
	Duty Rs.																			
Duty at Rs. 650 .	1,98,66,600	1,182	1,208	1,246	1,279	1,155	1,232	1,217	1,300	1,275	1,329	1,246	1,275	1,312	1,351	1,244	1,284	1,323	1,364	
Average chests .	2,547																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports,—Imperial and Provincial, 1889-90.*

Agency.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at R650.	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	732	10,962½	71,25,625	190	973	6,11,100
					24	Free.
Rutlam	76	796½	5,17,725	71	46½	32,550
					51½	Free.
Dhar	34	541	3,51,650	...	...	...
Ujjain	621	8,808	57,25,200	66	332	2,32,400
Chitor	414	3,319½	21,57,675	32	70	49,000
					52	Free.
Jaora	73	883½	5,74,275	1	1	Free.
Bhopal	63	638½	4,15,025	...	...	...
Mandsaur	390	4,614½	29,99,426	29	55	38,500
					10	Free.
Total	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389	1,376½	9,63,550
					138½	Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1888-89	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	1,500½	10,21,475
					120½	Free.
1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	1,531½	10,72,050
					131	Free.
1886-87	2,896	40,839	2,65,45,350	356	1,317	9,21,900
					143	Free.
1885-86	2,788	38,967	2,53,28,550	373	1,422	9,95,400
					127½	Free.
1884-85	2,780	39,013½	2,53,58,775	392	1,576	9,63,550
					79	Free.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1889-90,—Details.*

1889-90.	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	143	215	1,50,500
		117½	Free.
„ Madras Presidency	83	486	3,40,200
„ Berar, H. A. Districts	49	301	2,10,700
„ Hyderabad, Deccan	114	374½	2,62,150
„ Mysore Government	...	20	Free.
„ Coorg Administration	...	1	Free.
Total	389	1,376½	9,63,550
		138½	Free.

Hundi Stamps to the value of R14,069-15 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1889-90.*

Scales.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Manpur Road dues at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	11,835 8 0	...	...
Rutlam	843 0 0	843 0 0	...
Dhar	...	...	1,961 2 0
Ujjain	9,140 0 0	9,140 0 0	...
Jaora	883 8 0	883 8 0	...
Bhopal	638 8 0	638 8 0	...
Mandsaur	4,669 8 0	4,669 8 0	...
Total	28,010 0 0	16,174 8 0	1,961 2 0

RETURN 5.—*Weighments of Opium at each of the different scales in Malwa in 1889-90.*

Scales.	Number of weighment days during the year.	Consignments.	Total number of chests brought to the scales.	Total number of half chests opened for net weighment.
Indore	191	926	11,847½	3,494
Rutlam	45	147	894½	486
Dhar	22	33	534	136
Ujjain	118	687	9,140	2,558
Chitor	140	443	3,429	1,365
Jaora	24	74	884½	278
Bhopal	32	63	638½	250
Mandsaur	101	429	4,690	1,603
Total	673	2,802	32,058	10,170

RETURN 6.—*Provincial General, 1889-90.*

				Remarks.
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	48,801	5	5	
Sale of Stamps	28,548	7	9	
Imperial Fees and Receipts	835	5	9	
Electric Telegraph	48,313	7	9	
Postal (including Money Order and Savings Bank) collections.	9,97,852	15	6	
Miscellaneous	14,978	5	11	
II.—Payment by Native States.				
Contribution to contingent	2,26,241	0	7	
Tributes assigned to British Government.	3,31,665	6	4	
Tributes paid through British Government	3,71,366	3	8	
Fixed payment for Istimrar land	27,077	5	6	
Succession and Nazarana	14,267	3	8	
TOTAL	21,09,947	3	10	

RETUUN 7.—*Provincial Revenue for 1889-90.*

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									BALANCE ON 31st MARCH 1890.
	Balance on 1st April 1889.	Total receipts during the year	Grand Total, Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to sharers in roads dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds	38,376 9 9*	1,77,292 13 11	2,15,669 7 8	9,890 1 10	17,527 2 0	4,448 8 1	32,218 15 10	3,668 0 0	8,310 6 6	...	81,887 1 6	1,57,950 3 9	57,719 3 11
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Pargana Funds.	24,698 8 0	1,08,231 9 1	1,32,930 1 1	9,354 8 0	27,074 7 6	11,291 14 10	16,612 6 8	17,735 4 0	1,713 12 9	...	18,119 0 10	1,01,901 6 7	31,028 10 6
III.—Fund raised for special purpose . . .	65,180 12 9	67,838 5 6	1,33,019 2 3	34,944 0 0	3,251 3 8	...	288 0 0	13,216 5 7	14,568 11 3	...	2,791 12 11	69,060 1 5	63,959 0 10
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, &c. . .	22,792 0 0	13,314 0 0	36,106 0 0	...	6,277 0 0	1,725 0 0	5,140 0 0	...	2,141 0 0	853 0 0	838 0 0	16,974 0 0	19,132 0 0
GRAND TOTAL . .	1,51,047 14 6	3,66,676 12 6	5,17,724 11 0	54,188 9 10	54,129 13 2	17,465 6 11	54,259 6 6	34,619 9 7	26,733 14 6	853 0 0	1,03,635 15 3	3,45,885 11 9	1,71,838 15 3

* The difference between this and the closing balance of last year's return is due to the Sutna Cantonment Local Fund balance having been included in this.

CHAPTER XII.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1889-90.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
		Pending at close of 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposed of during 1889-90.	Pending at close of 1889-90.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular Suits	...	4	4	4	...	35 4 0	8 4 9	4 0 0	1 0 0	81	20·25
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular Suits	10	14	24	8	16	12,640 2 9	1,580 0 4	611 6 0	76 6 9	1,053	131·62
	Execution of Decrees	9	24	33	19	14	6,364 9 6	334 15 8	6 12 0	0 5 8	4,671	245·8
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	Regular Suits	19	61	80	70	10	2,087 9 0	29 13 2	171 8 0	2 7 2	3,647	52·1
	Execution of Decrees	3	34	37	33	4	639 3 0	19 5 10	2 15 0	0 1 5	1,364	41·33
Political Assistant, Goona	Regular Suits	...	50	50	50	...	1,467 8 5	29 5 4	...	2 5 4	...	23·38
	Execution of Decrees	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular Suits	14	62	76	57	19	2,776 8 6	48 11 4	151 12 0	2 10 7	3,074	53·93
Total	Regular Suits	43	191	234	189	45	19,007 0 8	100 9 1	938 10 0	4 15 6	7,855	41·56
	Execution of Decrees	13	58	71	53	18	7,003 12 6	132 2 4	9 11 0	0 2 11	6,035	113·86
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular Suits	20	175	195	153	42	15,838 9 1	103 8 3	1,109 10 0	7 3 11	3,801	24·84
	Execution of Decrees	4	104	108	105	3	13,395 7 8	127 9 2	26 4 0	0 4 0	210	2·00
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar	Regular Suits	69	366	435	401	34	12,685 6 9	31 10 2	950 2 0	2 5 11	9,641	24
	Execution of Decrees	125	450	575	490	85	5,888 9 0	12 0 3	156 12 6	0 5 1½	43,358	88·6
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular Suits	1	46	47	46	1	662 1 9	14 6 3	No fees are levied.		1,685	36 63
	Execution of Decrees	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamashdar of Manpur	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	90	587	677	600	77	29,186 1 7	48 10 3	2,059 12 0	3 6 11	15,127	25·21
	Execution of Decrees	129	554	683	595	88	19,284 0 8	32 6 6	183 0 6	0 3 3	43,568	73·22

CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

Class of Court.			Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1889-90.					
			Pending at close of 1888-89.	Filed during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposed of during 1889-90.	Pending at close of 1889-90.	Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
								Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
								R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*		
Mhow		Regular Suits	13	50	63	53	10	29,906 2 3	564 4 3	3,308 9 9	62 6 9	3,481	65·67
		Execution of Decrees	2	176	178	172	6	1,27,891 12 11	743 8 10	735 11 2	4 4 5	1,440	8·37
		Small Cause Cases	40	730	770	724	46	31,778 6 0	43 14 8	3,364 13 3	4 10 4	12,325	17·02
		Execution of Decrees	32	923	955	928	27	53,834 2 6	58 0 2	1,318 0 0	1 5 7	9,769	10·52
	Railways.	Regular Suits	...	4	4	4	...	4,074 15 0	1,018 11 9	306 1 0	76 8 3	91	22·75
		Execution of Decrees	...	7	7	6	1	6,358 7 0	1,059 11 10	54 0 0	9 0 0	34	5·66
		Small Cause Cases	...	36	36	36	...	2,299 8 3	63 10 6	213 8 6	5 14 10	660	18·33
		Execution of Decrees	1	33	34	34	...	3,347 5 6	89 10 0	61 13 0	1 9 10	203	5·97
Nowgong		Regular Suits	1	4	5	5	...	431 14 9	86 6 1	64 11 3	12 15 0	225	45·00
		Execution of Decrees	...	6	6	3	3	213 13 9	71 4 7	16 12 3	5 9 5	171	57·00
		Small Cause Cases	4	132	136	131	5	6,579 2 11	50 3 6	753 10 0	5 12 0	2,354	17·96
		Execution of Decrees	1	35	36	36	...	2,354 15 3	65 6 7	82 15 0	2 4 10	676	18·77
Neemuch		Regular Suits	5	44	49	43	6	9,130 6 0	212 6 3	665 12 0	15 7 8	577	13·41
		Execution of Decrees	...	25	25	25	...	6,166 5 0	246 10 10	36 8 0	1 7 4	82	3·28
		Small Cause Cases	55	535	590	538	52	13,893 7 0	25 13 2	1,545 3 0	2 13 11	8,745	16·25
		Execution of Decrees	...	240	240	240	...	11,500 6 0	47 14 8	150 0 0	0 10 0	522	2·17
	Railways	Regular Suits	1	23	24	22	2	1,038 6 3	47 3 2	100 13 0	4 9 3	123	5·59
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Small Cause Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Sipri Political Assistant, Goona		Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Small Cause Cases	5	5	10	6	4	578 0 6	96 5 5	...	7 8 8	...	0·33
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		Regular Suits	20	125	145	127	18	44,581 12 3	351 0 7	4,445 15 0	35 0 1	4,497	35·41
		Execution of Decrees	2	214	216	206	10	1,40,630 6 8	682 10 9	842 15 5	4 1 6	1,727	8·38
		Small Cause Cases	104	1,338	1,542	1,435	107	55,120 8 8	38 6 7	5,877 2 9	4 1 6	24,084	17·48
		Execution of Decrees	34	1,231	1,265	1,238	27	70,736 13 3	57 2 2	1,612 12 0	1 4 2	11,170	9·02
GRAND TOTAL		Regular Suits	153	903	1,056	916	140	92,774 14 6	101 4 6	7,444 5 0	8 2 0	37,479	29·99
		Small Cause Cases	104	1,438	1,542	1,435	107	55,120 8 8	38 6 7	5,877 2 9	4 1 6	24,084	17·48
		Execution of Decrees	178	2,057	2,235	2,092	143	2,37,655 1 1	113 9 8	2,648 6 11	1 4 2	62,500	29·88

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1888-89.		Instituted during 1889-90.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1889-90.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Courts of Political Agents and other Officers excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	6	3	39	27	45	30	4	...	...	...	1	1	15	10	24	18	1	1	45	30	...	...	13	10	3	3	...	...	8	5	24	18	39·65	1,150
Culpable homicide	...	...	30	16	30	16	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	3	15	12	...	...	30	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	11	15	12	45·94	735
Dacoity	29	13	250	52	279	65	147	...	...	...	9	2	43	28	64	25	16	10	279	65	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	49	20	64	25	13·56	746
Receiving stolen property	2	1	15	11	17	12	2	...	...	..	...	...	4	4	11	8	...	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	7	11	8	5·42	65
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	1	8	6	8	7	...	...	...	..	1	1	3	4	4	2	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	31·71	222
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	19	5	214	146	233	151	16	...	...	..	13	5	81	59	121	86	2	1	233	151	10	9	...	...	...	...	33	22	78	55	121	86	6·13	920
Miscellaneous offences	3	1	909	524	912	525	1	...	1	...	14	6	374	223	513	293	9	3	912	525	4	3	...	...	...	...	411	217	98	73	513	293	5·56	2,929
Total	59	24	1,465	782	1,524	806	170	...	1	...	43	16	530	331	752	444	28	15	1,524	806	14	12	29	16	3	3	445	240	261	173	752	444	855	6,767
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·25	81
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	13·00	39
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	119	91	119	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	99	75	1	1	119	91	31	28	...	...	...	...	35	17	33	30	99	75	3·39	305
Miscellaneous offences	4	2	489	225	493	227	1	1	...	...	2	2	205	81	279	138	6	5	493	227	5	4	...	...	...	...	228	105	46	29	279	138	10·12	2,248
Total	4	2	617	323	621	325	1	1	...	...	6	6	225	96	382	216	7	6	621	325	37	33	...	...	...	...	263	122	82	61	382	216	3·38	2,673
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,280	722	1,280	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	128	1,028	594	...	...	1,280	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	576	25	18	1,028	594	8·19	591
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	63	26	2,082	1,105	2,145	1,113	171	1	1	...	49	22	755	427	1,134	660	35	21	2,145	1,131	51	45	29	16	3	3	708	362	343	234	1,134	660	8·5	9,440
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,280	722	1,280	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	128	1,028	594	...	...	1,280	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	576	25	18	1,028	594	8·19	591
Grand total	63	26	3,362	1,827	3,425	1,853	171	1	1	...	49	22	1,007	555	2,162	1,254	35	21	3,425	1,853	51	45	29	16	3	3	1,711	938	368	252	2,162	1,254	5,43	10,031

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*continued.*

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	No. of persons.	No. of days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who hav attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	63	8	0·107	8
Political Agent, Bhopal	124	124	1·00	124
„ „ Bundelkhand	258	78	0·302	94
„ „ Baghelkhand	11	11	1·00	11
„ „ Western Malwa	25	388	5·96	40
„ „ Bhopawar	104	243	2·33	28
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.	132	134	1·01	132
Political Assistant at Goona	24	9	0·38	9
Attaché to the Agent, Governor-General, Central India (First Class Magistrate, Indore Railway).	222	222	1·00	222
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India (District Magistrate, Rohilkhand-Malwa Railway).	74	74	1·00	74
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar } Magistrate, 2nd Class	47	47	1·00	47
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur } Magistrate, 2nd Class	49	49	1·00	49
Kamasdar, Manpur } Magistrate, 2nd Class	67	67	1·00	67
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sardarpur (Magistrate, 3rd Class.	28	28	1·00	28
Total	1,228	1,482	1·2	913
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate, Cantonment Magistrate).	147	486	3·3	125
Cantonment Magistrate Nimach (District Magistrate)	155	155	1·00	155
„ „ Nowgong (District Magistrate)	344	361	1·04	327
„ „ Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	129	62	0·48	129
Total	775	1,064	1·37	736
GRAND TOTAL	2,003	2,546	1·22	1,649

POLICE.

	Name of Office.	Paid by British Government. Men of all Grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost.	Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds. Men of all Grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost.	Total of all Grades. Men of all Grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost.
				R a. p.			*R a. p.*			*R a. p.*
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	Indore Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	44	4,368 0 0	...	44	4,368 0 0
	Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	6	408 0 0	...	6	408 0 0
	Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	48	3,442 8 3	...	48	3,442 8 3
	Bundelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
	Baghelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	...	.....	...	27	2,832 0 0	...	27	2,832 0 0
	Western Malwa Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	6	444 0 0	...	6	448 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency: Bhumia Police	4	54	6,792 0 0	...	...	.....	4	54	6,792 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency: Manpur Pargana Police.	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	.....	...	13	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency: Agency Road Police.	...	...	.....	...	32	3,168 0 0	..	32	3,168 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency: Chikli or International Police.	...	...	.....	...	4	288 0 0	..	4	288 0 0
	Goona Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
	Total	4	74	8,376 0 0	...	184	16,306 8 3	4	258	24,682 8 3
Cantonment Police.	Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	135	15,081 15 7	...	135	15,081 15 7
	Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	19	2,724 0 0	...	19	2,724 0 0
	Nimach Cantonment Police	..	...	.....	...	76	8,653 7 0	...	76	8,653 7 0
	Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	50	5,382 1 6	...	50	5,382 1 6
	Total	...	...	.....	...	280	31,841 8 1	...	280	31,841 8 1
	GRAND TOTAL	4	74	8,376 0 0	...	464	48,148 0 4	4	538	56,524 0 4

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1890.	Expenditure during the year.					Total.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1889.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.			
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	264	290	554	26	...	5	262	293	261	6,818 8 1	1,171 5 6	1,329 4 0	2,900 0 0	3,668 6 2	15,887 7 9	276·92	57 8 11
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore Jail — Convicts paid from Imperial Revenue.	24	58	82	16	...	...	50	66	16	477 0 2	108 10 2	1 8 0	221 13 0	126 0 0	934 15 4	18·20	51 3 7
Sehore Jail — Under-trial prisoners from Local Funds.	6	72	78	58	...	...	19	77	1	182 8 8	176 7 8	...	...	...	359 0 4	6·83	56 7 5
Nowgong	30	125	155	45	...	1	71	117	38	1,259 1 10	261 3 5	134 9 9	1,632 0 0	...	3,286 15 0	37·65	87 4 10
Sutna	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	12	28	40	9	...	...	22	31	9	198 15 10	111 10 3	26 12 0	756 0 0	...	1,093 6 1	5·14	222 15 9
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Sardarpur																	
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Khalghat	19	87	106	42	...	...	48	90	16	522 9 1	140 5 0	64 5 0	216 0 0	...	943 3 1	21·28	44 5 1
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Manpur																	
Goona	18	22	40	4	...	1	26	31	9	584 6 3	189 10 6	100 1 0	408 0 0	...	1,282 1 9	18·39	71 3 8
Total	373	682	1,055	200	...	7	498	705	350	10,043 1 11	2,159 4 6	1,656 7 9	6,133 13 0	3,794 6 2	23,787 1 4	384·41	61 14 1
Cantonment Lock-ups.																	
Mhow	3	162	165	14	...	...	149	163	2	88 0 0	...	...	...	...	88 0 0	1·9	42 10 1
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimach	2	36	38	13	1	...	24	38	...	155 1 0	152 11 0	...	96 0 0	...	403 12 0	1·44	280 6 1
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	198	203	27	1	...	173	201	2	243 1 0	152 11 0	...	96 0 0	...	491 12 0	3·34	147 0 2
Grand Total	378	880	1,258	227	1	7	671	906	352	10,286 2 11	2,311 15 6	1,656 7 9	6,229 13 0	3,794 6 2	24,278 13 4	387·75	62 9 6

REGISTRATION.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	...	.....	1	4 0 0	7	91 0 0	...	.....	8	95 0 0
Mhow Cantonment	61	102 0 0	1	5 0 0	36	26 4 0	...	.....	98	133 4 0
Sipri „	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Nimach	15	22 8 0	...	.....	6	4 0 0	2	2 8 0	23	29 0 0
Nowgong	52	37 0 0	...	.....	13	13 0 0	...	.....	65	50 0 0
Sehore	21	22 8 0	5	13 0 0	23	24 8 0	6	17 8 0	55	77 8 0
Sutna	...	.....	...	.....	9	6 8 0	...	.....	9	6 8 0
Agar	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Goona	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bundelkhand (Nowgong)	52	37 0 0	...	.....	13	13 0 0	...	.....	65	50 0 0
Total	201	221 0 0	7	22 0 0	107	178 4 0	8	20 0 0	323	441 4 0

Receipts and charges on account of Jail Manufactures and Convict Labour for the year 1889-90 and the commission due thereon.

Months.	Jail Manufactures.						Convict Labour.		
	Receipts.		Charges.			Profits.	Commission due at 10 per cent.	Cash paid into the Treasury.	Commission due at 5 per cent.	Total Commission.
	Amount realized for articles sold.	Total.	Raw materials and contingencies.	Establishment, maintenance, watch, and ward.	Total.					
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April 1889	134 4 0	.....	68 7 0	25 1 0	93 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May „	283 15 0	.....	81 2 0	26 7 0	107 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June „	228 6 0	.....	93 13 9	23 14 0	117 11 9	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....	.....
July „	29 0 0	.....	36 6 0	23 7 0	59 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August „	154 10 4	.....	73 8 0	25 11 0	99 3 0	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....	.....
September „	238 8 6	.....	107 13 3	27 3 0	135 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October „	704 14 0	.....	108 8 0	24 10 0	133 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November „	168 3 0	.....	40 13 6	25 5 0	66 2 6	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....	.....
December „	432 15 0	.....	72 15 0	21 11 0	94 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 1890	209 5 0	.....	36 2 0	22 5 0	58 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February „	129 13 9	.....	57 14 6	22 2 0	80 0 6	.....	.....	10 12 0	.....	.....
March „	405 0 6	.....	28 7 7	20 4 0	48 11 7	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....	.....
Total	3,118 15 1	3,118 15 1	805 14 7	288 0 0	1,093 14 7	2,025 0 6	202 8 0	42 10 0	2 2 0	204 10 0

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow District (Mhow, Nimach, and Indore) . . .	1	630	$\frac{6}{8}$	467	4	586	$1\frac{2}{8}$	1,262	$2\frac{7}{8}$	2,419
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detachment	121	...	...
Bundelkhand District (Nowgong)	...	...	1	591	1	162	Ditto .	235	1	932
Narbada District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1	630	$1\frac{6}{8}$	1,114	5	748	...	1,618	$3\frac{7}{8}$	3,351
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	914
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sardarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	606
TOTAL .	...	...	2	1,273	...	...	...	...	2	1,520
GRAND TOTAL .	1	630	$3\frac{6}{8}$	2,387	5	748	...	1,618	$5\frac{7}{8}$	4,871

CHAPTER XV.

POST OFFICES.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, &c., during the official year 1889-90 as compared with the previous year.

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1889.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1890.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Barwaha	Nimach	202	Barwaha	Nimach	202	...	...	
	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	...	...	
	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	...	...	
	Do.	Karonda	99	Do.	Karonda	99	...	...	
	Gwalior	Morena	23½	Gwalior	Morena	23½	...	...	
	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	...	...	
	Chandia	Umaria	12	Chandia	Umaria	12	...	...	
Total of Railways	.....	.....	458½	.....	.....	458½	...	...	
Mail Cart	Rutlam	Rutlam R. S.	2	Rutlam	Rutlam, R. S.	2	...	...	
	Indore	Indore R. S.	1	Indore	Indore S. R.	1	...	...	
	Mhow	Mhow R. S.	1	Mhow	Mhow R. S.	1	...	...	
	Do.	Dhar	34	Do.	Dhar	34	...	...	
	Sutna R. S.	Rewah	31	Sutna R. S.	Rewah	31	...	...	
	Ujjain R. S.	Agar	42	Ujjain R. S.	Agar	42	...	...	
				Harpalpur	Nowgong	18½	18½	...	Man-Nowgong Mail cart line transferred from N. W. Provinces, closed on 1st August 1889.
				Indore	Dewas	22	22	...	
Total of Mail Line	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	151½	40½	...	
Runners	Gwalior	Indore	306	Gwalior	Dewas	284	...	22	
	Duraha	Raghogarh	2	Duraha	Raghogarh	2	...	...	
	Goona	Chhubra	30	Goona	Chhubra	30	...	...	
	Pachor	Khujnere	10	Pachor	Khujnere	0	...	...	
	Do.	Talain	8	Do.	Talain	18	...	...	
	Gwalior	Tanak Tal	4	Gwalior	Tanak Tal	4	...	...	
	Do.	Ry. Station	1	Do.	Ry. Station	1	...	...	
	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	...	...	
	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	...	...	
	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	...	...	
	Soyet Kalan	Pirawa	10	Soyet Kalan	Pirawa	10	...	...	
	Bhilwara	Gangapur	25	.....	.....	...	...	25	Abolished from 1st July 1889.
	Jaora	Baraoda	10	Jaora	Baraoda	10	...	...	
	Baraoda	Tall	16	Baraoda	Tall	16	...	...	
	Tall	Alote	10	Tall	Alote	10	...	...	
	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	...	...	
	Do.	Sitamau	18	Do.	Sitamau	18	...	...	
	Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	...	...	
	Dhar	Sirdarpur	24	Dhar	Sirdarpur	24	...	...	
	Sirdarpur	Jhabua	28	Sirdarpur	Jhabua	28	...	...	
	Do.	Rajpur	70	Do.	Rajpur	70	...	...	
	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	...	...	
	Kooksee	Barwanee	18	Kooksee	Barwanee	18	...	...	
	Mhow	Manpur	12	Mhow	Manpur	12	...	...	
	Manpur	Dharampuri	33	Manpur	Dharampuri	33	...	...	
	Jaora	Ry. Station	1	Jaora	Ry. Station	1	...	...	
	Rutlam	Banswara	44½	Rutlam	Banswara	44	...	...	
	Sailana	Piplada	9	Sailana	Piplada	9	...	...	
	Nimach	Ry. Station	1½	Nimach	Ry. Station	1½	...	...	
	Indore	Indore City	2	Indore	Indore City	2	...	...	
	Indore City	Ry. Station	1	.....	.....	..	...	1	No connection with R. S.
	Sehore	Biaora	65	Sehore	Biaora	65	...	...	
	Do.	Dewas	70	Do.	Dewas	70	...	...	
	Do.	Bhopal	25	Do.	Bhopal	25	...	...	
	Do.	Ichhawar	14	Do.	Ichhawar	14	...	...	
	Do.	Sehore Town	1	Do.	Sehore Town	1	...	...	
	Bhilsa	N. Basoda	24	Bhilsa	N. Basoda	24	...	...	
	N. Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	.....	.....	...	...	12	Abolished.
	Bamora R. S.	Sironj	28	Bamora R. S.	Sironj	28	...	...	
	Ambari Stage	Berasia	18	Diwanganj	Berasia	18	...	...	
	Bhopal	Ry. Station	2	Bhopal	Ry Station	2	...	...	
	Do.	Jahangerabad	2	Do.	Jahangerabad	2	...	...	
	Bari	Bareli	12	Bari	Bareli	12	...	...	
	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	...	...	
	Semri Harchand.	Bharkuch	12	Semri Harchand.	Bharkuch	12	...	..	
	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	...	...	
	Garhi	Siwas	52	Garhi	Siwas	52	...	...	
	Bareli	Udipura	19	Bareli	Udipura	19	...	...	
	Bhilsa	Rassen	14	Bhilsa	Rassen	14	..	..	
	Shinpur	Bheronda	10	Shinpur	Bheronda	10	...	...	
	Nilkunthghat	Chhipanere	5	Nilkunthghat	Chhipanere	5	...	...	
	Sutna	Nowgong	105	Sutna	Nowgong	105	...	...	
	Panna	Ajaigar	18	Panna	Ajaigarh	18	...	...	
	Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	...	...	
	Mahatgaon Stage.	Bijawar	12	Mahatgaon	Bijawar	12	...	...	
	Ganj Stage	Rajnagar	10	Ganj Stage	Rajnagar	10	...	...	
	Bela	Amarpatan	18	Bela	Amarpatan	18	...	...	
	Rewah	Mangawan	17	Rewah	Mangawan	17	...	...	
	Mangawan	Sihaol	52	Mangawan	Sihaol	52	...	...	
	Do.	Teonthar	26	Do.	Teonthar	26	...	...	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, &c.—concluded.

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1889.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1890.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
	Rewah . .	Chandia . .	96½	Rewah . .	Chandia . .	96½	...	...	
	Umaria . .	Manda . .	84	Umaria . .	Manda . .	84	...	...	
	Teonthar. .	Sitlaha . .	15	Teonthar .	Sitlaha . .	15	...	...	
	Total of Runners' Line.	.....	1,792	.....	.....	1,732	...	60	
	Total of Railway.	.....	458½	.....	.....	458½	..	...	
	Total of Mail Cart.	.....	111	.....	.....	151½	40½		
	Grand Total	.....	2,361½	.....	.....	2,342	40½	60	

APPENDIX III A.

Statement showing the number of those complaints only entered in Appendix III which relate to Registered, Insured, and V. P. Articles, Ordinary Parcels, Money Orders, and S. B. Accounts.

	Complaints relating to							Remarks.
	Ordinary Registered Articles.	Ordinary Parcels.	V. P. Registered Articles and Parcels.	Insured Articles.	V. P. Registered Packets.	Money Orders.	S. B. Accounts.	
1. No. of complaints shown to have been groundless.	1	2	1	...	..	11	...	A. One case of delay in the payment of a T. M. O. for R500 remitted by Gangashai Baldeo, Mhow; payable at Sirsa to Ramlal Sheolal, *vide* reports No. 114, dated 24th December 1889, No. 122, dated 11th January 1890, No. 141, dated 7th February 1890, to Director General.
2. No. of complaints shown to have been well-grounded.	4	3	1	1	...	16	5	
3. No. of complaints regarding which enquiries proved unsuccessful.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4. No. of complaints pending	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	B. Another case of non-payment of a M. O. for R10, remitted by Nannuram, Brahmin, from Rajgarh payable at Amjhera to Shett Manguiram, *vide* detailed reports No. 115, dated 24th December 1889, No. 121, dated 10th January 1890, and No. 146, dated 15th February 1890.
Total .	5	6	2	1	...	29		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of offences punishable by law ascertained during the official year 1889-90 to have been committed by Postal Officers.

Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases punished departmentally.	Number of cases in which the offender has avoided punishment by death or otherwise, and of cases in which punishment has not yet been awarded.	Total.	Remarks.
4	*Nil*	1*	5	(1) Mattadin, postman, Rewah; misappropriation of money entrusted for payment of M. Os., *vide* this office reports No. 69, dated 20th August 1889, and No. 97, dated 19th October 1889. (2) Bahadur Sing, B. P. M., Singwara; misappropriation of S. B. deposit of R200, *vide* No. 182, dated 25th November 1889, No. 118, dated 3rd January 1890, and No. 19, dated 19th April 1890. (3) Ramanand, head-postman, Mhow; theft of letters and packets, *vide* No. 11, dated 6th January 1890, No. 124, dated 20th January 1890, and No. 153, dated 6th March 1890. (4) Oonkar, runner, Goona-Chhabra line; theft of mail bag containing R130, *vide* No. 200, dated 26th November 1889, No. 130, dated 24th December 1889, and No. 16, dated 16th April 1890. *(5) Balwant Rao, Acting B. Postmaster, Rajgarh; misappropriation of R10 paid to him by Naunram, Brahman, Rajgarh, for issue of a Money Order payable at Amjhera; absconded, *vide* No. 115, dated 24th December 1889, No. 121, dated 10th January 1890, and No. 146, dated 15th February 1890.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of cases of loss of Government money, whether by fraud, burglary, or theft committed by Postal servants or outsiders, which came to the knowledge of the Postmaster-General during the year under report.

	MISAPPROPRIATION OF OFFICE CASH.					MONEY ORDER FRAUDS.						S. B. FRAUDS.						BURGLARIES OR THEFTS FROM SAFES OR MAILS.						Total number of cases, i.e., total of columns 2, 7, 13, and 19.	Number of cases in which offenders were punished by law.	Number of cases in which department punishment was awarded.	Number of pending cases.	Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Amount.				Number of cases.	Amount.					Number of cases.	Amount.					Number of cases.	Amount.									
		Misappropriated.	Recovered.	Written off to P. O. G. F.	Unadjusted.		Misappropriated.	Recovered.	*Written off.* To P. O. G. F.	To P. and L.	Unadjusted.		Misappropriated.	Recovered.	*Written off.* To P. O. G. F.	To P. and L.	Unadjusted.		Misappropriated.	Recovered.	*Written off.* To P. O. G. F.	To P. and L.	Unadjusted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.										R a. p.	R a. p.								
Committed by or through the fault of Postmasters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Committed by or through the fault of Sub-Postmasters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39 8 6	39 8 6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Committed by or through the fault of Branch Postmasters — Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	1	*10 2 0	...	10 2 0	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	* Acting Branch Postmaster absconded.
Committed by or through the fault of Branch Postmasters — Extra Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Committed by or through the fault of Postmen and V. Postmen or runners.	...	...	...	...	...	1	287 14 0	287 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	130 0 0 18 0 1	130 0 0 18 0 1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	
Committed by or through outsiders.	1	328	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Total	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	...	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the changes in the List of Postal Buildings borne on the Books of Public Works Department during the year ending 31st March 1890.

Superintendent's Division.	Names of places.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of completion of work.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*		
Malwa Division .	Agar	3,334 0 0	25 4 0		
Ditto . .	Barwaha	556 0 0	1 10 0		
Ditto . .	Biaora	1,500 0 0	4 0 0		
Ditto . .	Dewas	2,146 0 0	5 0 0		
Bhopal Division .	Gwalior main Post Office and out-houses . . .	9,934 0 0	99 0 0		
Ditto . .	Gwalior old Post Office or Janak Tal. . . .	4,935 6 6	49 6 0		
Independent . .	Indore.	20,811 0 0	138 0 0		
Malwa . . .	Mhow	5,653 0 0	37 0 0		
Satna . . .	Nagode	1,523 0 0	9 8 0		
Malwa . . .	Nimach	6,329 0 0	30 12 0		
Independent . .	Nowgong	3,089 8 0	22 8 0		
Ditto . .	Sehore.	5,018 0 0	31 0 0		
Malwa . . .	Shajapur	2,173 0 0	5 2 0		
Ditto . . .	Sipri	720 0 0	7 14 0		
Sutna . . .	Umaria	516 4 5	.....		
Malwa . . .	Shajapur (Telegraph Building)	3,361 0 0	.....		
Ditto . . .	Biaora (Ditto) .	3,000 0 0	.....		
Ditto . . .	Goona (Ditto) .	624 0 0	.....		
Ditto . . .	Sipri (Ditto) .	780 0 0	.....		

APPENDIX VIII.

Traffic Statistics of Combined Offices for the year ending 31st March 1890.

Number of combined offices.				Total fixed charges sanctioned by Telegraph Department and actually incurred during the year.	Traffic.*				Revenue realized during the year on sent messages.			Number of combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages.
Open at end of previous year.	Opened during year under report.	Closed during year under report.	Open at end of year under report.		Number of messages sent (excluding free messages).	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.	Inland.	Foreign.	Total.	
				R a. p.					*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
13	3	...	16	6,286 0 0	19,268	22,601	14,027	55,896	20,057 5 6	332 6 0	20,389 11 6	12

List of Combined Offices opened during the year ending 31st March 1890.

Serial No.	Names of combined offices (alphabetically arranged).	Date of opening.	N.—None. T.—Transferred from Telegraph Department.
1	Bhilsa	6th December 1889 .	N.
2	Sarangpur	4th July 1889 . .	N.
3	Seronj	20th January 1890 .	N.

CHAPTER XVI.

TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India Administration for the year 1889-90.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
999	29	...	1.028	3,205	286	...	3,491

Traffic and Revenue for Departmental and Combined Offices.

Names of offices.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Collections.		Remarks.
				R	a.	
Departmental Offices.						
Goona	1,760	1,597	1,997	1,581	7	
Indore	6,036	9,460	126,431	5,632	4	
Indore City	11,050	9,503	...	12,121	4	
Jaora	1,679	2,008	...	1,825	6	
Mandsaur	2,087	2,090	...	2,114	15	
Mhow	5,182	5,607	2	6,744	2	
Nimach	3,283	3,078	2,448	3,129	13	
Rutlam	3,858	4,013	...	3,884	6	
Sehore	994	1,217	...	873	12	
Ujjain	9,749	8,541	...	10,002	9	
Postal Combined Offices.						
Agar	1,873	1,840	...	1,995	6	
Bhilsa	76	122	...	56	6	From 7th December 1889 to 31st March 1890.
Biaora	768	836	...	850	9	
Bhopal	1,440	2,433	3,138	1,295	8	
Dewas	787	944	..	998	9	
Dhar	1,889	1,787	...	2,419	14	
Gwalior	1,512	1,746	..	1,378	14	
Nowgong	2,315	1,9[illegible]5	...	2,440	4	
Rewah	773	813	...	955	14	
Sarungpur	270	218	16	193	7	From 4th July 1889.
Shajapur	812	756	6,290	758	9	
Sipri	691	797	...	721	12	
Sirdarpur	1,179	1,000	.	1,184	13	
Seronj	105	50	...	128	6	From 20th January to 31st March 1890.
Sutna	1,561	1,508	1,706	1,424	7	

Total number of Telegraph Offices in Central India supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on 31st March 1890—

Departmental . . 10 | Postal Combined . . 15 | Railway . . 82

During the year the following lines were constructed:—

Basoda to Seronj.

Railway Station at Bhilsa to the Post Office.

Additional wires were erected from Bhopal to Bhilsa and from Itarsi towards Agra.

The following offices were opened during the year:—

Bhilsa, opened 7th December 1889.

Sarungpur, opened 4th July 1889.

Seronj, opened 20th January 1890.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 158 F. D.—29-7-90.—257

No. 2385-I.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

SIMLA, *the 19th July 1890.*

FOREIGN DEPT. SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 300-G., dated the 1st July 1890, submitting the report on the administration of the States in the Central India Agency for the year 1889-90.

2. The Government of India have noticed with pleasure that the Chiefs in the Central India Agency seem to be now generally alive to their responsibilities in regard to the suppression of dacoity, and that the experiment of entrusting some of the more important States with the maintenance of imperial communications running through their territory has so far been successful. The Agent to the Governor-General will no doubt continue to bestow his careful attention on the development of this policy.

3. On the whole, the report is satisfactory. The fall in the price of opium is a serious feature in the agricultural economy of many States, and, if it continues, will call for the careful consideration of Political officers and of the Chiefs whose territories are mainly affected.

4. I am to observe that Chapter XV (Post Offices) is needlessly detailed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. BARNES,

Officiating Deputy Secretary.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCLXXX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 40.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1890-91.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1891.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

Part.	Subject.	Page.
I.—Introductory		1
II.—Political—		
Chapter	I.—Gwalior	9
„	II.—Bhopal	17
„	III.—Bhopawar	23
„	IV.—Western Malwa	28
„	V.—Baghelkhand	32
„	VI.—Bundelkhand	36
„	VII.—Goona	47
III.—Departmental—		
Chapter	VIII.—Public Works Department	49
„	IX.—Opium	51
„	X.—Judicial	52
„	XI.—Local Corps	55
„	XII.—Education	57
„	XIII.—Post Offices	59
„	XIV.—Telegraphs	60
„	XV.—Medical	61
„	XVI.—Miscellaneous	63

APPENDICES.

Appendices to Part II.—Political.

„ „ „ III.—Departmental.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1890-91.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. Henvey held charge of the Central India Agency until the 1st of January last, when I succeeded him. Mr. Henvey visited Sutna and Gwalior in August 1890, and Bhopal in November in the same year. It was not possible when I took over charge to arrange for a regular tour, but I visited Gwalior, Bhopal, Nowgong and Rewa. At Gwalior I made the acquaintance of the young Maharaja, the President and the Members of the Council of Regency; at Bhopal I had several interviews with Her Highness the Begum and met the Chief of Narsingarh. I also saw the Sultan Jehan Begum and the Sultan Dulha. The Maharajas of Datia and Samthar and the Raja of Chatarpur were kind enough to meet me at Nowgong, and I saw also the minor Raja of Sarila and many of the nobles of Bundelkhand. The Maharaja of Charkhari had met with an accident and was unable to come to Nowgong. At Rewa I met the young Maharaja and his principal Sardars, and had interviews also with the Rajas of Nagode, Sohawal and Kothi.

2. The rainfall last season, though not abundant, was sufficient to ensure an excellent *kharif* crop. The tanks, however, on which the opium and rice crops depend were barely filled. The *rabi* crops (wheat, gram, linseed and other grains) were fair, but did not get the benefit of any appreciable rainfall in the winter months, while opium suffered from frost, and in some places damage was caused by hail. On the whole, the agricultural season was favourable, but a good rainfall is required this year in Malwa to supply the deficiency of the last two years. The fall in the price of opium has unfavourably affected the cultivators, traders, and the revenues of the States in Malwa.

3. The administration of the GWALIOR State has been satisfactorily conducted by the Council of Regency, presided over by Bapu Sahib Jadu. The vigour of the administration has been shown in the measures taken for the suppression of dacoity and other violent crime. At the same time attention has been paid to the Medical, Educational and Public Works Departments of the State. The Council proposed to construct two lines of railway, one from Goona to Bina, a station on the Indian Midland Railway, and the other from

Bhopal to Ujjain on the Rajputana-Malwa line. The Government of India has approved of the construction of the Goona-Bina line, but a preliminary survey is necessary in order to decide whether it is expedient to carry out the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway project. The surveys on both lines are being rapidly proceeded with.

4. The financial condition of the State continues to be good. On the 5th of June 1890, when the financial year ended, the total cash balance, including State investments, amounted to nine and three-quarter crores of rupees. The expenditure on the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja will probably reduce the surplus for the year ending the 5th of June 1891. The administration of justice continues to be fairly well conducted. The Chief Justice, Munshi Sohan Lall, disposed of a considerable number of cases. He was ably assisted by the Prant Judges, Govind Rao Tullu and Chintaman Vaid. Under the supervision of Mr. Onraët, the Inspector General, good progress has been made in the organization and management of the police. The officers and men are now better paid and better disciplined. Their work during the year has shown an improvement. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of dacoity and the police rendered effective aid to the British Police in suppressing the outbreak of dacoity in the Lalitpur District.

5. The work of the revenue settlement is being steadily proceeded with, and the Council reduce the revenue demand wherever it is shown to be excessive. Muhammad Kasim Khan has made fair progress with the regular survey and settlement of three districts, and a somewhat elaborate summary settlement of six districts has been commenced. Some difficulty arose with regard to the manner in which Colonel Pitcher was to carry out the scheme of organizing and training Patwaris. The Council have, however, now decided the questions under discussion, and it is expected that Colonel Pitcher will be able to commence work.

6. His Highness the Maharaja has enjoyed good health during the year, and has made good progress in his studies. His Highness was married in January last to the daughter of Mohité Sahib of Satara.

7. No improvement has taken place in the administration of the little State of Kaniadhana, which is now under the Resident of Gwalior. The Chief makes good resolutions and promises, but is too weak and too much under the influence of bad advisers to carry them out.

8. The administration of INDORE can be favourably reported on. The Minister, Rao Bahadur Vinaik Janardan Kirtani, resigned in September 1890, and was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chiman Rao Bidarkar. In July, Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bala Sahib, the brother of His Highness the Maharaja, died, and in November 1890 the death of the youngest Maharani was announced after the birth of twins, a son and a daughter.

9. The State has, on the whole, been fairly free from dacoity and other violent crimes, but 14 dacoities occurred in the Indore Districts of Western Malwa. The breaking up of Bondria's gang, following on Tantia's capture, had a good effect in the Nimawar Districts, which these outlaws frequented, and elsewhere there has been no striking outbreak. Efforts have been made to elucidate the confused State accounts of past years and to introduce an improved system of book-keeping. The progress of education is satisfactory, and His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a State College at Indore. Medical institutions have received liberal State encouragement, and a large free hospital has recently been opened in the city at the expense of the State. The hospital building is good and contains well-

ventilated wards for in-patients. A sufficient staff of well-qualified medical officers has been appointed. The improvement of the water-supply of the city has also received attention during the year.

10. There has been a continued decline in the price of opium, which will probably necessitate a reduction of the revenue demand.

11. The administration of the DEWAS STATE, SENIOR BRANCH, continued to be conducted by Mr. V. Kunte, the Superintendent, under the immediate direction of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. The year was fairly uneventful. In the matter of violent crime a fair record was maintained, and the judicial and revenue administration was efficiently conducted by the State officials. The jail of the senior branch of the State at Dewas was substantially improved. A dispensary was built and commenced working, while an excellent school-house was also constructed in the town. In these two latter works both junior and senior branches are jointly interested. A revision of the land revenue assessments and the introduction of a fresh settlement are reported to be required, while the maintenance of existing, and the construction of fresh, works for irrigation are also matters of importance. The senior State is however prevented by debt from incurring any considerable expenditure in either of these directions, though such improvements as the condition of the finances allows are being carried out. The State debts, which on 31st March 1889, had stood at R4,66,422, had been reduced by the same date in 1891 to R3,13,328, while, if the estimated repayments for the completed year are effected (as there is every reason to believe that they will be) the amount of the State debt on 31st May 1891 will amount to R2,65,294.

12. IN THE DEWAS STATE, JUNIOR BRANCH the year was uneventful, the most conspicuous incident being the escape from the Dewas Jail of a notorious life-convict named Suraj Parshad, who has not yet been recaptured. The jail, the previous condition of which was far from satisfactory, has since been under repair. The State, like others in Malwa, suffers from the fall in the price of opium, and in the year under report frost in places and an insufficient water-supply made the agricultural season on the whole unfavourable. Liberal State expenditure on well considered irrigation works would probably prove remunerative in time, and would certainly be beneficial to the State. The dacoity record is good: educational and medical expenditure has been already noticed in the remarks on the senior State. Uneasiness is still felt regarding the State's financial condition.

13. IN THE BHOPAL STATE the year under review was unmarked by any incident of importance. Some improvements in the internal administration of the State are reported, the most important being the revision of the system under which the State lands are granted on lease to contractors. The State, all things considered, maintained a fair record in respect of dacoity. The poorness of the receipts of the Bhopal State Railway is regrettable: but it is possible that the proposed lines, from Guna to Bina and from Bhopal to Ujjain, will improve the position of the line. The Leper Hospital under erection by Her Highness the Begum near Sehore, which approaches completion, will prove an interesting experiment, and the success of the Hospital for women established in Bhopal by Her Highness is satisfactory. Her Highness's ready co-operation with regard to the proposed Bhopal-Ujjain Railway has received the acknowledgments of the Government of India. Among the minor Chiefs of the Bhopal Agency, the Chief of Narsingarh, who is tentatively conducting the administration of his State, merits the most notice. His Highness the Raja Mehtab Singh's administration has so far been tolerably successful. The Rajgarh Chief is less favourably reported on. The Kurwai and Khilchipur Durbars are endeavouring to bring the Moghias and

other criminal tribes in their jurisdiction under more effective control. The severe measures taken with the gang of the notorious dacoit Tulla Basor have not been without effect; but the police administration of this wild part of the country is still defective.

14. In the BHOPAWAR AGENCY the States have, with the exception of Jhabua, given no cause for anxiety. His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar has conducted his administration with his usual discretion, but there are still some difficult questions pending regarding the jurisdiction of the guaranteed Thakurs. Domestic afflictions have again troubled the Maharaja, and His Highness has been seriously indisposed for some time.

Of the minor States Jhabua has been kept afloat by the exertions of the Dewan Rai Bahadur Narayan Rao Bhikaji. The State is heavily in debt, and the Raja has no capacity for government. The young Rana Vijay Singh of Alirajpur died during the year under report without heirs, and the Government of India appointed his cousin Partab Singh of Sondwa, a minor, to be Rana in his stead. The debts due by this State are being gradually reduced. The finances of Burwani are in a satisfactory condition, and on the whole the administration has been well conducted. The little State of Jobat is still in debt, but efforts are being made to reduce expenditure. It is to be regretted that the young Rana shows no interest in the affairs of his State and makes but little effort to learn the business of the administration.

15. In the WESTERN MALWA AGENCY the Raja of Rutlam has granted the land required for the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and work has commenced at Rutlam. The Jaora State is still encumbered with debt. The Durbar however is making every endeavour to reduce its liabilities, and it is hoped that in three years the finances will be in a sound condition. There was little violent crime in the State during the year. The States of Sitamau and Sailana were still embarrassed. The Chief of Sitamau is responsible to a small extent only for the financial condition of his State, and he is endeavouring to provide for the regular payment of the debts. Thirty-eight dacoities were reported as having occurred in Western Malwa. Of these fourteen occurred in the Indore, and thirteen in Gwalior Districts. Thirty-five dacoities were reported in the preceding year.

16. REWA has been well managed by Major Robertson with the assistance of the Dewan Pandit Het Ram. His Highness the Maharaja has made good progress in every way under the care of Doctor Gimlette. The school at Rewa is flourishing, and the Patwari class attached to it will be useful to the administration. The finances are in a satisfactory state, and the balance on the 1st of April 1891 amounted to R9,54,516, an increase of R3,53,000 over the balance of the preceding year. The relations between the administration and the Chandelin Maharani were somewhat less strained, though Her Highness still continues to give trouble.

Of the affairs of the petty States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawul and Kothi there is little to be said. Nagode has not improved; the Sohawul Chief has not settled his disputes with his feudatory of Raigaon, and the Raja of Maihar has considered it necessary for his health to leave his State for change of air, entrusting the administration to his eldest son.

17. The administration of the States in BUNDELKHAND has not been satisfactory. A severe outbreak of dacoity took place, and ninety-four cases of a more or less serious character were reported, a large increase on the number (37) reported in the preceding year. Of these offences committed in the year under report twenty-nine occurred in the Orchha State, six in Datia, thiry-two in Panna, six in Charkhari, fifteen in Bijawar and three in Alipura. A

separate report regarding this grave increase in violent crime has been submitted. It was no doubt connected with, and stimulated by, the outbreak in Lalitpur. Energetic measures were adopted by the Durbars of Orchha, Datia, and Panna, and the dacoits were in a great measure suppressed. Spasmodic efforts however to crush the marauders when they go out to plunder will not alone preserve the peace of the country. A better administration, especially of the police, is necessary to keep the lawless in order. The fact that the people are disinclined to give information and to aid in arresting dacoits goes to show that, as a rule, the people cannot depend on the State for protection. The State sepoys are only with them for a time, while the pursuit is going on; the dacoits are always at hand to punish the informers when a favourable opportunity occurs. At the same time there can be no doubt that as far as the Thakur population is concerned this disinclination to help the administration is to a great extent due to the fact that the dacoit leaders are Thakurs, and are more or less connected with them by ties of brotherhood. It does not appear that any unusual negligence or misgovernment on the part of the Orchha and Panna States led to the outbreak, and the energy shown by them in suppressing it is commendable. The nature of the country, the intermixture of jurisdictions, and the general possession and use of deadly weapons are all conditions which facilitate the commission of violent crimes.

The States which exert themselves to govern well and keep down crime are hindered and obstructed by the weakness or misgovernment of neighbouring States. The Chief of Bijawar showed at first some vigour against dacoits. He has, however, lately been quarrelling with his Thakurs and neglecting the administration. The Raja of Chattarpur deserves credit for having kept his State free from dacoity, but recent reports show that renewed vigilance is necessary. The Charkhari State was for the greater part of the year free from violent crime, but some serious cases occurred in December, February and March last. In Ajaigarh a Brahmin woman was murdered by a man calling himself Jules le-Grande and claiming to be an American. He was tried and convicted by a jury and sentenced to be hanged.

18. The condition of the petty States of the GOONA AGENCY remains the same as in the preceding year. Eight dacoities occurred, four of which were in Dharnaoda, and were probably committed by marauders from the Rajputana country. In Bajrangarh, a Gwalior District under this Agency, thirteen dacoities were committed as compared with fifteen in the preceding year.

19. For the increase in the number of dacoities in the year under report Gwalior and Bundelkhand are chiefly responsible. In Gwalior the increase was in the districts situated in the Bhopal and Western Malwa Agencies. Mr. Onraët, Inspector General of Police, was deputed by the Council to the Gwalior Districts in Western Malwa, and his efforts were successful. Cattle-lifting is the form which crime generally takes in that quarter, and the State Police succeeded in arresting 151 persons and in recovering 758 head of the stolen cattle. In Bundelkhand the energy of the larger States (Orchha, Datia, Samthar and Panna) has for the present suppressed dacoities in those territories, but cases are reported from Chattarpur, Charkhari, Bijawar, and Alipura. The Durbars are constantly urged to take the necessary measures, and three officers of the Thagi and Dacoity Department are giving them valuable assistance.

20. The Vilayati question received special attention in the year under review. Returns were called for showing the men of this class living in the States in the tracts of Central India that they affect, and the desirability of taking security for the good behaviour of those regarding whom there was any

doubt was brought to notice. These returns have been furnished by the greater number of the Durbars addressed on the subject. Those for the half-year ending 31st December 1890 show that in the Indore and Bhopawar Agencies (Dhar excepted), 274 Vilayatis were reported as resident. Of these 105 were employed by different Durbars and 159 by private persons or otherwise, while security for good behaviour had been taken from 246. The number of Vilayatis deported beyond the frontier between 1st May 1890 and 1st May 1891 was 57.

21. The Imperial roads, the maintenance of which has been entrusted to certain of the Native States, were reported to be in good order. Among other roads constructed by the States themselves may be mentioned the Agar-Sasner road in Malwa (Gwalior), which is reported to be completed, but not to be an entire success, the Manesa-Bhanpura (Indore), the Sanawad-Khargon (Indore), and the Agar-Sarangpur (Gwalior) road. The three last-mentioned roads are still under construction. The attention of the Durbars concerned was drawn to the expediency of making feeder roads to the Indian Midland Railway, and some progress has been made. In Bhopal the feeder roads from Shampur to Bhopal and from Raisen to Gulgaon are in course of construction, and the Rajgarh and Kilchipur Durbars have undertaken to extend the metalled road from Rajgarh to Kilchipur. In Bundelkhand the road from Nowgong to the station at Hurpalpur has been completed, and it has been arranged to construct a road from Tikamgarh, the capital of Orchha, to the railway at Lalitpur. The States of Datia, Samthar, Charkhari and Chattarpur have also paid some attention to feeder roads. The railway lines under survey and construction have been already noticed.

22. With regard to education there is not much to be said beyond what was said last year. The Dhar, Rutlam, Rewa, Chattarpur and Charkhari schools continue to be good, the Charkhari school being particularly well spoken of. At Indore the Canadian Missionaries are extending their educational institutions, and the State High School appears to be well managed and well attended. Attached to this school there is a library and reading-room. Many of the Durbars have accepted the offer made by the Principal of the Daly College to inspect their schools, and it is hoped that his inspections will tend to stimulate the teachers. The Daly College has been fairly attended. The Maharaja Holkar is anxious to have two of his nephews educated there instead of in the Zanana, but the ladies of the family place obstacles in the way. The Canadian Missionaries propose to establish a college for higher education. This institution may be useful for the purposes of the mission, but, considering that the Maharaja intends to have a college in Indore, it is scarcely required.

Cantonment and Miscellaneous.

23. The revised octroi schedule for the Mhow Cantonment mentioned in the report of the preceding year was introduced and brought into force, while amended rules for the collection of octroi duties and the grant of refunds were also introduced. A revised octroi schedule was sanctioned for Nowgong, and a revised schedule for Nimuch, with draft rules based on those in force in Mhow, was submitted to Government before the year closed. The Abkari realizations in Mhow and Nimuch did not increase in 1890, but the 1891-92 realizations for Mhow will be slightly in excess of those of the previous year. The lamented death of Major General Gillespie, C.B., commanding the Mhow District, in November 1890, has deprived the Mhow Cantonment of an administrator of great vigour and energy.

24. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the system of watching the passage of Vilayatis over the line, and of communicating their arrival to the authorities

of the places where they alight, was continued, and is probably very useful. The Indian Midland Railway was created a police district under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and the question of magisterial and judicial jurisdiction was decided. The Rajputana-Malwa line passed as a police district from the Punjab to the Bombay Government in the course of the year. No very serious accidents have been reported in the year on lines passing through Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 15th July 1891.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor-General
in Central India.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1890-91.

GENERAL.

The rainfall, 33·11 inches, was sufficient and well distributed. The crops, both *kharif* and *rabi*, were above the average throughout the State. Prices of food grains were somewhat high, showing a tendency to rise towards the close of the year. The public health was generally good, and there was no epidemic disease.

2. Mr. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, visited Gwalior in November 1890, and his successor, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., in January 1891.

I was absent on three months' privilege leave from the 18th of July 1890, during which time Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott officiated as Resident at Gwalior.

I was unable, owing to important duties at Gwalior, to make any tour in the districts of the State during the year under report.

POLITICAL.

3. *Gwalior State.*—The administration has, on the whole, been fairly conducted by the Council of Regency, and there has been improvement in every department. The peace of the country has been undisturbed, and dacoity and violent crime have diminished. The President of the Council of Regency, Bapu Sahib Jadu, has applied himself with much energy to his arduous duties, and I am indebted to him for the manner in which he has accepted advice offered to him in several important matters, and for the courtesy with which he has always treated me.

4. During the months of February and March 1891 the President made a tour through the districts of Towarghar, Bhind, and Sikarwari, and minutely inspected the zillah and tehsil offices, personally enquiring into the condition of the zemindars and cultivators; the results of this tour will, I am sure, prove beneficial to the administration. Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Sindhia, the member in charge of the Public Works Department, has also made a very useful tour of inspection, visiting the principal towns of Malwa, and seeing the roads and buildings now under course of construction. The Revenue Member, Santoba Temak, examined the settlement work done by Muhammad Kasim Khan, and personally superintended the distribution of *pattas* in the newly settled parganas of Nurabad and Jigni.

5. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has enjoyed good health during the year, and has made satisfactory progress in his studies under his tutor Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, who has devoted himself to the education and training of the Maharaja, and is to be congratulated on the success he has already attained. The Maharaja has lived under the charge of his mother, Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Regent, who continues to exercise a wise and close supervision over all matters connected with His Highness's welfare.

6. The decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was conferred on Her Highness the Maharani Regent on the 1st January 1891—an honour which is highly appreciated by the Maharani and by all the Sirdars of the State.

7. The daughter of Her Highness the senior Maharani was married in April 1890 to Appa Sahib Sitole, son of the Jagirdar of Ankli in the Belgaum Collectorate; the marriage was celebrated at Gwalior, the Council of Regency sanctioned an expenditure of three lakhs on the ceremonies, and settled a yearly allowance (or *nemnuk*) of one lakh on the bride.

8. The marriage of His Highness the Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia was celebrated in January 1891 with great pomp and amid general rejoicings; the bride is the daughter of Mohite Sahib of Satara and appears to be an exceedingly bright and intelligent child. She will reside for some years under the care of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba Regent, C.I. The Council of Regency sanctioned an expenditure of twenty-two lakhs on the marriage ceremonies. The Maharaja received a telegram conveying the congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy on this auspicious occasion.

9. His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch and suite visited Gwalior in January 1891, and were suitably entertained as the guests of the State.

10. The Council of Regency, with a view to improving the means of communication, assisting trade, and utilizing a portion of the surplus savings, proposed to construct two lines of railway, *viz.* from Goona to Bina on the Indian Midland Railway, a distance of 70 miles, and from Ujjain to Bhopal. The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of the Goona-Bina Railway, which is to be of the standard gauge. Mr. E. J. Moore has been appointed to make the preliminary survey for this line, and with a staff of Assistant Engineers has already made good progress with the work. It is hoped that the plans and estimates of this branch will be completed so as to allow of construction being commenced early in October 1891. With regard to the Ujjain-Bhopal line the Durbar have agreed to bear the cost of a scientific survey, on the completion of which the question of construction is to be decided, when the Government of India will be in a position to advise the Durbar on the subject: the survey of this branch has been commenced by Mr. Sherman, Executive Engineer.

11. The arrangements for introducing the new system of training and organizing Patwaris, so as to enable them to prepare maps and records for future revenue settlement have not made much progress during the year. The Durbar agreed in February 1890 to the proposals made by Sir Edward Buck, and the services of Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, were lent by the Government of India in November 1890 for the purposes of the scheme; but unfortunately some misunderstanding arose as to the scope and nature of Colonel Pitcher's duties; and this has delayed the commencement of the work.

It is hoped that all misapprehensions will shortly be removed, and that the Council of Regency will give Colonel Pitcher full authority to train and organize the Patwaris in the manner necessary to the proper development of the system.

The summary settlement proposed by Sir Edward Buck has been converted by the Council of Regency into a more elaborate and expensive operation than was contemplated: two Settlement Commissioners, Khan Bahadur Zahid Hussein, Deputy Collector of the North-Western Provinces, whose services were applied for by the Gwalior Durbar and lent by the Government of India in September 1890; and Narain Rao Wasudeo Kharkar, a nominee of the Gwalior Durbar, and a gentleman of considerable experience in revenue ad-

ministration, with a staff of 200 amins, have been employed since the 21st October 1890, in measuring and assessing the cultivated area of villages with a view to the so-called summary settlement of six zillahs: although this method is more tedious and expensive than that proposed, it is in consonance with the wishes of the Durbar, and need not in any way interfere with, or hamper, the progress of Colonel Pitcher's work.

Mahomed Kasim Khan has continued the regular survey and settlement of the three districts in which he is engaged and fair progress has been made by him: 342 villages, containing an area of 601,789 bighas, have been surveyed during the year. Assessment has been completed in five parganas, and *pattas* have been issued in two of these. The total cost of settlement operations, including the establishments of the two newly appointed Commissioners for summary settlement, was ₹1,82,925.

12. The State finances continue in a satisfactory condition. The financial year ending 5th June 1890 showed, as explained in the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 505-G., dated the 19th November 1890, collections amounting to ₹1,39,10,388, and cash disbursements amounting to ₹1,07,61,290, the cash balance, including State investments and actual cash in treasuries, being shown as nine and three-quarter crores of Gwalior rupees.

Since the close of the year ending 5th June 1890, I have received two quarterly statements of account from the Durbar, *viz.*—

1st quarter, 6th June to 31st August 1890.

	₹	a.	p.
Receipts	1,37,174	4	5
Expenditure	12,98,265	14	5

2nd quarter, 1st September to 30th November 1890.

	₹	a.	p.
Receipts	25,24,066	15	6
Expenditure	21,44,740	3	5

13. The Census of the Gwalior State was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891. The Council of Regency appointed Raghunath Rao Dinkar, Subah of Tawarghar, Census Commissioner of the State in addition to his own duties, and the care and skill with which this gentleman made the preliminary arrangements, issued orders to all concerned, and superintended the work of enumeration are deserving of high commendation. The following figures give the totals for those portions of the Gwalior State under the political charge of this office, as compared with the Census of 1881 for the same districts:—

Census of 1891.

.....	Occupied houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Population in 1881.
Gird Gwalior, including Lashkar City, Sindhia's Brigade Cantonment, old Gwalior and Morar.	57,864	1,65,972	1,39,807	3,05,779	2,69,719
Towarghar	25,454	98,035	79,325	1,77,360	99,183
Bhind	28,643	1,21,600	1,00,761	2,22,361	1,89,302
Sikarwari	19,568	82,970	67,138	1,50,108	1,16,217
Sabalgarh	36,720	1,03,295	90,035	1,93,330	1,76,702
Bhander	48,431	1,79,661	1,58,234	3,37,895	3,46,141
Narwar, including Pori Jagir .	41,181	1,30,609	1,15,231	2,45,840	2,19,010
Two Parganas, Isagarh and Chanderi.	12,931	39,856	35,089	74,945	...
TOTAL .	2,70,792	9,21,998	7,85,620	17,07,618	

.....	Occupied houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Population in 1881.
Gwalior Residency . .	286	646	549	1,195	1,635
Sipri Cantonment . .	598	1,744	1,213	2,957	...
TOTAL .	884	2,390	1,762	4,152	
Kaniadhana . . .	1,974	7,918	6,951	14,869	15,891
Sheopur-Baroda . . .	3,181	6,450	6,169	12,619	(11,631)
Pahargarh	2,156	5,872	5,250	11,122	...
Kathon	900	2,063	1,929	3,992	...
TOTAL .	8,211	22,303	20,299	42,602	

14. *Kaniadhana State.*—I regret that I am obliged to report that no improvement has taken place in the administration of this small State. The Raja promised amendment and applied for the services of one of the clerks of my office, Pandit Srinarain, as kamdar. Srinarain was accordingly deputed in March 1890, to take up this post, and I am aware that he did his best to restore order in the State, and to improve its financial condition, but the Raja would not allow the kamdar any authority, refused to listen to his advice, and eventually dismissed him. The Raja has incurred debt to a considerable amount; his quarrels with his thakurs are by no means settled. Kaniadhana consists of three isolated groups of villages in a remote and difficult part of the country, and is believed at times to be used as a place of resort and concealment by bad characters from both sides of the border.

I shall be compelled to make a special report on the condition of this State, and to recommend measures for its better management. The ordinary revenue of Kaniadhana is about R26,000, and the debts of the State are known to amount to R16,800, and in all probability the Raja's liabilities are considerably in excess of this sum.

JUDICIAL.

15. *Gwalior Residency.*—The returns annexed show the judicial work done by this office during the year; there were no civil suits, and of the 11 criminal cases disposed of, 7 were committed for trial by the Political Assistant at Goona.

Gwalior State.—The Judicial Department has, on the whole, been fairly administered: the returns supplied by the Durbar show that there are 155 Courts for the disposal of civil and criminal cases. The following table shows the work done during the year:—

.....	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil	4,462	22,069	22,342	4,189
Criminal	1,897	25,060	24,925	2,032

The Sadar Adawlat, presided over by Munshi Sohan Lal, Chief Justice, disposed of 627 civil suits, of which 560 were appeals and 67 original and other miscellaneous suits, and 363 criminal cases, of which 288 were appeals and 75 references and other miscellaneous cases.

The Durbar have not supplied returns showing the classification of crimes, but I observe that eighteen cases of murder were revised by the Chief Justice, and that in no case was sentence of death confirmed by that official.

The Prant Judges, Govind Rao Tullu and Chintaman Vaid, disposed of a large amount of judicial work, both civil and criminal. These gentlemen are graduates in law, and bear a high character for probity and sound judgment.

The infliction of fines as punishment in criminal cases appears to me to be carried to excess; the amount of fines inflicted during the year exceeded ₹98,000, of which ₹60,000 only were realized.

The Gwalior State Jails at Lashkar, Ujjain, and Nimuch, &c., appear to have been well managed. The total number of prisoners confined in State jails is given as 5,874, of whom 3,985 were released during the year, and 1,889 remained in prison at the close of the year under report.

Six prisoners escaped on the 10th of January 1891 from the Lashkar jail while employed in labour.

Police.

16. *Gwalior State.*—The police force maintained by the State consists of 8,847 constables, of whom 2,566 are armed, with proportion of officers, office establishment, &c., the total annual cost being ₹8,47,584. The police are distributed in fifteen districts of the State and in the city of Lashkar. The organization of the police has been carried out during the past two years by the Inspector General Mr. Onraët and may now be said to be complete.

A marked improvement in the working of the police has taken place since Mr. Onraët was appointed to his important charge. The pay of Superintendents and Inspectors has been fixed on a liberal scale, while the pay of constables has been raised from ₹5 to ₹6 for the lowest grade; the men are well clothed, and a system of discipline has been introduced which has already given good results. Reports of crime are regularly received, and in the several instances in which the Gwalior Police have been called upon to act in co-operation with the police of the North-Western Provinces, notably on the borders of the Lalitpur, Etawah, and Agra Districts they have acquitted themselves well, and have earned the acknowledgments of the Magistrates and Police Officers concerned.

Dacoity and other serious crime.

17. *Gwalior State.*—The number of dacoities reported during the year was 48, as compared with 58 in 1889-90.

The districts of Isagarh and Bhander, bordering on the Lalitpur District, North-Western Provinces, were most affected. Of 405 persons said to have been concerned in dacoity in these districts, 112 were arrested, of whom 63 were subjects of Lalitpur, Jhansi, or Native States other than Gwalior, and 49 were subjects of Gwalior. The Gwalior Police rendered effective aid to the Police of British Districts throughout the outbreak of dacoity on the Lalitpur frontier, and Mr. Onraët, Inspector General of Gwalior Police, received the acknowledgments of the Deputy Commissioner, Lalitpur.

In Malwa, Mr. Onraët's efforts to put down cattle-lifting were eminently successful: 151 persons were arrested by the State Police and 758 head of stolen cattle recovered.

The districts of Bhind, Towarghar, and Sikarwari, bordering on the Etawah and Agra Districts of the North-Western Provinces, were almost free from dacoity; no organized bands being in existence during the year under report.

The Gwalior Durbar have taken prompt and energetic measures to put down dacoity throughout the State, and the system of reporting cases to the Political Officers concerned has been regularly enforced.

Kaniadhana.—Three dacoities occurred within the small area of this State during the year. No arrests were made, and no stolen property recovered.

Educational.

18. *Gwalior.*—It is satisfactory to report further improvement in this Department of the State, which is supervised with much zeal and care by Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmadi, Member of the Council of Regency.

The number of schools has increased from 127 to 148, the staff of teachers has been raised from 287 to 321, and students have increased from 7,821 to 9,559 during the year under report.

The budget grant for education was R1,16,355.

The number of students who presented themselves for the Entrance, Middle, Vernacular, and Central India School Examinations was 121, as compared with 60 in the last year.

Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan made a tour, during February 1891 to Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, and Rurki, with a view to acquainting himself with the best means of promoting technical education. The Sahibzada's report is before the Council of Regency, and I hope to see good results from the measures he has proposed.

Public Works.

19. *Gwalior.*—The total expenditure for the State financial year ending 5th June 1890 was 12 lakhs *Chandori* rupees, or 3½ lakhs less than the budget allotment. Between 5th June 1890 and 1st February 1891 the expenditure has been as follows:—

	R
Gwalior Division (Chandori)	2,67,943
Goona Division (Government)	94,521
Chambal Division (Gwalior Sicca)	1,04,060
Malwa Division (Hali)	1,70,408

or about 6½ lakhs Chandori currency.

The estimated expenditure up to 5th June 1891 is 12 lakhs.

The following works have been completed, or were under construction, during the year under report:—

		Expended. R	
Gwalior Division	School in Old Gwalior	5,416	completed.
	School in Pûráni Chhâôni	1,932	„
	Victoria College	3,65,297	under construction.
	Memorial Hospital	1,12,319	„ „
	Record Office	13,266	„ „
	Ambah-Maigoan road	4,765	
Goona Division	Barracks at Karehra	1,30,117	completed.
	Mhomer Bridge	51,360	under construction.
	Indore Boarding-house	18,125	„ „
Chambal Division	Post Office, Morena Post Office, Sabalgarh Post Office, Joura	not finally paid, completed.	
	Jail, Sabalgarh	45,199	under construction.
	Bagchini feeder-road	6,571	„ „
Malwa Division	Karkuns' and peons' quarters, Ujjain	2,352	completed.
	Dispensary, Shojapur	19,124	„
	Dispensary, Agar	5,997	„
	Dispensary, Shujalpur	9,250	„
	Bridge over Arakhal, and causeways over Lakhundar and Sookhia rivers	49,400	„
	Metalling and draining streets, Ujjain	52,144	„
	Guard quarters, Central Jail	10,214	under construction.
	Kachrôd Dispensary	14,806	„ „
	Barnagar Dispensary	2,029	„ „
	Agar-Sarangpur road	1,90,996	„ „
	Ranija-Kachrôd road	61,614	„ „

The whole of the roads taken over from the Government of India, in length nearly 600 miles, have been put into thorough repair at a cost of ₹1,80,000, and are now reported to be in excellent condition throughout.

The Public Works Department has been ably supervised by Mr. Harris, Engineer-in-charge; the manner in which the work, both in buildings and roads, is executed, is very creditable to him; and he is most careful to prevent unnecessary expenditure and to secure for the Durbar the best work at the lowest rates.

The Public Works Member of Council, Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib, Sindhia, has taken an intelligent interest in the Department, and has personally inspected most of the roads and buildings under construction.

Mr. Harris has prepared a list of useful works for the coming year, which will, I trust, be approved and sanctioned by the Council, particular attention being paid to the construction of roads to open up the country, and to act as feeders to the existing railways, as well as to those lines which are to be constructed by the State.

Post Offices.

20. *Gwalior.*—The State Postal Department is very ably managed by Pundit Sheo Charan, Post Master General, who supplies the following information:—

Despatched.				Received.			
Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.
17,34,246	347,045	73,600	12,962	16,81,312	362,193	62,304	16,136

	₹	a.	p.
The Postal income is shown as	82,141	8	11
Expenditure	69,955	4	0
Balance to credit of the State . .	12,186	4	11

The Money Order system has proved very popular and advantageous to the State and its subjects—

	₹
Value of Money Orders issued by Durbar Post Offices for payment in the State	2,44,701
Value of Money Orders issued by Durbar Post Offices for payment at Imperial Post Offices	8,58,611
Value of Money Orders paid by the State on account of State remittances	2,44,553
Value of Money Orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Office remittances	3,36,078

The State maintains 109 Post Offices and 197 letter-boxes. There are 40 mail-runners' lines, and 1 mail-cart line, *viz.* from Ambah to Sabalgarh, 68 miles.

Medical.

21. The report on the dispensaries in Northern Gwalior by Surgeon Major Crofts, Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, has been submitted to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Central India. Several new dispensaries have been opened, or are in course of construction; and the number of subjects of the Gwalior State who have availed themselves of medical and surgical aid afforded by these institutions has largely increased.

Miscellaneous.

22. Six cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year. Two persons were killed and four injured.

Gwalior Residency,
17th April 1891.

D. W. K. BARR, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident at Gwalior.

CHAPTER II.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1890-91.

I.—General.

The rainfall for the year, as registered at Sehore, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 51·62 inches, the average for the preceding five years being 52·63.

The season and crops, both *kharif* and *rabi*, have been good. Towards the end of September swarms of locusts invaded the Agency, coming from the south and west, but fortunately spared the *jowari*, which was nearly ripe. They did considerable damage over a restricted area, chiefly to the *til*, *rameli* and *toor* crops. The poppy and gram crops were exceptionally good, but suffered to some extent from the sharp frosts of January. The wheat crop is stated to be above the average.

The health of the people generally has been good. There were some isolated cases of cholera during the rains, but the disease did not spread to an alarming extent.

Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion at Sehore, held charge of the Agency from the 1st April 1890 till the 12th July 1890, when he was relieved by Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, who was in charge during the remainder of the year.

The duties of Agency Surgeon were performed throughout the year by Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, and those of Boundary Settlement Officer by Lieutenant H. B. Peacock.

The Political Agent's usual cold weather tour lasted from the 5th December to the 21st February. Almost every* State and Estate of importance was visited, as well as the outlying districts of Gwalior, Indore, and Dewas in this Agency. The few Chiefs or Thakurs at whose head-quarters it was impossible to stay were received at different points during the tour. Narsingarh and Kurwai were each visited several times.

* Including—
Rajgarh.
Narsingarh.
Kilchipur.
Sutalia.
Kurwai.
Maksudangarh.
Sironj (Tonk).

Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, stayed at Bhopal from the 5th to the 8th of November 1890. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., C.S.I., who succeeded him, was there from the 22nd to the 24th of January 1891. The Agent to the Governor General's projected march by road through the Agency was unavoidably relinquished.

II.—Political.

The year under report at Bhopal was unmarked by any striking incident. Her Highness the Begum strictly observed the usual period of mourning for the late Nawab Consort, but she attended none the less to the affairs of the administration. The suppression of dacoity, the revision of the settlement, and the promulgation of more definite regulations for Mustajirs received special attention. The Minister, Muhammad Imtiaz Ali, made a short cold weather tour. With the permission of the Government of India, Her Highness purchased a house at Garden Reach, in Calcutta. She has also commenced a search among the high lands of her own State for a good situation in which to build a hot-weather house.

A Supplementary Agreement was concluded between Her Highness and the Government of India, revising the basis on which the parties will share any profits arising from the Bhopal State Railway.

The death of the Raja of Narsingarh was noticed in last year's report. The succession of his uncle, Mahtab Singh, was sanctioned by the Government of India, and he was formally installed on the gaddi by the Political Agent on the 31st July 1890. He has made a good commencement, being a practical, industrious man. He gives promise of making an exceptionally good ruler, and restoring order to this little State, the administration of which has not been altogether successful of late years. He was fortunate in effecting the arrest of two of the most notorious dacoits who have harassed the Agency of late years, namely Tulla Basor and his son Ganpat.

No events of political importance have occurred in any other State in the Agency. That which gives most cause for anxiety is Rajgarh, sister State of Narsingarh, where complaints against the administration are incessant, and where the Chief would be well advised to employ, or be guided by, more competent officials than those who at present enjoy his confidence.

The death in July 1889 of Haidar Khan, Nazim of Biaora, almost the only reliable officer in the State, was a public misfortune.

The Nawab of Basoda made a prolonged tour, as usual, through parts of Europe and Africa, and contemplates starting upon another expedition of the same kind.

Yassin Muhammad Khan, son of the late Pindara Chief Namdar Khan, died on 1st November 1889. His Political Pension of ₹136-5-10, being for life only, lapsed to Government.

III.—Trade.

There is little of an encouraging nature to record with regard to trade since the report for 1889-90 was written. Opium transactions have shown some slight improvement. But the traffic on the Bhopal State Railway continues to fall short of the anticipations framed, while at the same time the Railway has drawn trade away from the old local channels and diminished the importance of local centres, such as Biaora, Sironj and Sarangpur. The opening of the two projected lines from Ujjain to Bhopal, *viâ* Sehore, and from Goona to Bina on the Indian Midland Railway will, it is hoped, have a stimulating effect. Both these lines are being surveyed, Her Highness the Begum having promised, with her usual liberality, to give free of cost all the land required for the Ujjain-Bhopal Section.

IV.—Judicial.

The appended statements, marked A and B, show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent during the year. The totals are entered in the margin. Several important civil suits of long standing have been settled generally by the agency of Panchayats working under the supervision of the Political Agent. The proceedings are admittedly irregular, but the system is thoroughly understood and appreciated throughout the Agency. The institution of a Court of Vakils to settle inter-statal cases, or of a Commission of Notables answering to the Jirga of the Frontier, to meet periodically for the decision of cases in which subjects of two or more of these petty States or Estates

A.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Political Agent's Court.		
I. Civil.—1. Original	8	14
2. Miscellaneous	19	18
3. Appeals		7
	27	39
II. Criminal.—1. Original	36	23
2. Appeals	...	3
	36	26
B.		
Superintendent's Court.		
I. Civil.—1. Original	401	381
2. Miscellaneous	490	456
	891	837
II. Criminal.—Original	381	337
	381	337

are concerned, could hardly fail to be of advantage. At present the settlement of such cases is long delayed, and justice is frequently evaded. Moreover, the correspondence regarding them forms, perhaps, the most difficult and unpleasant part of the Political Agent's work. An unsatisfactory feature in this connection is the extreme reluctance of a State to surrender its own subjects for trial by the Courts of another State, however strong may be the evidence of their guilt or complicity. Altogether, the judicial arrangements of the States in this Agency, with the solitary exception of Bhopal, are of a very primitive nature. In Bhopal they are on a better footing, thanks to the exertions of the Minister, Imtiaz Ali, whose training and profession have both been judicial; but here also there is abundant room for improvement and reform.

V.—Police.

The Police force of most of the States is insufficient, incompetent, unreliable and badly armed. Both the Narsingarh and Rajgarh States have applied for better weapons. In the former case the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained.

VI.—Dacoity.

The marginal list shows the number of cases of dacoity (including cattle-lifting and highway robbery) which have been reported to the Political Agent's Office from 1890 to 31st March 1891, as having occurred within the limits of the Agency, during that period. The figures are sufficiently high, but there is reason to believe that there is also a large amount of unreported dacoity. Having regard to the inefficiency of the police and subordinate officials, the ease with which the offence is committed, the facilities for escape, the minute interlacing of jurisdictions, and the countenance undoubtedly accorded to the offenders in many quarters, it is surprising that cases of dacoity are not even more frequent. At the same time some of the States, notably Bhopal, Narsingarh, and Sironj (of Tonk), have made real efforts to suppress the crime, and with some measure of success. The gang of Basors headed by the notorious Tulla, which has infested the country for many years, has been broken up. One of Tulla's sons, with three accomplices, was hanged at Kurwai in September 1890. Tulla himself and his eldest son Ganpat have been sentenced to transportation for life. Several other convictions have been obtained, mostly by the Gwalior Courts in this Agency. The Extradition Rules framed by Colonel Wylie have been nominally accepted by all the States, as noted in last year's report; but they are too often disregarded in practice.

	No. of cases.
Bhopal	15
Rajgarh	4
Narsingarh	1
Maksudangarh	1
Thurwai	5
Gwalior	28
Indore	5
Tonk	4
Agra Barkhera	1
	64

There were no mail robberies during the year.

The arrangements for the control and settlement of Moghias have received special attention during the year, especially in Kurwai (where good progress has been made), Narsingarh and Rajgarh. Mr. Bayley, the Officiating Superintendent, has followed energetically the lines traced by Mr. Pinhey, the Superintendent, in his cold weather tour, and with good results. Considering the unfeigned dislike with which the Durbars regard the whole system, a fair advance in establishing it upon a permanent basis may be recorded. The organizations in Sironj, Maksudangarh and the Gwalior outlying districts, seem to be the most defective.

Arrangements have been made for registering Vilayatis in the several States, and thus obtaining some check over another fertile source of crime.

VII.—Education.

Local education, as a rule, throughout the Agency, reaches a very low standard, although there is some attempt to improve the schools at the head-quarters of each State or jurisdiction. With the exception of Her Highness the Begum's schools at Bhopal, the only schools of importance are the Boys' School and the Girls' School at Sehore, presided over respectively by Mr. and Mrs. Austin Mears. These are in a very flourishing condition and received high praise from Mr. Elliott, Inspector of the Central Provinces Schools, who visited them in September. The numbers, as the marginal figures show, have been maintained despite an enhancement of the fees: the kindergarten system has been introduced during the year, and technical training commenced: and a drill master has been engaged. An interesting feature is that out of 15 masters and 5 monitors in the Boys' School, 11 masters and all the monitors received their training in the school itself. Mr. and Mrs. Mears twice visited the Central Provinces to obtain a closer insight into the systems followed in the schools of that administration.

Sehore Boys' and Girls' Schools.

	1st April 1890.	1st April 1891.
Boys ...	305	330
Girls ...	127	125

Several contributions have been sent to the Exhibition of handiwork now open at Jabalpur.

Out of 8 candidates for the Entrance Examination 6 were successful. The results of the Middle Class Examinations are not yet known. Of the bulk of the school 82 per cent. passed the required test at the local examinations.

The desirability of including the Sehore High School in the North-Western Provinces Circle for examinations, instead of the Bengal Circle, as at present, is under discussion. The school is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and is inspected at unequal periods by the Central Provinces Inspectors.

There are at present among the pupils representatives of the ruling houses of Kurwai, Basoda, Sutalia, Agra Barkhera, and Jabria Bhil; and several other Chiefs have promised to send their sons or other relatives at an early date.

A lady, named Miss Graves, possessed of excellent testimonials, has been engaged by Her Highness the Begum to preside over the Girls' School at Bhopal.

VIII.—Public Works.

The Agency is lamentably deficient in metalled roads, but they are gradually being extended. The two railway feeders, mentioned in last year's report, from Shampur to Bhopal, and from Raisen to Gulgaon, are in course of construction. The Rajgarh and Khilchipur Durbars have promised jointly to extend the metalled road, which at present ends at Rajgarh to Khilchipur, a distance of about 11 miles, and Rajgarh has already paid a sum of money for the preliminary expenses. It is proposed to ask the Public Works Department to construct the road. The through lines of communications already made are kept in fair order by the Durbars to which they have been entrusted by the orders of the Government of India. Her Highness the Begum has authorized the erection of a dâk bungalow at Sanchi near the new railway station. This will be a great boon to visitors to the celebrated Buddhist ruins in the vicinity. The new railway projects have already been noticed in the section devoted to Trade.

IX.—Boundaries.

Altogether 48 boundary cases were decided during the year under report, 29 mutually, 10 by the Boundary Settlement Officer, 7 by Panchayat, and 2

partly by Panchayat and partly by the Boundary Settlement Officer. A brief statement showing the States concerned is given below—

	No. of cases.
Bhopal *versus* Gwalior	6
Rajgarh *versus* Narsingarh	9
Rajgarh *versus* Khilchipur	5
Rajgarh *versus* Sutalia	14
Rajgarh *versus* Kamalpur	1
Narsingarh *versus* Dewas	1
Narsingarh *versus* Khilchipur	4
Narsingarh *versus* Indore	3
Sironj *versus* Makendangarh	1
Sironj *versus* Gwalior	4
	48

X.—Medical.

The prescribed detailed reports prepared by the Agency Surgeon have been separately submitted to the Agent to the Governor General. The most important features in the working of this department for the year are the very large number of major operations performed, namely 252; the increase of vaccination* throughout the Agency; and the excellent results shown by the Begum's Female Hospital at Bhopal, under the energetic and skilful management of Miss Niebel, the Lady Doctor. The success and popularity of this institution are now established. The new dispensary at Shujalpur in Gwalior, and the Leper Hospital founded by Her Highness the Begum near Sehore are both approaching completion. The control of the conservancy and sanitation of the Sehore Chaoni has been experimentally entrusted to Dr. Dane, the Agency Surgeon, who takes special interest in this branch of his department, and has exceptional experience of its requirements.

* Total number vaccinated in the year under report 48,275.

XI.—Local Corps.

The excellent shooting of the Bhopal Battalion, which has remained in command of Colonel G. R. Peart during the year, received special praise from Major H. T. P. Evans, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 2nd Musketry Circle, who was deputed to report on this point. That his encomiums were deserved is proved by the fact that the corps was victorious for the third year in succession at the annual rifle competition held in February 1891, thus retaining the trophy permanently.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

The arrangements for the decennial census occupied a large share of the attention of all officials in the Agency during the year. As is inevitable where the administration of the States and Estates which compose the Bhopal Agency is in a comparatively backward condition, these arrangements gave infinite trouble, and the difficulty was enhanced by the fact that the records of the Census of 1881 are altogether incomplete. The final census of the whole Agency was, however, simultaneously taken on the night of the 26th February 1891, and all the returns were received at Sehore by the 8th March. The general results were telegraphed to Simla and to Indore on the 14th March, and further details were forwarded on the 17th March. On the whole, the census books were prepared with unexpected accuracy. Their contents are now being tabulated and abstracted. No opposition to the census enumerators has been reported from any portion of the Agency, although many parts of it consist of remote jungle tracts, inhabited by a primitive population. One

lesson this census has already taught is that even the guaranteed Thakurs cannot be trusted to carry out the census of their own villages. In future this work should be entrusted to the respective superior Durbars, however distasteful the change may be to the Thakurs. They have neither the organization nor the staff to allow of their doing the work with sufficient accuracy and punctuality.

The Telegraph Office which was opened experimentally at Seronj in January 1890 was closed in December of the same year, as the returns did not justify its retention. The amalgamation of the Telegraph and Post Offices at Sehore Chaoni, which have hitherto been separate, has recently been provisionally sanctioned.

The only other matter which appears to merit notice is the establishment in the Sehore Chaoni, under Mr. C. D. Terrell, of a branch of the Quaker Mission, which has its head-quarters at Hoshungabad in the Central Provinces. This is, it is believed, the first introduction of missionary enterprise into the Bhopal Agency. It is too early as yet to form an opinion regarding its prospects of success.

SEHORE,
The 31st March 1891.

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1890-91.

I.—General.

The season and crops have been fair. The rainfall was slightly less than in the preceding year, especially in those portions of the Agency which lie below the "ghâts," where there has consequently been a scarcity of water.

Captain M. J. Meade held charge of the Agency from the commencement of the year to 3rd March 1891, when he was relieved by Captain H. Ramsay.

Doctor Lowdell held the appointment of Agency Surgeon, throughout the year.

During November last Captain Meade made a tour in Jhabua, and in January he visited Dhar, Manpur, and Barwani. Ill health, and an expected visit of the Agent to the Governor General, prevented him from making a longer tour.

The Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps was on tour for about two months.

The census operations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner, and no opposition has been experienced by census officers. In a few districts the Bhils were rather alarmed and some of them ran away, but this was to be expected of such a wild people.

II.—Political.

Gwalior and Indore.—Portions of both these States lie within the limits of this Agency, but no separate reports from the Durbars are received by this office in regard to them.

Dhar.—On 11th June 1890 His Highness the Maharaja married a lady of the Sawantwadi family.

The Agent to the Governor General had arranged to visit Dhar on 16th February 1891, but the visit was abandoned, on account of the sudden death of the Aba Sahib on 12th February.

His Highness the Maharaja himself became very ill early in March. He is still under medical treatment, but is not considered to be in any immediate danger.

There is, so far as I am aware, only one important question pending with the Dhar Durbar. It is the thorny question of the jurisdiction rights of the Durbar and certain of the guaranteed Thakurs. At present the Durbar does not admit the claims of the Thakurs and the Thakurs ignore the Durbar, with the result that in judicial matter there is an absolute dead-lock.

The Thakurs are apparently well enough satisfied with this state of affairs, but the Durbar authorities are pressing for a settlement. I hope to be able to deal with this delicate question in the course of the next few months.

Jhabua.—The friction between His Highness Raja Gopal Singh of Jhabua and his Dewan Rao Bahadur Narayen Rao Bhikaji, unfortunately continued, and Jhabua affairs caused so much anxiety that it became necessary to refer the question of Jhabua administration to higher authority. Kubu Singh. Thakur of Bori, died on 17th April 1891.

The Commission mentioned in last years' report, as having been appointed, by the Indore and Jhabua Durbars, to arrange for the exchange of territory between Pitlawad (Indore) and Thandala (Jhabua) has done a lot of good work.

There are still several points to be settled. I have recently written to Babu Chandi Charan (the President) asking him to re-assemble the Committee, at an early date, with a view to finishing the work thoroughly, and as soon as possible. It is important that the work should be done now, while the attitude of both Durbars is apparently, thoroughly satisfactory.

Ali Rajpur.—The chief events of the year have been :—

(*a*) The marriage (second) on 23rd April 1890, of Vijay Singh, the young Rana of Ali Rajpur.

(*b*) The death from cholera of Rana Vijay Singh on 16th August 1890.

Vijay Singh left two widows, but no child. A posthumous daughter was bron in September 1890, but she died in March 1891.

(*c*) The nomination, by the Government of India of Partab Singh of Sondwa to the vacant "gadi" of Ali Rajpur. The young Rana is now nine years of age, of pleasing manners and gentlemanly tastes. I hope to arrange to have him sent soon to the Indore Residency College; some of the ladies of the palace favoured the adoption of a member of the Dharampur family, but the general feeling of the country was in favour of Partab Singh, who, moreover, was the nominee of the senior Rani of the late Chief.

In January 1891 there was a rumour that the Naiks of Dahi intended to make a raid upon Nanpur. A small guard of the Malwa Bhil Corps was at once sent to Nanpur, and the affair died out. The inhabitants of Nanpur have a vivid recollection of their sufferings in 1882-83, when their town was plundered by Bhils.

Thakur Jowan Singh, the trusted Superintendent of the State, was honoured by being created a Rao Bahadur, on the occasion of the last birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

The income of the State amounts to about R95,000. The State debt has been reduced from R56,435 to R46,435.

The nazarana (R69,375) due to the Government of India, on the occasion of the accession of Rana Partab Singh, was remitted.

Barwani.—The past year has been uneventful so far as the Barwani State is concerned. The new Dewan, Madhow Rao Powar, who was appointed in March 1890 has succeeded in keeping on good terms with the Rana. On 2nd February 1891 the only (living) son of the Rana's third Rani died, aged 12 months.

The financial position of the State is very satisfactory. The income last year amounted to R2,14,803, and though R56,642 was expended on public works, the total expenditure amounted to only R1,77,970. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of R98,021. I think R50,000 should be invested in Government paper, of which the State already holds two and a-half lakhs.

Mr. Fagan, of the Bombay Forest Department, was deputed for five weeks to examine and report upon the Barwani Forests. His report has not yet been received, but I understand that he will recommend the permanent appointment of a properly trained (Native) Conservator of Forests.

Jobat.—Rana Sarup Singh is still desirous of being entrusted with the entire management of this little State, but I regret to say I learn that the

Rana takes no interest in public affairs, and very seldom attends the Kamdar's office, in order to obtain an insight into the methods of administration.

Owing to the sale of the State elephants, and to certain reductions in the State stables, the revenue was raised to R21,292, or about R3,000 above the average. At the same time, by closing the dispensary and cutting down the Public Works grant, the expenditure was reduced to R14,000, as against R17,000 in the preceding year.

The State debt now amounts to R7,518, and till this is cleared off, which will not be for two or three years to come, it will not be expedient to put any additional power into the hands of the Rana. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao, performs his duties satisfactorily and keeps on good terms with the Rana.

The political affairs of the other petty States under this Agency do not require special notice.

III.—Trade.

The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scales was 691, as against 541 chests in the preceding year. The Gwalior vakil, speaking to me on the subject of opium and land revenue, said that the price of opium was now so low that cultivators could not afford to grow it, and would in future grow other crops. In the Dhar report for 1890-91 the same story is told. If the Durbars continue to assess opium crops at the old rates, the growing of opium will doubtless be gradually discontinued, but there is a very considerable margin within which this assessment might be reduced, without, from the Durbar's point of view, making it as profitable to grow corn, &c., as opium. Whether the Durbars will see fit to lower their revenue charges on opium cultivation is a different matter. It does not seem to have yet occurred to them to do so.

The statement Appendix II shows the traffic on the Bombay-Agra road during the past year.

IV.—Judicial.

A.—Civil.

In the Court of the Political Agent there remained 19 suits pending from last year, 56 suits were instituted during the year, 58 were disposed of, and 17 remained pending. The total value of the suits was only R1,799. Further details will be found in Statement A.

B.—Criminal.

There were four cases of murder sent up for trial during the year, but only one was tried, and in that the accused was discharged. I believe Captain Meade had intended to try the remaining cases on the spot, so as to save witnesses the trouble of coming to Sirdarpore, but owing to ill-health and other causes, his tour was a very short one, and he was unable to take up the 3 murder cases which are shown as pending at the close of the year. Further details are given in Statement B.

The statistics of the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Native States under the Agency will be found in Appendices III and IV.

Jail Statistics.

The jail statistics of the States under the Agency will be found in Appendix V and of Manpur, Sirdarpore and Khalghat in Statement E.

V.—Police.

Agency Police.—There is no Agency Police.

Bombay-Agra Road Police.—This force, which is paid out of local funds,

consists of 3 officers and 29 men, and its annual cost is R3,168. Its duty is to protect the 88 miles of road which lie within the limits of this Agency. This force is aided by 3 sowars and 19 constables of the Bhumia Police.

The total strength of the *Bhumia Police*, which is paid for by the British Government, is 4 sowars and 54 constables.

The *Manpur Pargana Police* consists of 1 officer and 12 sepoys.

VI.—Dacoity and other Serious Crimes.

There were two cases of mail robbery during the year. Both occurred in the same vicinity and during the same night, *viz.* 12th April 1890. In the one case, the mail cart going from Dhar to Mhow was stopped at Sejwaya, in Gwalior territory, the mail bags opened, and the passengers ill treated. Nothing of value was found, and the mails were left. In the other case, the mail cart, going from Mhow to Dhar, was stopped and parcels valued at R93-6-5 were stolen. The robbery took place near a place called Metwara, which is in Indore territory. The Indore Durbar was therefore called on to pay compensation for the loss sustained.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of dacoity reported, the total number being 36 as against 27 last year. Returns have this year been received from both Gwalior and Indore, the former reporting 4, and the latter 3 cases. The very diminutive State of Jobat reports no less than 7 cases, while Jhabua reports 7 cases and Dhar only 4 cases.

VII.—Educational.

Sardarpur.

There is a Regimental School at Sardarpur. The average daily attendance was 95·41.

Manpur.

There is an Anglo-Vernacular School at Manpur, a Hindi School at Kolani, and a school for Bhil boys at Khurdi.

Dhar.

There are 22 State Schools, and 14 private schools in the Dhar State. There are 870 boys and 17 girls in the State Schools. In the private schools there are 377 scholars. In the English School the average daily attendance was 112. This school has sent up 4 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 10 for that of the Allahabad University, and 24 for the Central India Schools Examination.

Jhabua.

Education is very backward in this State. At Jhabua itself the Dewan has opened a new school for the children of Mahomedans. There is also a Hindi School with 88 scholars and a Sanskrit School with 18 scholars. There is a Hindi School at the head-quarters of the Thandla, Ranapur and Rambhapur Parganas.

Ali Rajpur.

There are 4 schools with an average daily attendance of 101 boys.

Barwani.

There are 9 schools maintained in the State at an annual cost of R4,856. The English School at Rajpur has been closed, as it was not used.

VIII.—Public Works.

Sardarpur.

Flood-gates have been constructed at the Mahi bund.

Dhar.

No new public works have been undertaken during the year.

Jhabua.

No new public works have been constructed by the State, but the Rutlam-Godhra Railway, which passes through the Jhabua State, though not coming within 4 miles of the town of Jhabua, is now under construction, and will probably be open about 18 months hence.

Barwani.

A sum of R56,642 was spent on public works, of which R34,349 was on original works (chiefly on the Rana's new house) and R3,592 on irrigation. The Dewan finds it hard to manage this department of the State, as he has an idle, inefficient Overseer, and there is great difficulty in obtaining masons and carpenters.

IX.—Boundaries.

There were 49 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year, and 28 fresh cases have been filed during the year, making a total of 77 cases. Since the submission of the last annual report, Lieutenant C. E. Ross has settled 35 boundary cases. Of these, 28 have been finally settled, and 7 are appealable. Of the above, 19 cases were between Bagode (Dewas) and Indore.

X.—Medical.

The total number of out-patients admitted into all the dispensaries of the Agency was 48,812, as against 46,816 in the preceding year. There were 335 deaths, of which 186 were due to cholera; the ordinary mortality was therefore 149. The dispensaries of the Dhar and Indore States, within the limits of this Agency, are not inspected by the Agency Surgeon.

Vaccination work has been carried on, chiefly in the Native States, where 2,798 persons have been vaccinated, and 2,463 successfully vaccinated.

XI.—Local Corps.

No remarks are required.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

Revenue settlement operations were commenced in the Bagode Pargana in October last, and are now almost concluded. The boundaries of the Pargana, which were, in several places, disputed, have been settled by Lieutenant C. E. Ross, the Settlement Officer of the Agency.

Sardarpur,
The 22nd April 1891.

H. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER IV.

WESTERN MALWA.

Annual Report on the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1890-91.

Charge of this Agency was held by Colonel H. M. Buller, from the 1st to the 13th April 1890; by Colonel M. G. Gerard, from the 14th April to the 29th August, when he proceeded on privilege leave; by Major Vincent, from the 29th August to the 27th October; by Colonel Gerard, from the 28th October to 18th December, when he proceeded on duty with His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch; by Major Vincent, from the 19th December to the 26th February; and by Colonel Gerard, from the 27th February to the end of the year under review.

Surgeon Manifold, 1st Central India Horse, has held medical charge of the Agency throughout the year. Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon has been employed as Boundary Settlement Officer since November last in this Agency.

Lieutenant C. Chamier has been Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach, since June 1890. Captain Leslie, Royal Artillery, officiated previous to his arrival.

Rainfall.— June to September 31·26, the average being 36.

Crops.—The *kharif* crops were good, and cotton above the average, but owing to insufficient rainfall and no winter rains, the *rabi* crops were inferior, and, owing to the deficiency of water in the wells, less opium than usual was cultivated. Frosts further damaged some crops.

Health.—There was a little cholera of a mild type from May to August at Agar, Ujjain and Rutlam chiefly. About 474 fatal cases were reported.

Tour.—I was on tour from the 18th November to the 18th December, visiting Rutlam, Sailana and Piploda, Jaora, Sitamau and Mandsaur, and seeing the different Chiefs at their capitals. Major Vincent was on tour in January and February, visiting Ujjain, Naulana, Nimach, Bhatkeri and Sitamau.

Political.—Relations with Chiefs and officials of this Agency have been cordial.

Jaora.—The financial affairs are still managed by the Kamdar, Yar Mahomed Khan, Khan Bahadur. The third instalment of the Government loan has been paid off, and the remaining lakh of Salim Shahi rupees will be paid off this year, and the total liabilities liquidated within two years.

The Nawab's personal allowance has been increased to R3,500 a month.

Negotiations for the marriage of the Nawab's daughter to the young Chief of Rampur have been commenced.

Rutlam.—This State is managed by the Chief, assisted by a Council, of which Mr. Framji Bhikaji is Vice-President.

The construction of the Rutlam-Godhra Railway has been sanctioned during the year, and the Raja has made a free grant of the land required, and ceded rights of jurisdiction on the line within his territory.

Sailana.—During the year a son was born to Kuwar Jaswant Singh, the Raja's adopted son.

The State debt is about R93,500 Salim Shahi. Ex-Ressaidar, Khusal Singh, continues to act as Kamdar.

Sitamau.—The old Kamdar, Bhowani Baksn, was removed from office by the Raja. Since his removal he and the Ranis of the late Chief, Bhatiomji

and Chowanji have made many complaints against the Raja. Enquiry has, however, shown these to be greatly exaggerated or groundless.

The debt of the State is shown as Salim Shahi R1,04,546, which was chiefly incurred by the late Chief, and which it is proposed to liquidate in eight years by annual instalments.

Detailed reports on this subject have already been submitted. The Raja aided by his brother is ostensibly managing State affairs himself.

Piploda.—The young Thakur, Kesri Singh, and his two brothers are still at the Daly College. He is well reported on and is anxious, being nineteen years old, to reside at home and superintend his estate.

The State debt should not exceed Salim Shahi R21,000 at the end of the present financial year, in June. Kamdar, Mokhud Singh, appears to manage affairs well, though the mother of the Thakur has preferred some complaints against him, which seem groundless.

Opium.—The Government pass duty was reduced from R650 to R600 per chest from 5th July last.

The depression of this trade however continues, and owing to foreign competition in China it is unlikely ever to revive.

The Nimach Cantonment traders complain of the export duty levied by Gwalior on goods from the cantonment, but, as the tax is of old standing, it cannot be interfered with at present.

There are complaints, now under reference, of the military authorities, Nimach, against the sale of liquor in the Tonk villages adjoining cantonments.

Returns are appended of the civil and criminal work, Nimach magistracy. There were seven civil and criminal appeals preferred to this Court against judgments of the Cantonment Magistrate. In one civil appeal the decision of the Lower Court was reversed and in all others confirmed.

Jaora.

One murder case was tried at Jaora; a woman charged with infanticide, and three other persons as accessories. They were all acquitted from want of evidence.

Rutlam.

Two Bhils of Sailana were tried and convicted by this Court of culpable homicide of a Rutlam sepoy, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Bhatkheri.

An alleged witch, having died of ill-treatment, one sweeper concerned was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; and as the Thakur was in a measure responsible for the proceedings which resulted in the woman's death, he was informed that he should pay compensation to her son.

With the exception of Nimach Cantonment the only police employed in this Agency are those of the Native States. Detachments of the Central India Horse have occasionally been employed, but unless acting in conjunction with the local police their action is regarded with jealousy, and is conducive to complaints.

Gwalior.

Mr. Onraët, Inspector-General of Gwalior Police, was specially deputed to Malwa during the summer and rains. A considerable number of cattle-lifters were captured by him. Some of his subordinates, however, exceeded their authority, in adjacent States, causing some complaints.

Within this Agency 38 dacoities occurred in the year. In two cases two men were killed. In almost every instance the offenders escaped with the stolen property.

A separate report on this subject has been submitted.

Mail robbery.—There was an alleged attack on 23rd January on the mail runner between Sitamau and Mandsaur by night. The runner says he was fired upon: no property was plundered; no clue to the alleged assailants was found.

The Agar Cantonment School showed good results in the Central India examinations. The Headmaster is Mr. Jaduram. The High School at Ujjain, Rutlam, and Jaora are well managed, and send competitors to the Central India School and Entrance Examinations.

The following pupils from this Agency are at the Daly College:—

Nawab of Jaora's three sons.
Thakur of Piploda and two brothers.
Thakur of Naulana and brother.
Dewan of Lalgarh.
Kuwar of Tal.

The Agar Cantonment roads are in want of repair, the local funds being insufficient.

The Agar-Ujjain road is in good order, and such portions as I have seen of the Mhow-Nimach road.

Gwalior.

(1) The Agar-Sasner road (18 miles) has been completed. It follows a line considerably to the east of the old road, and, being longer and without any suitable half-way halting place, is quite unused as yet, local traffic and postal runners all keeping to the old road *viâ* Burla.

(2) The Agar-Sarangpur road, though commenced in 1887, prior to the Sasner road, is still unfinished. As it has for a considerable part of the distance completely blocked or ruined the old road, the very greatest inconvenience has been experienced now for four years, and its early completion is most necessary.

(3) The Ranija-Kachrod road is under construction.

Indore.

A road from Naraingarh to Rampura is under construction. Report has already been made by me that I had found very clear indications of coal, in the Chambal Valley, about latitude 24° 33′ longitude 75° 37′.

Rutlam and Sailana.

(1) The Rutlam-Godhra Railway is to be commenced shortly in this Agency, and will pass through parts of both the above States.

(2) A feeder road from Sailana to Namli is under consideration by the Public Works Department.

Jaora and Piploda.

(1) A feeder road from Piploda to Jaora,

(2) A feeder road from Barond to Jaora,

are under consideration of the Public Works Department.

IRRIGATION.

Gwalior.

Some tanks and wells are being constructed or repaired under the orders of the Sar Suba of Malwa for irrigation.

The Durbar makes a rule that these works are not to be undertaken unless likely to repay 10 per cent. per annum on original outlay.

Lieutenant Gurdon has settled 42 boundary disputes this season, most by panchayat or mutual agreement. About 17 cases are still pending which, it is hoped, may be disposed of next season. Some boundary disputes pending between Pirawa (Tonk) and others in this Agency had to stand over, owing to the failure of the former State to provide funds for the purpose in their annual budget. Arrangements have been made to prevent such delay for the future.

Return of dispensaries is attached.

The 1st Central India Horse has been stationed at Agar, and has furnished the usual detachments throughout the year.

The following Vilayatis have been deported to Peshawar in the year—

From Agar District, Gwalior	3
From Mandsaur, Gwalior	6
From Nimach, Gwalior	4
From Ujjain, Gwalior	9
From Jaora, Gwalior	22
TOTAL	44

Some representations have been made to me that, as these vagrants are allowed to traverse British territory when coming to Central India that, the State deporting them should only have to bear the expense as far as Ajmere.

Arms.—Regular returns are periodically submitted of the imports of arms and ammunition into the Agency. The chief expenditure is for sporting purposes and wedding festivities.

Fairs.—The annual Baijnath Fair was held in April, but owing to taxes levied it is poorly attended and evidently not a popular one. No traders from the neighbouring States attend.

Census.—The census was taken on night of 26th February and results are as follows:—

Occupied houses	317,924
Males	839,119
Females	755,977
TOTAL	1,595,096

excluding the Pirawa Pargana of Tonk and Choumella of Jhallawar.

For abstraction and calculation 112 clerks have been supplied by the different States. The work is being carried out at Agar; but owing to the abstraction forms having only been received on 4th April, five weeks after work should have commenced, it is doubtful if it can be completed within the time fixed. The Superintendent and staff of clerks attached are paid by Government.

AGAR,
The 28th April 1891.

M. G. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Officiating Political Agent.

CHAPTER V.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1890-91.

GENERAL.

The season and crops have been fair. The year's rainfall, as measured at Sutna, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 54 inches 50 cents as compared with 42 inches 7 cents in the previous year, and was almost the same as in 1888-89, when the fall was 54 inches 54 cents. The *kharif* harvest was good, and the outturn of the *rabi* crops was plentiful owing to a timely fall of rain in the cold season. Some damage was done by hail storms in the beginning of the hot weather, but the partial injury thus sustained has not materially affected the general outturn, which is above the average.

Influenza was prevalent in many parts of the Agency in the beginning of the year, but the mortality resulting from it was small. Cholera and small-pox occurred here and there, but far less than in the year before.

Major D. Robertson was in charge of the Agency almost throughout the year. He went on seven months' furlough on private affairs to England, making over charge to me on the 5th March 1891. I have, therefore, little personal knowledge of the events of the year under report. Major Robertson made an extensive tour during the cold weather, visiting many of the districts of Rewa on the north of the Kymore Hills, and also inspecting those portions of the State lying south of the range.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Rewa in February last.

POLITICAL.

There have been no events of much interest during the past year. The only State under management or control has been Rewa, and a brief account of its administration is given below. The political affairs of the other States of the Agency do not require special notice. The Raja of Maihar has stated his wish to make a tour in different parts of India for the benefit of his health, making over charge of the administration to his eldest son Kumar Jadubeer Singh. The matter was under reference to the Agent to the Governor General at the close of the year.

Complaints have been constantly received from the Raja of Sohawul to the effect that the Thakur of Raigaon had shown no signs of obedience. Every effort has been made to induce the Jagirdar to come to terms with the Chief.

Rewa.

It gives me much pleasure to report that during the year His Highness the young Maharaja has made considerable mental and physical progress under the careful supervision of Dr. Gimlette, in whose charge he has been throughout the year. His Highness has enjoyed excellent health, and his general conduct has been good. He has moreover made fair progress in his studies. The young Chief lives entirely in the company of the Sirdars in attendance, and with the boys, sons of Rewa nobles, who are being educated with him. The class appears to have done well during the year, and there have been no complaints of misconduct against any of the boys. I may add that I was much struck in the improvement which has taken place in His Highness and

several of the other boys since I had last the honour of holding this appointment in 1887. Physically and mentally there is a great change, which I consider reflects credit on those in whose charge the young Chief is. His Highness, accompanied by Dr. Gimlette, a few Sirdars and the senior Maharani, visited Allahabad in March last and enjoyed the change. During his stay His Highness had interviews with the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and the General Officer Commanding the District, who treated him with much kindness.

I regret to report that Her Highness the Chandelin Maharani has maintained her hostile attitude towards the administration, and though treated throughout by the Superintendent with the utmost courtesy and consideration, she has endeavoured to interfere as much as possible, and there are many complaints against her followers for high-handed acts. These may have to be taken up ere long; but hitherto every effort has been made to induce the Maharani to coerce her followers herself and so do away with the necessity for taking such action against them as would be distasteful to Her Highness. The other Maharanis and Sirdars of the State appear perfectly satisfied with the measures taken during the year for improving the administration and educating His Highness. The members of the Council performed their duties in a satisfactory manner and gave much help in the settlement of cases involving questions of precedent and custom referred to them for opinion.

Finances.

Appendix I gives the estimated and actual figures of Income and Expenditure during the past year. The totals are:—

Income.

	R	a.	p.
Estimate	13,80,852	0	0
Actuals	*13,34,872	3	11

Expenditure.

Estimate	10,50,000	0	0
Actuals	†10,37,506	9	6

* Decrease explained in Appendix I.

† *Vide* Appendix *Ia.*

leaving a balance on 1st April 1891 of R9,54,516-3-5 (as compared with R6,01,150-9-2 at the end of the year 1889-90), of which R4,25,700 is invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. It is proposed to make a further investment in Government stock when a favourable opportunity offers.

Trade.

There has been a slight improvement in trade, chiefly owing to good harvests.

Judicial.

The judicial system introduced in all the Criminal and Civil Courts of the Rewa State has, I am glad to say, worked satisfactorily. In June last a Brahmin named Jhul Ram, convicted of murder, was hanged in the Rewa Jail. This was the first occasion on which a capital sentence has been carried out at Rewa itself against one of the sacred caste. The event took place, however, without any excitement or molestation, and the fact that it excited little or no comment tends to show that the people of the State are becoming accustomed to the even-handed justice exercised by the State Courts. Crimes committed in the more remote districts of Rewa are, I have every reason to

believe, promptly taken up by the local authorities, and are duly disposed of by the Courts concerned. There is nothing special to say regarding the judicial work done in the smaller States. Major Robertson's remarks on this point in last year's report hold good for the year now under disposal.

Jails.

The health of the prisoners was fairly good, and there has been no disturbance of any kind in the Jails. The prisoners in the Rewa Jail, besides turning out carpet work and other jail industry, are employed in labour on the roads and public buildings within town limits.

Police.

The Agency Police, maintained during the year, is now an Imperial establishment, the Government of India having relieved the Native States of this Agency of their contributions for maintenance of the force and directed that the cost may in future be charged to Imperial revenues.

Dacoity and Serious Crime.

There were no cases of dacoity or mail robbery during the year. A party of outlaws from Bundelkhund, under the leadership of one Vikramajit, came into the Nagode State in November last, but owing to the supineness of the Durbar authorities they were allowed to escape unarrested. The action of the Durbar in this matter has formed the subject of a special report to Indore.

Educational.

There has been an increase in the average attendance of boys in the schools at Rewa and Sutna, as compared with the returns for the previous year. The progress of education in the above schools is good.

The 11 village schools in the Rewa State have made fair progress. The Boarders (40), sons of Sirdars, accommodated in the Rewa High School, have made fair progress in their studies. There is also a service class consisting of 86 young men in the Rewa School, who are being trained to carry on the duties of Putwaris (village accountants), &c., &c., with a view to fitting them for State employment. Besides the above, there are six small Girls' schools in Rewa which are making good progress. The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawul and Kothi have been maintained by the Chiefs, who take, however, little interest in education.

Public Works.

Annual repairs and petty works were done by the Public Works Department to the Military buildings and roads in the Sutna Cantonment and to the Civil buildings in the Agency. Appendix XXV shows the expenditure on Public Works in Rewa. The Palaces at Rewa and Sutna were kept in proper repairs. The work of reconstruction of those rooms in the Govindgarh Palace, which had fallen down in previous years, and improvements in connection with the tank attached to that palace were in progress. All the public buildings at Rewa, Sutna, and in the Tahsils, as well as the roads in the Rewa State and that portion of the Great Deccan road which is in charge of the State, were properly maintained.

Revenue Settlement.

Appendix XXII shows the work done in the Hazoor Tahsil, Madhogarh, Teonthur, and Ramnagar. There was a summary settlement in Ramnagar, giving an increase of R19,418-8-6 over the former revenue.

BOUNDARY.

Appendix XXVI shows the work done with regard to the cases instituted.

MEDICAL.

Appendix R shows the work done in the dispensaries under the charge of Dr. Gimlette, Agency Surgeon, who has reported on them separately to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India. The benefit of these institutions, as well as that of vaccination, are being appreciated by the people of all classes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The past year was a favourable one for the production of lac in the Rewa Forests, which fetched R11,987-14-0 more than in the previous year. The orders of the Government of India with regard to the modifications of the Forest programme, suggested by Major Robertson in his note already submitted to the Agent to the Governor General, were carefully carried out.

The census operations in all the Native States of this Agency, of which the final enumeration took place on the night of the 26th February 1891, were carried out with care and energy, and without any sort of molestation on the part of the wild tribes in the interior. The abstraction and tabulation is being carried out at Rewa itself for the census of that State, while a census office is working at Sutna on the returns received from the four smaller States.

SUTNA,
The 30th April 1891.

M. J. MEADE,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Supdt. of Rewa.

CHAPTER VI.

BUNDELKHAND.

Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for 1890-91.

I.—General Season and Crops.

An average rainfall was recorded, the amount being 44½ inches, its distribution was however unequal, the earlier rains being very heavy. Some difficulty was felt in parts from want of water, though not so much as might have been expected, owing to the short rainfall of the previous monsoon. The *kharif* crop was on the whole a very fair one; the *rabi* has been generally good. The *mohwa* crop, an auxiliary food supply of substantial value in this country, failed almost entirely. Some reports of damage to crops by locusts were received in October, the greatest injury caused was in the Baoni State, but the mischief was not generally serious.

2. The year has been on the whole healthy; little was heard of cholera till towards its close, when a sharp, though very restricted, outbreak in the Panna villages of Singpur and Raipura was reported in March 1891. Influenza prevailed in parts, a sharp epidemic being reported from Charkhari in the spring of 1890, and a milder one from Bhaisaunda. It also prevailed in Chhaturpur. There was less fever after the rains than usual.

3. Colonel F. A. Wilson held charge of the Agency, and Lieutenant R. S. Rooke of the office of Cantonment Magistrate throughout the year. The latter officer was appointed on the 31st July 1890 *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent.

There was no Boundary Settlement Officer at the beginning of the year; Lieutenant C. E. Ross was in charge of the office from 29th May to 12th October 1890, when Lieutenant A. S. Rooke assumed charge, in addition to his other duties. The Medical charge of the Agency was held by Surgeon Major E. Cretin up to 4th January 1891, and for the rest of the year by Surgeons Major A. Macgregor and G. Langridge.

4. The Agent to the Governor General visited Nowgong at the end of January 1891, and received the Maharajas of Datia and Samthar, the Raja of Chhatarpur and some of the minor Chiefs and Jagirdars.

II.—Political Review of whole Agency, &c., &c.

5. The prevalence of dacoity in parts of Bundelkhand, and its spread into others, in which it was practically previously unknown, notably the outlying districts of Panna towards Saugor and Damoh, were the most prominent circumstances of the year. Want of mutual sympathy and good-will among States has been one of the chief difficulties in instituting thoroughly effective action for the suppression of this crime, and constant efforts have been necessary to induce them to act in friendly concert with each other, and in hearty co-operation with the authorities in adjoining British territory, in measures for putting it down. Marked success has attended the efforts against dacoity in some directions, and it may fairly be hoped that this will shortly become complete.

6. The following States were under management or some degree of supervision during the year—

1. Charkhari.
2. Sarila.
3. Bhaisaunda.
4. Garauli.

Tori Fatehpur has been managed, as before, by the Dowager Thakurani. Its affairs have not given very much trouble, but the administration cannot be regarded as satisfactory or efficient. Dewan Arjun Singh, the minor Chief, aged 20, is still a student in the Rajkumar College.

Charkhari.

7. The young Maharaja's father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, has continued to conduct the administration as Mumtazim under the supervision of the Agency.

The term of settlement of the second largest pargana having expired, and it having been decided that a re-settlement on the eve of a majority was undesirable, the Mumtazim's view, in favour of a direct management of the Revenue by the State, was adopted. This course appeared specially expedient in consideration of the fact that a certain untowardness of seasons, and the consequent spread of kans grass, followed by some contraction of cultivation, had favoured the usual tactics of the zemindars of showing a reduced cultivated area in anticipation of a re-settlement.

A carefully conducted direct management (called *Kutcha*) was, in the Rao Sahib's opinion, the best means for securing a fair settlement, after a year or two, in accordance with the just interests of the State.

The young Maharaja has continued to develope in character and experience, and to apply himself to official business in various departments of the administration. As he was 20 last November, the time approaches when in ordinary course he will be called upon to assume important responsibilities, and it is satisfactory to be able to anticipate that he will worthily fulfil them.

An unfortunate gun accident prevented the Maharaja's meeting the Agent to the Governor General at Nowgong in January, which was a great disappointment. He has now quite recovered.

Sarila.

8. The administration has been carried on by Rao Sambhar Singh, father of the minor Chief, who is a student in the Rajkumar College. The boy is bright, intelligent, and pleasant, but with little turn for book-learning. There seems no reason, however, why he should not make a satisfactory ruler hereafter for his little State, where a high standard of education is in no way required.

The Raj is in a flourishing condition financially, with a steady surplus. It has 1¼ lakhs invested in Government paper, besides a considerable cash balance. The territory is small, compact and fertile, and being situated in a rather remote position, away from the Railway and from the modern influence towards change and advancement, its administration is carried on in a simple and conservative fashion, which appears to meet its present needs.

Bhaisaunda.

9. The affairs of this little jagir have been conducted by a Manager appointed from this office, and have given less trouble than before, when its demands on the time and attention of the Political Agent were out of all proportion to its insignificance. With a revenue of about ₹12,000 the financial position of a petty jagir pretending even humbly, to the usages and position of a State, can hardly fail to be a difficult one. There is always trouble in finding ways and means for any expenditure beyond the fixed regular charges, and the frequent requests of the Dowager Thakurani for provision for ceremonials and the like, have to be constantly greatly modified or refused.

The young jagirdar is a very intelligent and promising boy, and has made excellent progress in studies since he joined the Rajkumar College in 1889.

Garalui.

10. Pandit Damodar Das has continued to manage the jagir in a satisfactory manner. Further substantial liquidation of the old debts has been effected and it is expected that the balance still outstanding, of about R15,300, will soon be settled by composition for about one-third of the nominal amount.

The young jagirdar, a bright promising little fellow of eight, met the Agent to the Governor General on his visit to Nowgong in January. He should soon join the Rajkumar College, and should do well there.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

Orchha.

11. Dacoity has again afflicted this State during the year, the fact being one for little surprise when the extreme prevalence of the crime in the neighbouring British district of Lalitpur is considered. Measures for its suppression in both territories proved effectual, and by the close of the year it appeared practically to have ceased. Maulvi Karamat Husain, whose services were lent to the Durbar, as noticed in the last report, unfortunately had to leave the service of the State in September. A former Dewan, Sheo Dayal Singh, who then again became the chief official of the State, died in January 1891. The administration is now conducted through the medium of a Durbar or Council, a system from which the highest degree of vigour or efficiency can hardly be looked for. A suggestion for the exchange of certain villages with Lalitpur in view to greater facilities for administration, especially in dealing with dacoity, has been under discussion.

Datia.

12. The Maharaja for the first time paid a visit to Nowgong to meet the Agent to the Governor General in January last. There has been some dacoity, in connection with which the Durbar has made constant complaints against the adjoining Gwalior territory. The old feud between the Durbar and the Baroni Thakurs was revived, the latter making vehement complaints against the establishment of military posts in their villages, alleged to be necessary in order to the suppression of dacoity. The main issue was, as usual, obscured and complicated by various complaints and counter-complaints on both sides. These were dealt with at Datia during the Political Agent's tour, when, at an interview with the chief Thakurs and officials of the Durbar, a satisfactory solution seemed to have been arrived at. This has not unfortunately proved final, and difficulties have again cropped up. A proposal on the part of the Thakurs for the giving up by exchange, of either their own or the Durbar's share in Baroni, appears to offer the best hope of a settlement, and will be carefully considered in view to adoption, if possible.

Samthar.

13. The old insane ex-Chief Hindupat, who had long been ailing, and was very feeble, died on the 8th August 1890, at the age of 70. His ashes were conveyed to the Ganges at Allahabad, with the usual honours. His allowance of R2,000 per mensem, which had been dispensed by his younger son Ali Bahadur, the present Maharaja's brother, lapsed at his death.

Panna.

14. In this State also dacoity has been the cause of grave trouble, a serious and very unaccountable outbreak suddenly occurring early in the year, in an outlying tract, after a complete immunity from the crime for very many years. The active discussions between the Chief and his next brother, referred to in

the last report, appear happily to have quieted down. A conviction was obtained in the case against a Thakur follower of the latter, mentioned last year.

Ajaigarh.

15. The case of Sukh Lal Singh has again given trouble. He was summoned to appear during the Political Agent's tour, and called upon to show cause why the just claims of the Durbar should not be enforced. No satisfactory answer was obtained from this most obstinate and contumacious Thakur, and he was directed to appear before the Durbar, in order to a settlement of the matters in which he is concerned.

Bijawar.

16. Any real or permanent improvement in the administration seems hopeless under the present Chief. No strength or stability is discernible in it, notwithstanding the possession by the Durbar of one or two decent officials, who endeavour to maintain some order in the departments under them. The relations of the Durbar with most of the Thakurs continue most unsatisfactory, and cases in which they are concerned, whether with each other, the Durbar, or the people, appear never to arrive at a settlement. All sorts of complaints to the Agency are common, and a large proportion of the petitions received refer to this State.

Chhatarpur.

17. The wish of the Chief to retain Lala Bansidhar as Dewan having been acceded to by the Agent to the Governor-General, that gentleman has continued at the head of the administration under the Chief. Dacoities of which there were several last year, ceased to give trouble, none being reported for the year under review; and Duraj Singh, who had taken to the jungles and threatened to do much mischief, has come in and submitted to the Durbar.

The affairs of this State have been well managed, and their demands on the time and attention of the Political Agent have been very moderate. Satisfactory order and system obtain in the administration, and there was a small balance of revenue over expenditure.

Baraundha.

18. An extension of the terms for payment of the nazarana on the last succession having been sanctioned, it is satisfactory to note that the final instalment has been duly paid. Little has been heard during the year of the differences between the Raja and his Thakurs, which had previously caused some trouble, and the affairs of the Raj generally have not called for special attention. Whence it may be presumed that they have on the whole been satisfactorily administered by the Chief.

Dhurwai.

19. A complaint of long standing by a sharer in one of the subordinate pattis of this little jagir has again given trouble, the obstinacy of the pattidar and want of proper strength and authority on the part of the jagirdars having prevented its settlement hitherto, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear. A peremptory order for the proceedings necessary to a settlement has issued.

Bijna.

20. This is one of the Hashtbhaya jagirs, like Dhurwai. Owing to the position and power of the brotherhood, who are original sharers in the jagir, the chief authority in neither of them is sufficiently strong or efficient. In Bijna there has been a long standing quarrel between the jagirdar and the subordinate shareholder, the settlement of which has been mainly delayed

owing to the obstinacy and obstruction of the jagirdar. He has promised that the matter in dispute shall be promptly settled.

Banka Pahari.

21. Is another of the Hashtbhaya jagirs. The jagirdar, Dewan Sukh Sahib, died on the 3rd August 1890, and the succession of his nephew Mihrban Singh was recognized by Government, indulgence being shown in the matter of the nazarana, in view of the embarrassment of the State, and the short interval since the previous succession.

Jaso.

22. Constant complaints and intrigues have caused trouble in reference to this little State, and have been mainly due to the conduct and character of the jagirdar, who has shown both incompetence and neglect of his responsibilities. The jagirdar met the Political Agent during his tour, and was seriously warned of the necessity for amendment.

Gaurihar.

23. The financial difficulties noticed in former years have not been surmounted, and the apprehended necessity for another representation about the nazarana due to Government having been realized, further indulgence as regards payment was conceded. Retrenchment in the expenditure on establishments has been strongly urged, and the jagirdar has shown a disposition to follow the advice given. He came to the gaddi three years ago, entirely without knowledge of public affairs, but has since acquired some experience in the management of his State.

Political Pensioners.

24. Two deaths occurred among the Goshain Political Pensioners, Kham Gir on 9th September 1890, and Pohkar Gir on 7th November 1890. The pension of R135 enjoyed by the former was continued to his brother. Half Pohkar Gir's pension of R37-8-0 was continued as an act of grace to his widow.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil Justice.

25. The functions of the Political Agent are confined to the decision of appeals from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, in cases beyond the powers of a Court of Small Causes, and to the exercise of the powers of a District Court on the Railway lands in Native territory, on the Jhansi-Manikpur line. Two appeals from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate were disposed of.

Criminal Justice.

26. The Political Agent exercises the powers of a Sessions Court in cases committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, and by the District Magistrate for the Railway jurisdiction on the Jhansi-Manikpur line, also as regards offences in those Native States in which full criminal jurisdiction is not vested in the Chief. He has also jurisdiction as a District Magistrate.

The work devolving on the Sessions Court was heavy, two cases of murder and one of attempt to murder being brought to trial, besides dacoities.

The Statement B appended gives full particulars of judicial work.

27. The Agency Jail, has, as usual, been over full, the daily average of prisoners for the year being 45·06, whereas the accommodation is only calculated

for 26. The removal of long-term prisoners to some Central Jail therefore continues to be a desideratum, as before noted.

28. The Charkhari and Chhatarpur Jails are excellent buildings. Certain improvements of a very trifling character, chiefly as regards ventilation, suggested by the Agency Surgeon as the result of an inspection, after the occurrence of some unusual mortality at Chhatarpur, were promptly carried into effect by the Durbars.

29. Ajaigarh is building a jail, which is urgently needed, the present apology for such an institution being most inadequate.

V.—Police.

30. Statistics of the small force of Agency Police, partly Imperial and partly Local Fund, will be found in Statement D appended.

VI.—Dacoity.

31. The year has been a bad one for dacoity, which has spread as regards the area affected, partly probably owing to repressive measures in certain directions driving dacoits to fresh fields; and partly to the contagion of example. The crime was specially rife in the British district of Lalitpur lying to the west of an important part of Bundelkhand. There were altogether 94 cases in the Agency during the year, some of them, as before, of a petty character, while in many others serious violence was used, and even murder was committed, the dacoits apparently becoming more desperate and callous with habit. One source of difficulty in dealing with the mischief has been the intricate commingling of boundaries and jurisdictions in many directions; and a still more important one is the existence of many extensive tracts of wild, broken, and forest country, with hills almost rising to mountains. Effective pursuit has been hampered by these natural obstacles, and by the constant recurrence of boundaries, which are within easy reach of the dacoits to cross, from almost any locality where they may be pressed. Further difficulties in the path of retributive justice are to be found in the timidity and apathy of the injured people themselves, of whom it is not too much to say that they invariably fail to afford any of the aid they so easily might, both as regards warnings to the authorities of any suspicious appearance in their neighbourhood, and the tracking up and following of the perpetrators, after a dacoity. The constant story, even from considerable villages, is, that there is no clue whatever as to the whereabouts of the dacoits, and the identifications sometimes extracted are very doubtful; there are cases even where the victims are supposed to be so overcome by the shock as to be unable to disclose their losses up to the time of report. A general tendency also appears on the part of those more well-to-do to submit to black-mailing and requisitions for supplies rather than denounce their persecutors.

There remains another, and perhaps the most formidable obstacle of all, in the way of repressive measures; the passive assistance in supplies, shelter, &c., which there is reason to believe is very generally given to dacoit bands by the large body of Thakurs who are not themselves criminals. The dacoit leaders are almost invariably Thakurs, as are most of the more important members of their gangs, and these are, of course, intimately connected by the ties of relationship or brotherhood with the general body of Thakurs, who are the only class as a rule possessing vigour and courage. The Durbars most concerned have been roused to a sense of the necessity for insisting on the responsibility of their jagirdars for preventing the areas under their influence from becoming haunts or shelters for dacoits, and some good has in this direc-

tion been effected. Other measures of suppression have been successful, and have, with the aid of numerous arrests and convictions, resulted in eradicating the crime in parts. Many rewards have been offered for the arrest of known offenders, and for information and arrest in cases in which the perpetrators are still unknown. The further points of importance in this connection will be noted under the respective States.

Orchha.

32. For a great part of the year this State suffered severely, in sympathy it may be presumed, with the prevalence of dacoity just across its border in British territory. The Thakurs in Lalitpur and Orchha are generally of the same brotherhood, and it could hardly have been expected but that the ferment in the former district should have had its counterpart in the Native State. Twenty-nine dacoities were reported, of which those of Pali and Bamhori were the most serious. Four cases were attended with murder. The Durbar, which for some time had adopted active measures, in May 1890 took very energetic action by establishing 146 posts with a large force of police throughout the State. These efforts, no doubt reinforced by the happy results obtained by the very powerful means employed in Lalitpur, produced a good effect. One of the most conspicuous events of the campaign against the dacoits was a collision at Mohungarh on the 19th December 1890, in which Sarup Singh, originally of Orchha, but latterly even more notorious in Lalitpur and Gwalior, was killed with six of his followers, five more being wounded and captured. This man had obtained an amnesty in Gwalior, under cover of which he appears to have become still more formidable elsewhere.

The fortunate destruction of this leader and his gang seemed to have a valuable effect in confirming the results of the previous efforts, and for the last quarter of the year under review only one dacoity was reported from Orchha.

The Durbar endeavoured to arrange special measures with the Jhansi Police for concerted action towards the arrest of Sultan Singh, whose family have long been settled in that district near the Orchha border, and who has constantly been declared to frequent the locality.

It is somewhat curious that little has for some time been heard of the specific doings of this very notorious leader. It has been said that many of his adherents have fallen away from him, and it seems the fact that some of the leading spirits among his associates have, whatever be the cause, separated themselves from him, and taken business on their own account. Whether it is owing to the prestige and influence of Sultan Singh or to some other cause, Larone, the village where his family resided, and Parara (both in Jhansi), have obtained for the locality in which Jhansi and Orchha in this direction meet a most unenviable notoriety. A large number of arrests have been made, and many of the accused have been brought to trial and convicted.

Datia.

33. Dacoities in this State are declared to have generally been committed by, or intimately connected with, the dacoits of Gwalior. The village of Gigna, only seven miles from Datia itself, has been the special object of complaint by the Durbar. Hira Singh, who with two others was killed in an encounter with the Datia sepoys at Uchhar in May 1890, and on whose person an amnesty parwana of the Gwalior Durbar was found, belonged to this village. So also did Chote Lalla *alias* Chutter Ahir, for whose surrender in two dacoities the Durbar had long striven: he has lately been made over.

Six dacoities were reported during the year, some serious, but none attended with murder.

Panna.

34. A very peculiar and sudden outbreak of the crime appeared in a remote outlying pargana of this State at the beginning of the year. Buxwaho, the pargana in question, is almost surrounded by the districts of Saugor and Damoh, in the former of which rather a marked prevalence of dacoity had preceded its appearance in Buxwaho. No direct connection between the outbreaks in the two jurisdictions is however to be clearly traced, and perhaps the contagion of example, not only in Saugor, but still more in Orchha and Lalitpur, both being near, was more than anything else the cause of the epidemic in Buxwaho. This locality, and indeed Panna in general, had been remarkably free from dacoity for very long, only one case some two years ago having been reported within recent times.

Altogether 32 dacoities were reported during the year, of which 18 occurred in Buxwaho and the neighbouring pargana of Ghoora. Numerous arrests have been made and a number of convictions obtained.

Towards the close of the year the Durbar increased the efforts previously made. A party sent out in March, having got on the track of a gang which had just committed a dacoity, promptly followed, and, coming up with them across the Chhatarpur border, succeeded, in the encounter which ensued, in killing five and capturing one. This should prove a wholesome example, and have good effect as a deterrent.

Charkhari.

35. The official of the outlying pargana of Isanagar, noted in the last report as suspected in connection with his dealings with dacoits, was dismissed, the case against him appearing serious. The jagirdar of Panota, who was also found to be compromised, has been compelled to furnish security for his future conduct.

No dacoities occurred in Charkhari till towards the close of the year, when a very serious one, attended with murder, was committed at Didwara on the 28th December 1890. Eleven arrests have been made and some loot recovered, and the information obtained goes to show that the leaders were Hirde Sah of Orchha and Badulja, formerly of that State, but long settled in Jhansi; also that many of those concerned came from Parara, the Jhansi village before mentioned, and several from the Hamirpur district.

This was followed a month and a half later by another very serious dacoity with murder on the 11th February 1891 at Sarwai, a distant village of the Chandla Pargana. The dacoits in this instance appear to have been a gang from some distance, and to have come across the Ken river only a few miles from the scene. There were indications that near the point of crossing the gang had obtained some aid from Banda villagers, but the result of the enquiry in the matter has not yet been received. There were four other dacoities in the next month and a half to the end of the year, of which only one was serious, as regards the property looted. The State has adopted vigorous measures to bring the offenders to justice, and to prevent further outrages.

Bijawar.

36. In dealing with dacoity, as in other matters, the defects and infirmity of the administration already noticed exhibit themselves, and the strained relations between the Chief and many of his principal Thakurs are particularly unfortunate in this connection. There have been 15 dacoities reported, but it is hardly the actual outrages committed so much as the reports of frequent petty acts of violence and high-handedness that reflect on the Government. These indicate that the dacoits enjoy a very general immunity

and do not hesitate to appear openly, requisition supplies, and utter threats. It is, however, most difficult to make the Durbar understand how seriously its management is thus compromised.

Chhatarpur.

37. This State is fortunate in having no case of dacoity to report for the past year, the previous year having produced nine dacoities which were a source of much trouble and distress to the Chief and his officials. Dacoity however revived in the hot weather of 1891 to a discreditable extent.

Durag Singh, who upon a serious accusation being brought against him, had absconded and taken to the jungles, and was fast becoming notorious, was induced at last to submit himself. In the absence of definite proof of guilt he was allowed to remain unmolested on furnishing substantial security for good behaviour.

Alipura.

38. Three dacoities have occurred in this little State, but there have been several reports of gangs sheltering in its jungles, and these, though wanting actual confirmation, appear to some extent well founded. The territory, as well as the closely connected tracts of Garauli and Hamirpur, have been the scene of a good deal of activity in pursuit of dacoits and receivers.

VII.—Education.

Raj Kumar College, Nowgong.

39. The Institution has been under the charge of its Principal, Mr. J. Mather, throughout the year. The number on the rolls has varied during the year from 18 to 13, at which figure it stood at its close.

An examination was held in autumn just before the breaking up for the Dusserah vacation and prizes were distributed.

Gymnastics and riding school have been regularly carried on, and the boys play constantly and keenly at lawn tennis. They have also attempted foot-ball, and seem to appreciate their games and physical exercises.

40. The construction of a school-house for the Cantonment School was announced in the last report as having been begun. This has now been completed, and the school continues to do well. It is a distinct public benefit, and a credit to the subordinate official community, to whose exertions it mainly owes its success.

The school was examined by Mr. Mather, Principal, Raj Kumar College, at the close of the year, the result being reported by him as on the whole satisfactory. The want of some outside support is much felt, and a grant-in-aid from Government, seems to be well deserved, and would be a most valuable boon to the institution.

Charkhari.

41. The State School has again done admirably. Out of the 23 sent up for the University Entrance and Central India Schools Examination, including one for the Benares Sanskrit Examination mentioned last year, 20 were successful. Two of the University passes were in the 1st Division, and the 1st and 2nd class Order of Merit lists in Central India were headed by the students from this school.

It was inspected and examined by Mr. Mather, the Principal of the Raj Kumar College, who spoke highly of it. It was also visited by Mr. Beck, the Principal of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, who praised the teaching and organization.

The Girls' School has also continued to flourish, and earned high praise from Mr. Beck, who visited and examined it, as unique in North-Western India.

Chhaturpur.

42. This school also is good, and takes rank next to, though at some distance after, the one at Charkhari. It has been at some disadvantage owing to changes in the teaching staff, but Mr. Mather, who examined it, reports that good work was done.

There are also Hindu and Mahomedan Girls' Schools, the latter being well reported on. Attention is paid to education in the districts, many village schools being maintained.

VIII.—Public Works.

43. The road connecting Nowgong with the Railway at Harpalpur was completed after the rains, and has carried a considerable traffic.

44. After some discussion regarding a direct road from Tikamgarh, the capital of the Orchha State, to the Railway at Lalitpur, an understanding was finally come to between the Deputy Commissioner and the Maharaja, for the completion of the communication *viâ* Mahroni, a line which is a little longer, but on which a metalled road for the greater part of the distance already exists. The portion remaining should be easily completed and metalled during the rains.

45. The Datia Durbar has completed the short approach road required to the station near the town, and has undertaken the construction of another to the Sonagir Station.

46. Samthar has finished the earthwork on a road to connect the capital with the North Station on the Railway as far as its limits, and promises the metalling during the coming rains, a reference has been made to the Jhansi authorities, in view to the small portion in British territory being undertaken.

47. The Mahoba-Charkhari road has been pushed forward under the arrangement by which the State supplies the cost, *viz.* ₹22,800, in consideration of the road being completed and thereafter properly maintained by Government within British territory.

48. Charkhari and Chhatarpur have also agreed to undertake their respective shares of a road to connect Chandla *viâ* Lauri, with Mahoba Station.

49. A proposal to carry on the Panna-Ajaigarh road to Kurtal in the Banda district, so as thence to reach the Railway at Attara, has been strongly urged upon both Durbars. Their interests in the matter are to some extent in conflict, and difficulties have appeared which have not yet been surmounted.

50. An irrigation channel from the Betwa Canal has begun work in the Baoni State, and water has been taken. The scheme for irrigation from existing channels in common with British territory was finally rejected by the controlling authorities of the canal. In Datia a channel is under construction.

IX.—Boundaries.

51. No field work in the settlement of disputes was done during the year, as the Agency only enjoyed the services of a Boundary Settlement Officer during part of the recess season, *viz.* from the end of May to the middle of October.

Panna and Bijawar mutually settled two of their old disputes, and, in the course of these proceedings, recorded the decision of six other bound-

aries connected therewith. Another case was instituted and settled between these two Durbars. Including all these, 15 cases were added and 11 struck off as settled, leaving a balance of 4 to add to last year's file of 32 pending cases, which now stands at 36 cases.

Notwithstanding the expressed anxiety of Panna, noticed in the last report, to dispose of its disputes with Bijawar by amicable settlement, the result of the year's proceedings has been to leave Panna still a party to 24, and Bijawar to 16, of the 36 pending disputes.

X.—Medical.

52. Surgeon-Major E. Cretin held medical charge of the Agency during the greater part of the year. The returns of the Charitable Dispensary give 18 major and 357 minor operations as performed during the year; 7,185 cases were treated altogether, besides 1,100 treated by the Hospital Assistant specially attached to the Agency.

53. The attendance at the Charitable Dispensary shows an increase over the number for last year, amounting to 13,913 cases treated, with 17 major and 606 minor operations. The institution is a credit to the State and to the medical officer in charge.

54. In Chhatarpur there is a capital dispensary and hospital. Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Shankar resigned the State service in July 1890, and was replaced after some time by Assistant Surgeon Bala Gopal Singh, who during the short time he has been in charge appears to have conducted his duties satisfactorily. The returns show a remarkable amount of work, the cases treated having reached the number of 22,731, and no less than 144 major, with 504 minor, operations being recorded.

XI.—Vaccination.

55. No more favourable notice of the relations of the Durbar and State authorities generally, with this Department, can be reported. Difficulty is constantly experienced in the conduct of the operations, and some of the States continue not only apathetic and dilatory, but even obstructive.

The usual staff has been maintained at the voluntary cost of the States, but some of them show little interest in the work, and support is often grudgingly given.

56. Charkhari and Chhatarpur conduct their own vaccination work with satisfactory efficiency.

Nowgong,
The 28th April 1891.

F. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

GOONA.

Report of the Political Agency, Goona, for the year 1890-91.

I.—General.

The *kharif* crops suffered from excessive rain, and the *rabi* somewhat from frost and failure of the winter rains. The Political Assistant visited Sipri, Shahdaura, Pachor, and Esagarh, spending about 25 days in camp.

II.—Political.

Raghogarh.—Crime has been considerably reduced by the present Kamdar.

Parone.—Continues well-managed, and free of debt.

Garha.—The panchayat convened last year verified and arranged for the liquidation of the present Raja's debt.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh has been married to the daughter of the Thakur of Koila, in Kotah.

Sirsi.—Dewan Bijey Bahadur Singh died on 9th March 1891, and has been succeeded by his brother, Kuar Mehrban Singh, who is about 20 years of age.

Chhabra (Tonk).—Saiyed Haidar Ali, Nazim of Chhabra, died in March last.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil cases.—Eighty decided against 57 last year.

Criminal cases.—Twenty-one decided against 32 last year.

Jail.—There are five prisoners against nine at the end of last year.

VI.—Dacoity and Serious Crimes.

Two dacoities were committed in Garha.
Two „ „ „ „ Bhadowra.
Four „ „ „ „ Dharnaodha.

None of the offenders were arrested nor property recovered.

Thirteen dacoities were committed in Bajrangarh (Gwalior), in two cases the offenders being arrested and property recovered.

VIII.—Public Works.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay road in this Agency is in good order. A railway has been sanctioned from Bina, on the Indian Midland Railway, to Goona. Survey being carried out at present.

IX.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman, of the 2nd Central India Horse, has been deputed to settle the following boundary dispute :—

Jhanjhaun	versus	*Pura.*
Gwalior	*versus*	Raghogarh.

X.—Medical.

The usual Statements are attached.

Goona,
The 2nd April 1891.

GEO. E. MONEY, *Major,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works.

Revenue.—The actual realizations during the year were, so far as is known at present, R12,535 against the original Budget Estimate of R12,000 and the Revised Budget figures of R11,000, the actuals for the previous year 1889-90 being R12,501.

Expenditure.—The original grant provided for in the Imperial Budget for expenditure in India (expenditure in England being *nil*) was R2,26,100. The final grant based upon subsequent modifications was R2,26,000, against which the actual expenditure incurred (so far as is known at present) amounted to R2,19,555, distributed thus:—

	R
1. Civil Buildings, Works and Repairs	25,723
2. Communications, Works and Repairs	88,341
3. Establishment	97,653
4. Tools and Plant	3,208
5. Suspense	4,630
Total	2,19,555

Thus the total outlay was short by R6,445, as compared with the total final grant.

Besides the above, an expenditure of R1,25,954 was incurred from Contributions and Local Funds, &c. This is classified below:—

	R
1. From Contributions from different Native States	16,592
2. Local Funds	1,07,062
3. Civil Department Budget for dâk-bungalows	2,300
Total	1,25,954

Civil Works—Buildings.

The new Roman Catholic Chapel at Indore is nearly completed.

Quarter for Native Doctor attached to Central India Agency Jail has been completed and was made over to the jail authorities in January 1891.

Work on extra quarters for Burkundazes, Central India Agency Jail at Indore, is in progress.

Certain additions and alterations were made to Accountant's block No. 2.

A block of ten rooms for servants attached to the new Agency house at Sirdarpur was built, and a portion of the transport shed has been purchased and converted into a tent godown and camel shed. Also a latrine has been constructed for the Sirdarpur Agency Office.

Special repairs to certain out-houses attached to the Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps bungalow have been completed.

The flood-gate to the masonry bund across the Mahi river at Sirdarpur has been completed.

All the public works, which have hitherto been executed by the Bazar authorities at Indore, were made over to the Indore Division in July 1890. Special and ordinary repairs to Second Assistant's bungalow at Indore were completed.

An estimate, amounting to R5,560 for constructing a Gari Adda for the Residency Bazar at Indore, has been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been taken in hand. The work for dismantling and reconstructing the stable and servants' quarters attached to the Second Assistant's bungalow at Indore is in progress.

A new road has been constructed from Native Infantry Lines to Native Infantry Officers' quarters from Bazar funds.

The doors and windows of the Agar Post Office were secured with iron bars.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Barnagar-Budnawar Road.

Good progress has been made on this road, which will be completed in 1891-92.

Beaura-Sehore Road.

The construction of certain causeways on the Nursingarh Section is in progress. The work on the Nursingarh Inspection bungalow is nearly completed.

Ujjain-Agar Road.

An estimate for a raised causeway over the Piplia Nulla in the 22nd mile has been sanctioned, and the work is in rapid progress.

Mhow-Neemuch Road.

The west abutment and one of the third arches of the Metwara Bridge in the 17th mile was washed away in August 1890 by heavy floods; an estimate for reconstructing the bridge will be sanctioned shortly.

Hurpalpore Feeder-Road.

Good progress has been made on this road, which is now nearly completed.

Banda-Sagor Road.

The whole of this road is now completed as a metalled and bridged road except the Ghât section, on which good progress has been made.

Tarper bridge, which was washed away by heavy floods in July 1890, is being rebuilt.

A causeway was constructed on the Seimri Nadi.

All the roads were kept in good order throughout the administration.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, on special leave of absence in England has retired from the service.

Mr. A Mitter, Executive Engineer, has proceeded on two years' furlough in India preparatory to retirement.

Mr. C. A. B., Target, Executive Engineer, took over charge of the Nagode Division in May 1890 from Mr. A Mitter.

The usual statements of roads, with average cost per mile, are attached to this Report.

J. CRAIG,

Offg. Superintending Engineer,
Central India and Rajputana.

CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

General Remarks.

The year 1890-91 has been remarkable chiefly for the reduction of the Pass duty on opium exported from Malwa to Bombay for exportation thence by sea. The reduction from R650 to R600 per chest came into force on the 5th July 1890.

This reduction was followed by a fall in price at Bombay and in China, so that it added little to the profits of the Opium merchants, though it may have increased the demand for Malwa opium. There is practically no sale for any but old opium.

The area under cultivation is reported to have decreased, partly owing to a deficiency in the rainfall, but principally to the large fall in the price of crude opium.

Exports.

2. The total number of chests exported during the year were—

Imperial—

At R650	from April to 4th July 1890	. Chests	6,996	Duty	R45,47,400
At R600	„ 5th July 1890 to 31st March 1891	„	23,041½	„	R1,38,24,900
	Total	. „	30,037½	Duty	R1,83,72,300

Provincial—

At R700	From April 1890 to March 1891	. Chests	1,387	Duty	R9,70,900
	From do. do.	. „	192½	free of duty.	

The last year's figures being—

Imperial—Chests 30,564: Duty R1,98,66,600 @ R650.

Provincial { Chests 1,376½: Duty R9,63,550 @ R700.
„ 138½ free of duty.

The actual exports exceeded the estimate by 99 chests, but the revenue realized fell short of the original estimate, owing to the reduction in the duty.

Stock and Outturn.

3. It is roughly estimated that there are 40,000 chests in stock, and that the produce of the current season crop will be about 30,000 chests.

Smuggling.

4. Smuggling has received most careful attention from the Central India Agency, but as yet it has been found impossible to discover the persons who conduct the contraband trade. The Indore Durbar has shown its willingness to co-operate with the British Government in suppressing the illegal export of opium from Indore.

Trade and Prices.

5. The annexed Statements (I, II, and III) give full information regarding the prices of opium and the exports from Malwa, both Imperial and Provincial. The highest and lowest prices quoted in Return No. 1 are those which ruled on any one day of the month to which they refer.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

In British Courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,598 civil suits for disposal in the year. Of these 1,581 were Small Cause Court cases. Suits numbering 2,368 and valued at R1,82,087-5-7 were disposed of during the year against 2,351 suits valued at R1,47,895-7-2 during 1889-90; 2,067 decrees valued at R4,46,149-6-7 were executed against 2,092 decrees valued at R2,37,655 during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has increased from 29·99 in 1889-90 to 31·96 in the year under report.

The average cost of regular suits has increased from R8-2-0 to R11-13-4, and the average cost of execution of decrees has decreased from R1-4-3 to R1-3-8.

The number of Small Cause cases rose from 1,542 to 1,581. The average duration of the execution of decrees was 26·76 against 29·88 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases in British Courts in Central India Agency was 2,298 against 1,853 in the previous year, of these 871 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations.

The average duration of cases was 3·89 against 5·43 in 1889-90. The average in the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts has also slightly decreased.

The number of witnesses attending the Courts has increased, being 2,147 against 2,003 in the previous year. The average number of days required for their attendance was 1·49 against 1·22 in 1889-90.

Police.

The total number of British Police maintained in the year was 4 mounted and 532 foot against 4 mounted and 538 foot shown in the previous year's return.

The cost of the Baghelkhand Agency Police was debited under the orders of the Government of India to the Imperial revenues; and the Native States of Rewa, Nagode, Maihar, Kothi and Sohawul were relieved of their contributions on account of the police.

Jails.

The total number of prisoners confined in British jails in Central India on the 31st March 1891 was 409 against 352 shown in the previous year's return. The daily average for the year was 367·01, and the average annual cost per man has slightly increased from R62-9-6 to R64-6-5. The average cost of prisoners in the Nimach Jail has however decreased from R280-6-1 to R109-6-11:—

The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail submits the following report:—

Report on the Central India Agency Jail for 1890-91.

BUILDINGS.

"There has been no change in the jail buildings since the last report, the usual annual repairs have been executed by the Department of Public Works, and all the buildings are in good condition.

Conduct of the Jail Officials.

"The conduct of the jail officials and subordinates has been uniformly good. They all have performed their respective duties in a satisfactory manner. The only change that occurred during the year was the appointment by transfer from the Treasury Office, Indore, of Sorabji to the office as clerk in place of Mr. Porter, who resigned on the 7th December 1890.

General Management of Prisoners.

"Satisfactory.

Health of Prisoners.

"The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated was 565, out of whom six died.

Food.

"Good food according to scale of prison dietary has been supplied.

Clothing.

"Every convict has been provided with a coat, a *janghia* and a cap of two-thread cloth, and a blanket coat in addition for the winter season. This clothing is suitable and lasts long. The convicts are made to wash their own clothes.

Employment of Prisoners.

"With the exception of life convicts and those sentenced to 14 years, almost all the prisoners are allowed to go out of jail to work in the Government Gardens. The life convicts and those undergoing 14 years' imprisonment have worked inside the jail in the manufactory and elsewhere inside the jail premises.

Conduct of Prisoners.

"The conduct of prisoners has on the whole been good. Under the rules one month's remission in every year is granted to each of the good conduct prisoners whose term exceeds a year. This concession has a very good effect in encouraging the prisoners to work hard and behave properly.

Escapes.

"No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.

"The value of the outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,983-3-0. A commission of 10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés. The effect of this arrangement is said to be satisfactory, as it encourages the Jailor and Warders to push the sale of articles manufactured in the jail.

Expenditure—Causes of Increase or Decrease.

"The expenditure, during the year exceeded the Budget allotment by R1,500 on account of the increase in the number of prisoners and a rise in the rates of provisions.

Jail Garden.

"Convict labour was employed in the jail garden which supplied enough vegetables for the rations of prisoners throughout the year. The state of the garden is fair.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

"The general condition of the jail in the year has been very good. The bodily health of the prisoners is well cared for. The Jailor, Manik Pershad, has kept up excellent discipline in the jail and has done his work satisfactorily.

"Rambhan, Hospital Assistant in charge of the jail, has performed his duties well."

INDORE RESIDENCY; *20th April 1891.*

(Sd.) R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon Major,*
Supdt., Central India Agency Jail, Indore.

Registration.

A comparison of the figures for this year with those of 1889-90 shows an increase both as regards the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized.

The number of registrations was 364, and the amount of the fees levied R893-4-0.

CHAPTER XI.

LOCAL CORPS.

Central India Horse.

Colonel H. M. Buller proceeded on furlough on the 14th of April 1890, and during his absence Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., commanded the corps except from the 18th of December 1890, to the 27th of February 1891, when he was absent on duty with His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch, during which period Major H. A. Vincent commanded.

2. The 1ST REGIMENT has been stationed at Agar throughout the year, and commanded by Major H. A. Vincent, except from the 18th December 1890 to the 27th of February 1891, when he officiated as Commandant, and Captain J. Edwards acted for him. The regiment was inspected by Brigadier General Beville on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of February 1891.

Musketry.—Five hundred and four men were exercised, and the figure of merit was 112·51 against 109·74 of the last year (with Martini).

The regiment entered for the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Lloyd-Lindsay contest, winning the 2nd and 6th prizes in the local matches, and the 1st at the final central meeting at Meerut. The regiment competed also at the Mhow Rifle Meeting, winning the 1st prize at the Lloyd-Lindsay contest, and several minor prizes.

3. Throughout the year the 2ND REGIMENT has been stationed at Goona, and has been commanded by Major Money from the 26th of April 1890, Colonel M. G. Gerard, C. B., and Captain J. Edwards having held command for the first part of the month.

Musketry.—Four hundred and ninety-three men were exercised and the figure of merit was 84·01 (with Snider).

The regiment was inspected by Brigadier General Pretyman, Commanding the Bundelkhand District, on the 30th of January 1891.

Bhopal Battalion.

4. The regiment has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel G. R. Peart. Lieutenant D. G. Peart, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, joined the regiment as Officiating Wing Officer on the 19th June 1890.

A detachment of one Havildar, one Naikh, and ten sepoys were employed in pursuit of Bhondria Bhil, who was eventually shot.

The conduct of the regiment has been good. One court martial was held, and two men were dismissed the service on conviction by the civil authorities.

The figure of merit for musketry in the year under review was 114·27, being an increase of 32 points on that of last year. The number of marksmen is 282, against 62 in the previous year.

The regiment again succeeded in winning the Challenge Cup, besides ₹1,200 in prizes at the annual meeting of the Central India and Rajputana Rifle Club, held at Sehore. This being the third year in succession in which the regiment has won the Challenge Cup, it becomes the property of the regiment.

The regiment was inspected by Colonel Cunningham, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow District, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of March 1891.

The general health of the regiment has been good, the daily percentage of sick to strength present at head-quarters being 2·26.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

5. The regiment has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel J. Burne.

Lieutenant Poingdestre returned from furlough on the 15th December 1890, and resumed charge of his duties as Adjutant.

The shooting of the regiment during the year under review has been satisfactory.

The health of the regiment has been generally good.

The regiment was inspected by Major General H. S. Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, on the 2nd of April 1891.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

I.—General.

The Entrance Examinations of the Universities of Calcutta and Allahabad were held as usual at Indore centre in February and March respectively. For the former, 30 candidates appeared and for the latter 51: of the 30 candidates for the Calcutta Entrance Examination at this centre twelve in all passed. Of the successful candidates four were from the Canadian Mission School, seven from the Maharaja Holkar's English Madrissa, and one from the Dhar High School.

Indore is a centre for the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta: six candidates appeared, of whom one passed, a student of the Canadian Mission College.

Of the 51 candidates for the Allahabad Entrance Examination at this centre 16 in all passed. Of the successful candidates six passed from the Madhava College, Ujjain, four from the Mhow High School, three from the Dhar High School, two from the Dewas High School, and one from the Central College, Rutlam.

Indore has been fixed upon as a centre for the Allahabad First Arts Examination also, but no candidates appeared either in the year under report or in that preceding.

The Central India Schools examination is designed to supply a test for the three classes of a High School which come immediately after the highest or Entrance Class. The question papers prepared at Indore, are sent round to the various schools in sealed packets; and the examination at each school is supervised by the head master of another school. It is gratifying to note that 238 boys appeared in 1891, as against 203 in 1890. The increase is mainly due to the Maharaja Sindhia's School at Lashkar having joined in the scheme. It is hoped that before next year the Indore Madrissa and the excellent High School at Sehore will have followed suit. The following table shows the number of boys sent up and passed from the different schools :—

Name of School.	Number of boys sent up.	Number of boys passed.
Charkhari	17	14
Rutlam	11	3
Mhow	29	19
Indore	13	8
Nowgong	19	9
Dewas	15	11
Dhar	28	10
Gwalior	34	23
Jaora	9	5
Panna	1	1
Agar (State School)	3	3
Datia	4	4
Agar Agency School	1	1
Chhatarpur	7	5
Rewa	22	4
Nimach	2	2
Sutna	10	2
Rajkumar College, Indore	2	2
Private candidates	4	...
Total	238	133

The scheme of periodical inspection of State schools which was suggested in last year's Administration Report has now taken definite shape. The Principal of the Indore College has already at the Maharaja's request visited and inspected the large and important High School at Dhar, and submitted a report on its efficiency to the Agent to the Governor General. Arrangements have been made for visiting the other State schools, or at least those in Malwa during next monsoon and cold weather.

II.—Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indore.

There have attended the College during the year :—The Thakur of Piplauda and his two brothers; three sons of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora; Arjumand Mahomed Khan of Bhopal; the Thakur of Naulana, and his brothers; the Dewan of Lalgarh; the Raja of Mandhata; Bapu Himmat Singh of Khawassa; Bapu Chain Singh of Jakhnoda; Bapu Ranjit Singh of Tal; Yado Rao Holkar; Shrimant Baji Rao, hereditary Dewan of Dewas, Senior Branch, and Shrimant Madho Rao Vinayak Kibe. The two last-named have shown that they feel the traditional leaning of their race towards learning by appearing this year in the Central India Schools Examination. They have both passed, and Baji Rao has come out first in the third or junior class.

Several boys belonging to States under the Bhopawar Agency, whose names are still on the College books, have been absent from the College all through the year, and several others besides those named above have attended for broken periods.

The financial state of the College is satisfactory, the income of the past year being R7,912-2-4 and the expenditure R4,624-2-8, leaving a balance in favour of the College of R3,287-15-8. Several new students are expected to join the College next term; and a considerable increase of income from fees may confidently be counted upon. Part of this surplus might with advantage be spent on promoting the efficiency of the College, particularly as regards the appliances for healthful and manly sports, the importance of which in a Rajkumar College can scarcely be rated too highly.

The Gwalior Boarding House is now approaching completion; and it is hoped that it will be occupied by the sons of Sirdars and Thakurs belonging to the Maharaja Sindhia's dominions.

III.—Residency School, Indore.

This school is in a fairly satisfactory state. Its income for the year was R4,177-5-3, and its expenditure R3,704-2-5, leaving a balance in favour of the school of R473-2-10. The number of boys on the Roll during the year was 123, and the average daily attendance 96, as against 117 and 98 respectively in the previous year.

Indore Residency,
5th May 1891.

(Sd.) R. H. GUNION,
Principal, Residency College, Indore.

CHAPTER XIII.

POST OFFICES.

On the 31st March 1891 there were 142 post offices, 61 letter boxes, and 134 postmen in the circle. The mails were carried 534½ miles by rail, 151½ miles by mail cart, and 1,636 miles by runners.

On the 9th March the Bilaspur-Kutni section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened for traffic throughout: previous to the 9th March that portion of the line only from Umaria to Kutni, 37 miles, was open.

There are 18 combined post and telegraph offices: such offices were opened during the year at Binagaon, Jaora, and Mandsaur. Sironj was closed as a combined office because the traffic was insignificant.

The two mail carts, one proceeding from Mhow towards Dhar, and the other from Dhar towards Mhow, were stopped by highway robbers early on the morning of the 13th April; the passengers were robbed and the contents of one postal parcel were stolen. No clue was obtained to the robbers.

The commission on money orders issued at the Sirdarpur sub-office and at the Barwani, Jhabua, Kooksee and Rajpur branch offices in account with Sirdarpur was raised from one per cent to one and a-half per cent on the 1st February. During the six months ending the 31st January the aggregate value of money orders issued monthly at Sirdarpur and branch offices averaged R18,133; in February the value of orders issued was R4,736, and R7,637 in March.

The value of money orders issued at Gwalior State post offices which passed through the Imperial post offices of exchange, namely, Agra, Jhansi, Nimach and Ujjain for payment in India amounted to R9,33,778, as compared with R9,18,681 in 1889-90. The value of money orders issued at Imperial post offices in India payable at Gwalior State post offices was R3,71,611, as compared with R3,13,746 in 1889-90.

The postage due on unpaid articles of the letter mail sent through the Imperial post offices at Indore and Nimach for delivery through the Holkar State post offices and the postage collected on such articles was as follows:—

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Due on articles sent to the State post offices	1,790	4	6	1,716	2	0
Half share of postage due to Imperial Post Office . . .	895	2	3	858	1	0
Half share of postage due on articles returned as undeliverable .	232	8	0	125	1	0
Paid to Imperial Post Office by the Holkar State . . .	662	10	3	733	0	0
Percentage of postage on undeliverable articles . . .	26·00	0	0	14·57	0	0

It is estimated that from the 142 post offices in the circle the number of articles received for delivery during the year was R36,25,076, as compared with R36,20,422 in 1889-90.

J. W. BARWISE,
Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

CHAPTER XIV.

TELEGRAPHS.

The mileage of lines open at the commencement of the year was 913: 29 miles were dismantled in the course of the year, and the mileage at its close was 884. The mileage of wires when the year opened was 2,751 66 miles were added in the year, and 29 miles were dismantled, leaving a closing mileage of 2,788.

2. The total number of telegraph offices in Central India, supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on 31st March 1891, was as follows:—

Departmental	8
Postal Combined	19
Railway	82

3. The traffic and revenue returns had not been compiled when the year closed for the purposes of this report.

CHAPTER XV.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D. The number of dispensaries is the same as last year. Very little cholera prevailed in the Agency during the year. There was not much small-pox, except in parts of Gwalior territory. The total number of persons treated was 54,713, of which 526 died. There has been a steady increase in the number of major surgical operations performed at Sehore. This year the total came up to 155. The number of vaccine operations was 12,377. Dr. Dane speaks very well of the work done by the Native Doctors generally.

I inspected the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal in November and was shown round by Assistant Surgeon Khushaldas Joshi. Ninety-seven major operations had been done there during the year, and everything in connection with the hospital showed the care and attention expended on it.

I was also shown round the Zenana Hospital by Miss Niebel, who is in charge of it. This lady is carrying on her work there not only with industry, but also with tact, and there is every reason to hope that benefit will result to the female part of the community from her residence amongst them. She has performed 15 major operations.

Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., in the absence of Surgeon Major Goldsmith still on furlough, submits the annual report on hospitals and dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency. The Victoria Hospital at Rewa built in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee at a cost of ₹20,000 was opened in February 1890. A block for women is under construction. There was comparative freedom from cholera in 1890. Rewa and the other States shared in the general epidemic of influenza during the months of March and April. About the usual number of cases of small-pox occurred. The total number treated amounted to 132,567 against 122,173 of 1889, showing an increase of 10,454. Two hundred and thirteen major operations and 109 operations on eye were performed. Dr. Gimlette reports that some good work is done at the different dispensaries of the Agency.

I visited the hospitals at Rewa and Sutna during the cold season and found everything in a satisfactory state, both as regards the buildings, the equipment, and the work done there.

Surgeon Major C. G. W. Lowdell submits the annual report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency. The number of dispensaries remain unchanged. At the Victoria Hospital 24 major operations were performed against 49 of the previous year. A few cases of lithotrity and operations on eye were performed during the year. The branch dispensaries are reported to be working well.

The report on the Nowgong Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon Major E. Cretin. There was no epidemic either in the station or in the district. Twenty-three major and 53 minor operations were performed. The number of out and in-patients treated was 6,955 and 230 respectively.

Surgeon G. B. Irvine submits the annual report on the Goona Charitable Dispensary. A new hospital, which was under construction in 1889, has been completed and taken over during the year. There were 9,968 patients treated during the year under review. The number of major operations was 67 against 37 of previous year.

The annual report on the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon Major A. M. Crofts. Since the submission of the last report one more dispensary has been opened, namely, in the old City of Gwalior. Sixty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two persons were treated during the year against 46,835 treated last year. These figures speak for themselves as showing the steady increase in the medical relief afforded to the inhabitants of Northern Gwalior. One hundred and sixty-six major and 1,626 minor surgical operations were performed during the year.

I inspected the hospitals at Gwalior during the cold season and was favourably impressed by all I saw there. A large new hospital is in course of erection. The present hospital, though the building is not suitable, was clean and well kept: and there appears to be good work done there.

The annual report of the Charkhari Medical Department is submitted by Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra. The total number of persons treated was 13,913. There were 17 major and 606 minor operations performed during the year by the Assistant Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Keegan, M.D., held the office of Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India from 1st January to 28th April 1890; when he proceeded on furlough, Surgeon Major Caldecott who submits this report, officiated for him during the remainder of the year.

The dispensaries in Malwa are under the charge of the Residency Surgeon. Good work has been done throughout the province during the year. The Charitable Hospital at Indore, of which the other dispensaries are more or less feeders, continues to maintain its popularity and usefulness. Three thousand three hundred and fifteen in-patients and 28,159 out-patients were treated during the year. A very large and varied surgical practice is seen at this hospital: 465 major operations having been performed during the year, of these 207 were operations on the eye-ball. There were 70 cases of stone in the bladder, with one death.

In the dispensaries belonging to His Highness Maharaja Sindhia in Malwa, good work has been done: and the popularity of these institutions has grown so in excess of what was hoped for when they were started, that the amount originally estimated and sanctioned for their maintenance, is now found to be insufficient.

At Ujjain, which is the second largest city in Maharaja Sindhia's territory and which is the resort of large gatherings of pilgrims at different times of the year, there is a want of a proper hospital for in-patients. A proposal for the establishment of such a hospital, together with a proposed new scale for the maintenance of His Highness Maharaja Sindhia's other dispensaries suitable to their present cost has been submitted to the Durbar. These dispensaries, more especially the ones at Ujjain, Barnagar, Mundesore and Shajapur do a considerable amount of good: and the State officials in these places speak in high terms of the benefit which the population derive from these institutions.

The Medical School attached to the Charitable Hospital at Indore continues to prosper. It is at this school that nearly all the Native Doctors in charge of the dispensaries in Malwa have been educated. There were 21 students attending the courses during the year.

The Female Medical School is also doing well, seven students attended during the year; they are working well and I have every reason to hope that they will prove themselves to be very useful.

During the year I inspected the hospitals at Ujjain, Mundesore, Barnagar, Rutlam, Jaora and Dhar.

D. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon Major,*

Offg. Civil Administrative Medl. Officer for Central India.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary disputes.

During the year under review, the officers appointed under the new scheme, alluded to in last year's report, continued to work in the Agencies noted against their names, *viz* :—

Lieutenant	H. B. Peacock	Bhopal.
„	C. E. Ross	Bhopawar.
„	B. E. M. Gurdon	Western Malwa.

2. No progress has been made in the settlement of boundary disputes in the Bundelkhand Agency during the year, as there has been no officer available for work during the camping season.

3. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

4. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement at the close of the working season in the several Agencies :—

	Settled in 1890-91.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	42	133
Bundelkhand . . .	—	45
Baghelkhand . . .	2	6
Western Malwa . . .	42	17
Bhopawar	25	38
Gwalior	—	9
Indore	—	2
Goona	—	13

There are four cases, in which appeal has been allowed, still awaiting final settlement.

(*N.B.*—The boundary year is calculated from October 1890 to October 1891).

BRANCH

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.

BHOPAL.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated in the Bhopal Agency during the Official year 1890-91.

[NOTE.—Only the actual number of persons vaccinated and not the numberof operations are shown. Re-vaccinations have been wholly excluded from the statement.]

ESTABLISHMENT.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.	
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
Government	...	...
Municipal	...	...
Local Fund	...	...
Native States	...	...
Dispensaries	12,216	10,888
Local Corps, Bhopal Battalion	80	71
TOTAL .	12,296	10,959

J.

POST OFFICE.

1890-91.

DIVISION.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for issue.	TOTAL.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Disbursements.
Malwa Division	...	6,49,938	...	...	...
Bhopal Division					

[NOTE.—The Postal Department express their inability to give the information for the remaining columns.]

Average speed of mail cart.....

Do. do. Runners in fair season 4 to 5 miles per hour.

Do. do. do in rainy reason 3 to 4 miles per hour.

BHOPAL AGENCY, SEHORE;
The 23rd April 1891.

G. W. PEART, *Colonel,*
In charge of the Bhopal Agency.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1889-90 and 1890-91.

Name of Stations.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Dhar	28·10	33·67
Jhabua	38·40	29·39
Ali Rajpur	33·21	32·79
Barwani	21·0	17·0
Jobat	29·0	24·0
Bagode	15·0	31·90
Manpur	50·0	50·20
Sirdarpur	35·38	25·93
Total	250·09	244·98
Average	31·26	30·62

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra and Bombay road during the year 1890-91.

Names of articles.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹
Opium	...	...	9¾	1,170	9¾	1,170
English manufactures	510	38,250	225	16,875	735	55,125
Country ditto	90	4,500	330	16,500	420	21,000
Raw cotton	1,545	16,995	2,685	29,535	4,230	46,530
Coin	...	...	72	36,000	72	36,000
Fireworks	...		1,140	17,100	1,140	17,100
Grocery	10,035	75,705	32,630	1,65,093	42,665	2,40,798
Timber	3,170	3,170	2,730	2,730	5,900	5,900
Brass and copper vessels	555	19,425	315	11,025	870	30,450
Grain	6,436	12,395	32,760	49,773	39,196	62,168
Total	22,341	1,70,440	72,896¾	3,45,801	95,237¾	5,16,241

III.

Bhopawar Agency Native States. Civil Justice 1890-91.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1889-90.		Filed during 1890-91.		Total.		Disposed of during 1890-91.		Remaining at the close of the year 1890-91.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	692	2,33,296	1,592	2,73,189	2,290	4,06,485	1,606	1,07,779	684	2,98,706	
Jhabua	131	18,013	720	37,558	851	55,571	724	39,924	127	15,647	
Ali Rajpur	5	556	77	6,143	82	6,699	78	4,493	4	2,206	
Barwani	140	37,384	878	67,666	1,018	1,05,050	887	57,764	151	47,286	
Jobat	8	1,390	9	493	17	1,883	7	340	10	1,543	
Bagode	12	3,002	185	7,028	197	10,030	142	5,967	55	4,063	
	995	2,83,641	3,460	3,92,077	4,455	6,75,718	3,424	3,06,267	1,031	3,69,451	

IV.

Statement showing Criminal Justice in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1890-91.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1889-90.		Instituted during 1890-91.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1890-91.		Total.		Whipped.		Fined.		Transported.		Miscellaneous Punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Dhar.																																
Murder and attempted murder Culpable homicide Dacoity with murder Dacoity unaccompanied by murder Robbery on highway or elsewhere Committing suicide and attempting the same Rape Unnatural offences House-breaking Grievous hurt Theft of cattle and ordinary theft Committing abortion Miscellaneous offences Receiving stolen property	...	217	...	1,713	...	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1,582	...	341	...	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhabua.																																
Murder and attempted murder	3	1	4	3	7	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	222·5	451
Culpable homicide	12	3	7	6	19	9	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	1	3	2	4	3	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	122	732
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	3	3	1	1	4	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	1	75	75
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	4	1	12		16	10	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	16	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	34	340
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	57·5	345
Rape	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	150
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	1	1	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	164	164
Miscellaneous offences	64	42	603	355	667	397	91	35	5	3	...	...	125	72	379	235	67	52	667	397	1	1	299	180	...	...	79	54	379	235	41·74	14,401
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	86	50	639	383	725	433	106	44	11	9	6	5	134	73	391	241	77	61	725	433	1	1	301	180	...	...	89	60	391	241	44·77	16,618

Statement showing Criminal Justice in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1890-91—concluded.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1889-90.		Instituted during 1890-91.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1890-91.		Total.		Whipped.		Fined.		Transported.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Ali Rajpur.																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	1	1	13	6	14	7	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	1	...	...	8	3	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·50	86
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	...	...	6	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	..	84	41	84	41	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	80	40	4	1	84	41	1	1	54	26	...	...	25	13	80	40	4	160
Committing abortion	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	120	73	120	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	119	72	...	...	120	73	...	...	114	67	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	72
Receiving stolen property	...	...	10	6	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	10	6	...	...	9	5	...	...	1	1	10	6	1	6
Total	1	1	234	128	235	129	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	2	209	118	19	6	228	127	1	1	177	98	.	...	31	19	90	46	2·67	324
Barwani.																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity with murder	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	...	...	10	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	.		3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	13·66	41
Rape	.	.	11	11	11	11	..	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	..	...	72	7	72	7	.	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	66	5	1	1	72	7	...	...	60	4	...	...	6	1	66	5	63·8	319

Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	107	62	107	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	87	54	6	6	107	62	8	3	54	38	...		25	13	87	54	5·73	321
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	415	261	415	261	...	...	..	...	2	1	28	9	375	243	10	8	415	261	1	1	363	233	...	...	11	9	375	243	11·10	2,799
Receiving stolen property	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	1	.	...	...	...	3	2	6	12
TOTAL	...	...	623	350	623	350	...	...	...	...	14	12	47	13	533	306	29	19	623	350	11	5	478	276	...	...	44	25	533	306	10·56	3,497
JOBAT.																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	11	2	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	6	6
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	18
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	1	1	6	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	7	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	6	2	43	86
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	23	11	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	3	2	23	11	...	...	7	3	...	...	13	6	20	9	27·22	245
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	1	1	57	36	58	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	55	34	...	...	58	37	...	...	39	28	...	...	16	6	55	34	13·13	195
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	2	101	55	103	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	85	47	15	7	103	57	...	...	50	33	...	...	35	14	85	47	16·82	841
BAGODE (DEWAS).																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dacoity with murder	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	7	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	2	...	..	7	6	...	..	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	18	108
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	3	2	92	66	95	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	30	26	46	27	95	68	...	...	30	26	...	...	...	...	30	26	34·65	1,421
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	2	99	72	102	74	...	...	...	..	...	...	23	19	33	28	46	27	102	74	..	...	32	27	...	...	1	1	33	28	32·53	1,529

H. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

V.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1890-91.

States.	Number of Prisoners								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1891.	Cost.	Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners			Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1890.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.							
Dhar . .	118	146	264	...	...	1	145	146	118	4,203	105	40	8	0	
Jhabua .	59	139	198	22	1	1	122	146	52	1,668	58	28	6	9	
Ali Rajpur .	31	68	99	6	...	...	66	72	27	1,246	24	53	15	8	
Barwani .	31	143	174	28	...	...	96	124	50	1,233	38·74	31	13	2	
Jobat . .	8	122	130	6	5	...	103	114	16	233	16	14	8	8	This is probably incorrect, a reference has been made.
Bagode .	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	113	3	49	4	6	
Total .	247	629	876	62	6	2	543	613	263	8,696	244·74	218	0	9	

VI.

Statement showing the occurrence of Dacoities in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1890-91.

States.	Number of dacoities perpetrated during the year.	Value of property.		Persons		Disposal of Dacoits.					Remarks.
		Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
Gwalior . . .	4	314	...	...	1	39	8	8	...	31	
Indore . . .	3	6	...	...	...	60	8	...	...	52	
Dhar . . .	4	2,424	78	...	1	27	7	...	...	20	
Jhabua . . .	7	1,399	128	...	3	67	...	...	...	67	
Ali Rajpur . .	5	288	...	1	1	42	7	...	...	35	
Barwani . . .	3	80	...	...	...	28	10	...	3	18	
Jobat . . .	7	1,196	16	...	3	47	...	...	...	47	
Nimkhera . .	1	27	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	
Bharudpura . .	1	170	...	...	2	62	...	...	...	62	
Mota Barkhera .	1	3	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	
Total	36	5,907	222	1	12	398	40	8	3	358	

VII.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1890-91.

Name.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Expenditure for 1890-91.	Closing balance on 31st March 1891.	Remarks.
Dhar . . .	...	7,79,411	...	7,48,499	30,912	Exclusive of R5,80,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes.
Jhabua . .	126	1,35,178	1,35,304	1,32,495(*a*)	2,809	(*a*) Includes R4,000 on account of Thandla Pitlawad Exchange, R5,547 for liquidation of debts, and R1,240 for census operations.
Ali Rajpur . .	11,920	95,282	1,07,202	74,262(*b*)	32,940	(*b*) Includes R10,000 on account of nazarana to Government and R2,342 on account of funeral rites of the late Rana Wajay Singh.
Barwani . .	3,71,952(*d*)	2,14,803	5,86,755	1,77,970(*d*)	4,08,785	(*d*) Includes Government Promissory Notes for R2,50,000.
Jobat . . .	4,035	21,293	25,328	18,183(*e*)	7,145	(*e*) Includes R3,000 on account of liquidation of debts and R1,117 on account of boundary charges.
Bagode . .	6,429	10,761	17,190	13,151(*f*)	4,039	(*f*) Includes R6,428 remitted to Dewas for distribution among the Chiefs of Senior and Junior branches.
Kathiwara . .	49	3,840	3,889	3,814	75	
Ratanmal . .	2	1,790	1,792	1,779(*g*)	13	(*g*) Includes R130 spent in addition to kesar money for the marriage of the Rana and R650 on account of cost of pilgrimage of the Dowager Rani to Benares, &c.
Guaranteed Bhumias under British Supervision.						
Bharudpura . .	248	3,669	3,917	3,859(*h*)	58	(*h*) Includes R300 on account of funeral rites of the Bhumia's daughter-in-law and R216 stolen from the Thana.
Kalidah . .	110	1,315	1,425	1,262	163	
Chiktiabad . .	7	909	916	907	9	
Manpur (British) .	1,169	22,954	24,423	21,087(*i*)	3,336	(*i*) Includes R12,293 remitted to Indore Treasury on account of surplus balance of the Pargana.

H. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawa

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

WESTERN MALWA.

POST OFFICE FOR 1890-91.

Division.	NAMES OF POST OFFICES.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for Despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for Issue.	TOTAL.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Disbursements.
Malwa.	Agar		44,980			
	Nimach		241,020			
	Rutlam		139,932			
	Ujjain, R. S.		18,980			
	Ajnod		1,456			
	Alote		7,956			
	Baroda		3,146			
	Ramagar, R. S.		2,262			
	Chambal		3,796			
	Dhodhar		4,368			
	Fatehabad, R. S.		4,368			
	Ghatia		1,170			
	Jaora		96,854			
	Malhargarh		8,714			
	Mandsaur, R. S.		6,604			
	Mahidpur		18,200			
	Namli		4,862			
	Nimach, R. S.		9,620			
	Palia		1,066			
	Piplia		2,444			
	Piploda		5,252			
	Runija		2,444			
	Rutlam, R. S.		6,708			
	Sailana		12,428			
	Sitamau		11,752			
	Shajapur		1,170			
	Soyet Kulam		1,352			
	Tall		7,488			

Average speed of mail cart in fair season, 6 miles per hour.
Ditto ditto rainy do. 5 ditto.
Ditto Runners in fair do. 5 ditto.
Ditto ditto in rainy do. 4 ditto.

INDORE,
14th April 1891.

H. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

J. W. BARWISE,
Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

L

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR 1890-91.

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.	DURING 1890-91. Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost. ₹ a. p.
Under British supervision. TOTAL				
Not under British supervision.				
1 Jaora (under supervision of Residency Surgeon), Indore.	22,874	132	1,389	5,566 6 0
2 Rutlam	32,577	64	1,427	4,131 1 6
3 Sailana	2,520	3	60	1,262 2 3
4 Sitamau	3,025	10	*Nil*	1,233 15 0
5 Ujjain	19,552	47	870	2,556 8 7
6 Kachrod	2,896	39	427	...
7 Barnagar	11,580	32	233	...
8 Mandsore	17,559	22	523	...
9 Nimach	2,725	3	435	...
10 Shajapore (under supervision of Medical Officer, Western Malwa).	14,685	10	336	1,083 4 6
11 Agar (under supervision of Medical Officer, Western Malwa).	6,983	11	435	1,389 11 9
TOTAL	136,976	373	6,135	
GRAND TOTAL	136,976	373	6,135	

H. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1890-91.

No.	Receipts, Budget Major headings.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Estimates for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Opening balance .	3,41,498 5 5½	6,07,058 0 0	6,57,150 9 1	3,90,450 9 1 Cash balance. 2,10,700 0 0 Government Promissory Notes purchased in last year. 6,01,150 9 1 Total. 56,000 0 0 Promissory Notes purchased in previous year. 6,57,150 9 1
2	Land Revenue .	7,98,105 14 4	8,86,000 0 0	8,36,107 7 2	Decrease due to arrears chiefly in Huzoor Tahsil, of which the new assessment made by the Settlement Department not being agreeable to the cultivators.
3	Customs or Permit .	1,46,242 2 0	1,69,931 0 0	1,65,132 10 2	
4	Muskirat and Abkari	73,288 12 9	68,500 0 0	59,344 3 3	Decrease due to the unusual arrears against contractors.
5	Forest . . .	1,42,055 12 1	1,25,900 0 0	1,54,043 10 1½	Increase due to the production of lac.
6	Law and Justice .	36,778 1 7	36,100 0 0	29,821 4 10½	
7	Royalty on coal .	30,267 11 3	36,000 0 0	34,138 3 10	
8	Cesses . . .	24,134 5 3½	23,000 0 0	8,859 11 3½	Decrease due to the school and road cess being wholly remitted.
9	Interest . . .	6,774 9 7	18,000 0 0	8,315 13 4	Decrease due to the fact that the proposal at the preparation of budget to invest money in Government Promissory Notes was not fully carried out; and also the interest of R2,06,000 not being as yet accounted for by the Bank for the last half-year.
10	Loans recovered .	12,247 0 2	9,421 0 0	12,147 4 8	
11	Miscellaneous . .	5,179 1 ¼	5,000 0 0	8,004 14 7½	
12	Miscellaneous and extraordinary.	36,323 2 1½	3,000 0 0	18,957 0 7	
	Total Receipts .	13,11,396 8 2¼	13,80,852 0 0	13,34,872 3 10¾	
	Grand Total .	16,52,894 13 8	19,87,910 0 0	19,92,022 12 11¾	

No.	Expenditure, Budget Major headings.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Estimates for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Land Revenue Department . .	1,26,142 6 6	1,51,887 0 0	1,44,204 0 4½	
2	Forest Department .	40,663 2 2½	43,620 0 0	42,951 15 6½	
3	Permit Department .	31,526 5 2	30,025 0 0	26,435 12 10	
4	Army . . .	2,49,786 6 1	2,64,967 0 0	2,62,386 7 3½	
5	Public Works . .	89,858 14 5	89,314 0 0	90,155 4 9½	
6	Law and Justice .	15,048 2 7	15,457 0 0	16,505 7 3	Increase due to the advance made to start Jail Manufactory.
7	Police Department .	28,599 10 ½	30,000 0 0	29,428 10 2	
8	Jail	19,503 5 3	16,104 0 0	17,479 11 7	Increase due to the diet and clothings of prisoners.
9	Education . .	15,414 13 10	16,788 0 0	16,142 3 1	
10	Political charges .	47,760 7	47,185 0 0	43,559 10 2½	
11	Pensions and Charitable grants . .	65,193 10 9	67,980 0 0	67,537 1 6	
12	Medical Department .	28,514 7 1½	26,965 0 0	28,580 5 5	Increase due to the purchase of Europe medicines.
13	Palace charges . .	2,12,264 11 8½	1,94,530 0 0	2,03,687 13 5	Increase due to the purchase of horses and carriages, Maharaja's birthday expenses, and other religious household performances.
14	Miscellaneous . .	8,584 3 4	11,920 0 0	12,932 13 11	Increase due to the gratuity paid to dismissed servants.
15	Old debts . .	65,056 15 6	35,000 0 0	5,995 7 0	
16	Extraordinary . .	7,826 10 7½	8,258 0 0	29,523 13 2	Extraordinary expenses which cannot be foreseen, must, when the budget in a Native State is strictly adhered to, however carefully the estimate of expenditure is prepared, always appear; for instance, nearly R12,000 has been paid this year as presents in marriages, expenditure in building temple and on account of pilgrimages performed by the Maharanis. Again R5,649 was paid as premium and other expenses incidental to the issue of special notes (Government Promissory) for R1,59,000 by the Comptroller of India Treasuries, R6,500 has been lent to Sirdars on interest, &c., and expenses connected with the marriage arrangement of the sister of Maharaja.
	Total Expenditure .	10,51,744 4 6	10,50,000 0 0	10,37,506 9 6½	
	Closing Balance .	6,01,150 9 2	9,37,910 0 0	9,54,516 3 5¼	
	Grand Total .	16,52,894 13 8	19,87,910 0 0	19,92,022 12 11¾	

M. J. MEADE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewa.

Annual Return of Permit and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements of the Rewa State for the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Pergana.	Balance on 1st April 1890.	RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.										
			Customs.									Opium, Ganja and Bhang.	
			Sale of Articles.			Sale of Cattle.	Bayai.	Ferry.	Grazing fees.	Duty on Stones.	Total of columns 6 to 11.	Sale of Opium.	Sale of Ganja.
			By Permit Department.	By Forest Department.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Hazoor Tahsil . .	66 5 5	18,683 9 9	1,657 5 6	20,340 15 3	...	8,434 13 6	25 0 0	54 12 0	155 6 9	29,010 15 6	9,771 0 0	2 0 0
2	Madhogurh . .	563 8 5	25,044 11 4	...	25,044 11 4	...	651 12 0	10 0 0	...	...	25,706 7 4	...	...
3	Sohagi . . .	696 7 0	11,933 8 2	...	11,933 8 2	...	511 0 0	2,676 13 3	...	..	15,121 5 5	101 14 0	...
4	Sitlaha . . .	683 6 0	4,701 8 9	479 7 9	5,181 0 6	...	140 0 0	89 0 0	81 4 0	240 8 6	5,731 13 0	...	...
5	Mowgunj . . .	...	13,395 4 8	...	13,395 4 8	...	323 0 0	...	145 0 0	...	13,863 4 8	167 14 0	...
6	Berdi . . .	201 2 2	14,622 13 0	1,876 9 4	16,499 6 4	...	60 0 0	766 0 0	1,340 0 0	...	18,665 6 4	99 7 3	14 8 0
7	Sohagpore . . .	7,407 6 0	16,156 9 9	3,710 3 3	19,866 13 0	...	...	...	3,800 0 0	...	23,666 13 0	3,978 0 0	...
8	Ramnuggar . .	5,159 1 1	28,329 2 3	122 0 8	28,451 2 11	...	1,160 2 6	146 1 9	467 5 0	3,647 1 11	33,871 14 1	5,168 0 0	599 5 9
	Total .	14,777 4 1	1,32,867 3 8	7,845 10 6	1,40,712 14 2	...	11,280 12 0	3,712 15 0	5,888 5 0	4,043 1 2	1,65,637 15 4	19,286 3 3	615 13 9

No.	Name of Pargana.	RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.											
		Opium, Ganja and Bhang.		Abkari.	Towfeer.	Total of columns 12, 16, 17 and 18.	Forest Income.				Amount paid into the Permit Treasury by the Deputy Magistrate of Manpore.	Amount paid into the Permit Treasury by Postal establishment.	Amount paid into the Permit Treasury by school establishment.
		License fee collected from vendors.	Total of columns 13, 14 and 15.				Collections made by Forest Department.	Collections made by the establishment under the Commander-in Chief.	Collections made by the Customs Department.	Total of columns 20, 21 and 22.			
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Hazoor Tahsil . .	3,010 13 0	12,783 13 0	9,171 13 3	23 11 3	50,990 5 0	565 0 6	...	478 5 3	1,043 5 9	...	...	...
2	Madhogurh . .	...	...	1,918 9 0	23 0 0	27,648 0 4	...	...	37 4 5	37 4 5	...	...	...
3	Sohagi . . .	212 6 0	314 4 0	2,429 5 6	23 13 3	17,888 12 2	194 0 0	...	28 8 6	222 8 6	...	...	...
4	Sitlaha . . .	...	...	208 15 6	..	5,940 12 6	3,493 1 3	...	92 11 0	3,585 12 3	...	12 0 0	...
5	Mowgunj . . .	37 10 0	205 8 0	1,791 12 0	26 14 0	15,887 6 8	76 0 0	...	298 14 6	374 14 6	...	...	...
6	Berdi . . .	15 0 0	128 15 3	2,647 10 0	...	21,441 15 7	12,132 6 6	...	685 7 7	12,817 14 1	...	...	...
7	Sohagpore . . .	...	3,978 0 0	583 12 0	9 0 0	28,242 9 0	1,641 0 3	...	203 3 9	1,844 4 0	1,836 1 3	...	...
8	Ramnuggar . .	2,515 12 6	8,283 2 3	14,893 5 6	6 15 9	57,055 5 7	33,487 7 0	...	1,186 4 9	34,673 11 9	4,729 6 9	...	1 0 0
	Total .	5,791 9 6	25,693 10 6	33,650 2 9	113 6 3	2,25,095 2 10	51,588 15 6	...	3,010 11 9	54,599 11 3	6,565 8 0	12 0 0	1 0 0

Annual Return of Permit and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements of the Rewa State for the year 1890-91—continued.

No.	Name of Pargana.	RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR. Amount paid into the Permit Treasury by the Honorary Magistrates.	RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR. Total of columns 19, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.	Total of columns 3 and 28.	DISBURSEMENTS. Remittance into Treasury. Rewa Treasury.	Sutna Treasury.	Tahsil Sub-Treasuries.	Total.	Payments made to the Forest, Police, Medical, Postal, Educational, Honorary Magistrate and Sanitation. Forest Expenditure. Pay.	Purchase of Lac.	Total.	Manpur Deputy Magistrate.	Police.
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Hazoor Tahsil . .	...	52,033 10 9	52,100 0 2	26,570 0 7	5,232 0 0	13,649 2 9	45,451 3 4	...	...	...	...	...
2	Madhogurh . .	...	27,685 4 9	28,248 15 2	590 5 10	18 15 9	23,926 10 6	24,536 0 1	534 8 5	...	534 8 5	...	...
3	Sohagi . . .	...	18,111 4 8	18,807 11 8	116 5 2	...	16,455 14 9	16,572 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sitlaha . . .	...	9,538 8 9	10,221 14 9	69 14 9	10 0 0	7,739 1 3	7,819 0 0	342 9 6	...	342 9 6	...	...
5	Mowgunj . . .	...	16,262 5 2	16,262 5 2	59 6 9	...	13,823 6 3	13,882 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
6	Berdi . . .	...	34,259 13 8	34,460 15 10	76 4 2	50 0 0	21,690 3 3	21,816 7 5	3,618 8 8	...	3,618 8 8	...	...
7	Sohagpore . .	24 7 0	31,947 5 3	39,354 11 3	1,974 10 7	2,550 0 0	25,991 15 6	30,516 10 1	702 12 10	...	702 12 10	564 12 9	2,570 7 9
8	Ramnuggar . .	524 0 7	96,983 8 8	1,02,142 9 9	2,011 9 2	11,632 7 3	64,048 4 0	77,692 4 5	3,621 3 10	2,000 0 0	5,621 3 10	2,054 15 3	3,326 10 0
	Total .	548 7 7	2,86,821 13 8	3,01,599 1 9	31,468 9 0	19,493 7 0	1,87,324 10 3	2,38,286 10 3	8,819 11 3	2,000 0 0	10,819 11 3	2,619 12 0	5,897 1 9

No	Name of Pargana.	DISBURSEMENTS. Payments made to the Forest, Police, Medical, Postal, Educational, Honorary Magistrate and Sanitation. Medical establishment of Chandia and Sohagpore.	School establishment.	Postal establishment at Sohagpore.	Honorary Magistrate.	Umaria Sanitation.	Total.	Customs Expenditure. Pay and Contingencies.	Purchase of Opium.	Purchase of Ganja.	Total	Total of columns 33, 44 and 48.	Balance in hand on 1st April 1891.	Remarks.
		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
		R. a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Hazoor Tahsil . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,163 0 0	...	...	4,163 0 0	49,614 3 4	2,485 12 10	
2	Madhogurh . .	...	280 8 0	...	...	...	815 0 5	2,574 12 8	...	...	2,574 12 8	27,925 13 2	323 0 0	
3	Sohagi . . .	...	46 8 0	...	...	...	46 8 0	1,888 13 3	...	...	1,888 13 3	18,507 9 2	300 2 6	
4	Sitlaha . . .	...	335 2 0	...	...	...	677 11 6	1,013 9 0	...	...	1,013 9 0	9,510 4 6	711 10 3	
5	Mowgunj . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,393 5 5	...	...	1,393 5 5	15,276 2 5	986 2 9	
6	Berdi . . .	...	...		200 12 9	...	3,819 5 5	2,594 7 7	...		2,594 7 7	28,230 4 5	6,230 11 5	
7	Sohagpore . .	312 14 0 24 0 0	...	560 8 9	...	...	4,735 8 1	1,984 8 4	...	...	1,984 8 4	37,236 10 6	2,118 0 9	
8	Ramnuggar . .	829 4 3 24 0 0	278 6 3	...	867 5 6 529 3 1	1,206 13 0	14,737 13 2	6,407 1 6	...	...	6,407 1 6	98,837 3 1	3,305 6 8	
	Total .	1,142 2 3 *48 0 0	940 8 3	560 8 9	1,068 2 3 529 3 1†	1,206 13 0	24,831 14 7	22,019 9 9	...	...	22,019 9 9	2,35,138 2 7	16,160 15 2	

* Pay of Vaccinators.

† Pay of Sowars with Mr. Beckett.

III.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for the year 1890-91 in detail as compared with those of the preceding year.

Receipts.							Expenditure.					
No.	Particulars.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of the Vendors for 1890-91.	No.	Particulars.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tax on sale of articles.	1,22,943 15 5	1,40,712 14 2	17,768 14 9	...	141 2 8	1	By Establishment .	20,922 13 3	22,089 12 0	1,166 14 9	...
2	„ „ cattle .	171 14 0	...	...	171 14 0	...	2	„ contingency .	570 12 11	244 3 1	...	326 9 10
3	Bayai . . .	8,674 15 11	11,280 12 0	2,605 12 1	...	36 13 3	3	„ purchase of opium	10,013 8 6	4,117 5 9	...	5,896 2 9
4	Grazing fees . .	6,792 8 0	5,888 5 0	...	904 3 0	...	4	„ „ ganja	...	...	...	...
5	Duty on stones . .	3,215 6 3	4,043 1 2	827 10 11	...	...						
6	Ferry . . .	3,751 3 3	3,712 15 0	...	38 4 3	...						
	Total .	1,45,549 14 10	1,65,637 15 4	21,202 5 9	1,114 5 3	177 15 11						
7	Sale of opium . .	17,203 8 3	19,286 3 3	2,082 11 0	...	...						
8	Sale of ganja . .	84 15 3	615 13 9	530 14 6	...	...						
9	License fee from vendors of excise.	6,435 4 0	5,791 9 6	...	643 10 6	...						
10	Abkari . . .	48,474 5 9	33,650 2 9	...	14,824 3 0	...						
	Total .	72,198 1 3	59,343 13 3	2,613 9 6	15,467 13 6	...						
	GRAND TOTAL .	2,17,748 0 1	2,24,981 12 7	23,815 15 3	16,582 2 9	177 15 11		GRAND TOTAL .	31,507 2 8	26,451 4 10	1,166 14 9	6,222 12 7
	Net Increase .	...	...	...	7,233 12 6	...		Net decrease .	...	...	...	5,055 13 10

Rewa,
The 18th April 1891.

N.B.—Items Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are under Permit Establishment and 6 to 10 under Tahsildars.

IV.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewa for the year 1890-91.

Name of Court.	Number of cases.			Disposal of the decision appealed against.				Remaining on 31st March 1891.
	Remaining on 1st April 1890.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewa .	9	21	30	22	6	2	30	...

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewa for the year 1890-91.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1891.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewa.	Dewan's Court	29	43	72	41	1	...	8	..	...	3	53	19

VI.

Statememt of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewa for the year 1890-91.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1891.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewa.	Dewan's Court.	35	40	75	44	3	9	7	...	...	4	67	8

VII.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewa during the year 1890-91.

Nature of Cases.	Pending at close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Paipakhar	12	282	294	291	3

VIII.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewa State during the year 1890-91.

Number.	Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrate of Rewa.		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	4	4	10	16	...	...	...	...	14	20
2	Attempt at murder	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	6	13	...	...	1	1	7	14
4	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	14	19	13	21	27	40
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	..	...	1	4	18	48	11	20	30	72
6	Robbery	...	...	...	...	8	17	1	1	9	18
7	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rape	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5
9	Assault or criminal force	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	5	5
10	Wrongful restraint	...	...	1	1	4	8	52	69	57	78
11	Theft	...	...	1	1	102	179	316	571	419	751
12	Forgery	...	...	4	12	1	3	...	...	5	15
13	Cheating	...	...	...	...	6	15	4	5	10	20
14	Miscellaneous	1	5	11	18	292	646	1,274	2,060	1,578	2,729
	Total	6	10	40	71	446	936	1,676	2,752	2,168	3,769

IX.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewa during the year 1890-91.

Nature of Offence.	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.						Pending on 31st March 1891.	
							Discharged.		Convicted.		Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...
Attempt at murder.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...
Total	.	...	6	10	6	10	...	...	6	10	6	10	...	...

X.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1890-91.

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1890.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1891.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	9	861	870	861	9

XI.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Rewa State during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.			Remaining on 31st March 1891.
		Pending on 1st April 1890.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of	Total.	
1	Dewan	6	126	132	1	122	123	9
2	Civil Judge	21	298	319	12	249	261	58
3	Deputy Magistrates . . .	222	3,577	3,799	260	3,293	3,553	246
4	Honorary Magistrates . . .	309	1,532	1,841	47	1,468	1,515	326
	Total .	558	5,533	6,091	320	5,132	5,452	639

XII.

Statement showing the number of Cases decided by 26 Lacks Committee during the year 1890-91.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment and 26 Lacks Committee.	118	190	308	193	115

XIII.

Statement of Revenue Cases of the Rewa State for the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.						Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	*Ex-parte.*	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court	38	895	933	...	2	1	...	887	890	38	5 Transferred.
2	Adawlat Dewani	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
3	Settlement Officer, Huzoor Tahsil	733	96	829	...	12	1	...	604	617	212	...
4	Ditto Madhogurh	216	789	1,005	...	7	5	1	470	483	518	4 Ditto.
5	Ditto Ramnuggar	86	87	173	...	...	...	...	149	149	4	20 Ditto.
6	Ditto Teonthur	...	590	590	...	...	...	...	204	204	334	52 Ditto.
7	Tahsildar of Huzoor Tahsil	139	1,102	1,241	46	177	36	13	864	1,136	90	15 Ditto.
8	Ditto Madhogurh	115	341	456	13	15	1	4	322	355	9	92 Ditto.
9	Ditto Mowgunj	46	808	854	5	82	10	7	698	802	44	8 Ditto.
10	Ditto Ramnuggar	5	233	238	2	15	2	6	193	218	17	3 Ditto.
11	Ditto Berdi	17	157	174	6	24	7	17	107	161	8	5 Ditto.
12	Ditto Teonthur	16	499	515	14	41	19	19	381	474	24	17 Ditto.
13	Deputy Magistrate of Manpur	13	19	32	...	1	...	...	18	19	3	10 Ditto.
14	Ditto Rewa Khas	...	7	7	1	1	...	...	5	7	...	
15	Honorary Magistrate of Ghooman	...	10	10	...	1	...	4	5	10	...	
16	Ditto Burgawan	2	18	20	1	2	...	2	9	14	6	
17	Ditto Chandia	4	4	8	2	3	...	...	1	6	2	
18	Ditto Baikunthpore	7	64	71	9	10	1	7	30	57	11	3 Ditto.
19	Ditto Kishengurh	2	8	10	2	3	1	...	1	7	3	
20	Ditto Kirpalpore	4	29	33	2	5	...	1	8	16	11	6 Ditto.
21	Ditto Rampur B.	3	21	24	1	1	...	...	20	22	2	
22	Ditto Rampore Naikin	10	1	11	...	4	...	...	5	9	2	
23	Ditto Rewa Khas	15	29	44	3	5	...	4	19	31	9	4 Ditto.
24	Ditto Murwas	1	5	6	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	
25	Ditto Singhwara	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
26	Ditto Jodhpur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
27	Customs Department	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	
	Total	1,535	5,819	7,354	107	411	84	88	5,071	5,761	1,349	244

XIV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewa State during the year 1890-91.

Pending at the close of the year 1889-90.	Filed during 1890-91.	Total.	Disposal.					Pending at the close of the year 1890-91.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
9	21	30	22	6	2	...	30	...
Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.								
4	81	85	37	9	12	23	81	4
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.								
3	94	97	40	33	4	11	88	9

XV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewa State during the year 1890-91.

Pending at the close of the year 1889-90.	Filed during 1890-91.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1890-91.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	*Ex-parte.*	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.											
29	43	72	41	1	...	3	...	...	8	53	19
Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.											
1	99	100	47	13	...	4	...	30	...	94	6
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.											
138	364	502	171	26	2	13	2	179	...	393	109

XVI.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewa State during the year 1890-91.

Pending at the close of the year 1889-90.	Filed during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1890-91.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	*Ex-parte.*	Remanded for revision	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.											
35	40	75	44	3	4	7	9	...	...	67	8
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.											
1	42	43	20	...	2	4	10	3	2	41	2
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.											
56	99	155	58	5	3	...	64	...	...	130	25

XVII.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewa State during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Court to which appeal is made.	From what Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.								Pending at the close of the year 1890-91.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.	
	To	From												
		Appeals to Settlement Officers of Revenue Cases.												
1	Settlement Office .	Tahsildars . .	9	17	26	3	3	...	1	...	4	5	16	10
		Percentage . .	...	...	...	11·54	11·54	...	3·85	...	15·38	19·23	61·54	38·46
		Appeals of Settlement Cases.												
2	Dewan's Court . .	Settlement Officer .	46	904	950	101	5	88	1	3	616	113	927	23
		Percentage . .	...	...	...	10·64	·53	9·27	·10	·34	64·84	11·86	97·58	2·42

XVIII.

Statement showing the number of cases for and against the Durbar, relating to the Estate of the deceased Ranawat Maharani.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.
Cases in which the Durbar was Plaintiff.	21	1	22	21	1
Cases in which the Durbar was Defendant.	2	6	8	8	...
Total .	23	7	30	29	1

XIX.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal from the decision of the Munserim of Sutna Bazar tried by the Superintendent of Rewa during the year 1890-91.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year.
				Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for revision.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	Compromised.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewa.	1	11	12	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	2

XX.

Statement of Civil Cases (Original) of Sutna Bazar decided by the Superintendent of Rewa during the year 1890-91.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year.
				Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for revision.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	Compromised.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewa.	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...

XXI.

Statement of Civil Cases of Appeal from the decision of the Munserim of Sutna Bazar decided by the Superintendent of Rewa during the year 1890-91.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year.
				Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for revision.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	Compromised.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewa.	5	13	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6

XXII.

Statement showing the number of Villages surveyed and assessed, their previous and past jamas, and the increase for 1890-91.

No.	Name of Pargana.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages surveyed			Number of villages assessed			Previous jamas	Present jamas.	Increase.	Remarks.
			Up to the end of the last year.	During the year.	Total.	Up to the end of the last year.	During the year.	Total.				
									R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Huzoor Tahsil . .	1,072	720	25	745	382	315	697	1,50,801 13 6	2,17,681 10 6	66,879 13 0	
2	Madhogurh . . .	952	100	215	315	...	124	124	30,470 5 9	44,718 6 3	14,248 0 6	
3	Teonthur . . .	606	73	89	162	...	59	59	17,758 15 0	23,131 10 9	5,372 11 9	
4	Ramnuggar . . .	880½	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,947 7 0	76,365 15 6	19,418 8 6	

XXIII.

Statement giving account of the Jail Industry of the Rewa State for 1890-91.

Money at hand or value of manufactured articles and materials on 1st April 1890.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	Total.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the Jail on the 31st March 1891.	Loss in raw materials, &c.	Remarks.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
611 9 3	1,321 12 11½	1,933 6 2½	1,452 12 4½	293 8 11	187 0 11	

XXIV.

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1890-91.

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.									RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.													REMAINING ON 1ST MARCH 1891.		
	IN JAIL ON 1ST APRIL 1890.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			TRANSFERRED.*			DIED.†			DISCHARGED.‡			TOTAL.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Prisoners	158	7	165	388	17	405	546	24	570	16	1	17	8	...	8	269	11	280	293	12	305	253	12	265
	3 L. C.		3 L. C.	4 L. C.	1 L. C.	5 L. C.	7 L. C.	1 L. C.	8 L. C.	2 L. C.	1 L. C	3 L. C.							2 L. C.	1 L. C.	3L.C §	5 L. C.	...	5 L. C.
Hawalatees in jail	2	...	2	28	1	29	30	1	31	2	...	2	...	...	...	23	1	24	25	1	26	5	...	5
Do. in Thana Gird	7	...	7	209	19	228	216	19	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	19	233	214	19	233	2	...	2
Do. in Kotwali, Rewa	4	...	4	174	12	186	178	12	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	11	187	176	11	187	2	1	3

	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.												Daily average number of prisoners and Hawalatees.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawalatees.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Rations of Hawalatees and prisoners.			Clothing of prisoners.			Contingent charges.			Fixed establishment.			Total.										
	25			26			27			28			29			30	31	32	33	34						
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Prisoners	7,511	10	2	290	7	9	422	7	3	3,818	0	0	12,042	9	2	240	0	0	50	2	10	4	2	11	34	4	3	2	13	8
Hawalatees in Jail													3,818	0	0														
Do. in Thana Gird																													
Do. in Kotwali, Rewa													8,224	9	2														

* By transferred is meant that 2 L. C. males and 1 L. C. female were transported to Andamans and 14 T. P. M. sent to Sutna.

† Out of 8 T. P. M., 1 died of pneumonia, 3 of anæmia, 3 of dysentery, and 1 of diarrhœa.

‡ Out of 269 T. P. M. and 11 T. P. F. (280), 9 M. released on payment of fine, 3 M. on bail, 13 M. from Appellate Court, 2 M. for debility by Superintendent's order, 4 M. on good conduct, 1 M. executed, and 239 M. and 11 F. on the expiry of their term.

§ Out of 25 M. and 1 F. Hawalatees, 2 M. transferred to Sutna, 2 M. released for want of proof, 2 M. on bail, 4 M. and 1 F. transported, 1 M executed, 12 M. imprisoned, 2 M. on payment of fine.

L. C. means life convict.
T. P. ,, term prisoner.

XXV.

Annual Statement of Expenditure on Public Works Department during the year 1890-91.

No.	Budget Major Head.	Minor Head.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Balance available.	Excess.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Establishment . . .	Salary	8,586 0 0	7,857 12 0	7,857 12 0	728 4 0	...	
2	Miscellaneous, with new tools and plants.	Office contingencies	1,350 0 0	125 9 6				
		Office stationery		154 8 6				
		Travelling allowance		117 12 3				
		Repairs to tools and plants . . .		232 3 0				
		New tools and plants, Estimate No. 125, &c. . .		182 2 0	812 3 3	537 12 9	...	
3	Rewa Palace . . .	Repairs to Palace, Estimate No. 55 and B . .	...	1,084 7 11				
		Fountain tank, Estimate No. 13 . . .	1,500 0 0	163 0 0	1,247 7 11	252 8 1	...	
4	Sutna Palace . . .	Repairs to Palaces, Estimate No. 73 and 10 . .	...	742 4 11				
		Roof of Temple, Estimate No. 8 . . .	1,000 0 0	111 6 11	853 11 10	146 4 2	...	
5	Do. . . .	Mukhtargunj Kothi, Estimate No. 76-E., and order No. 6477.	...	511 11 9	511 11 9	...	...	
6	Lawn tennis courts . .	Of Sutna Palace	750 0 0	321 6 0	321 6 0	428 10 0	...	
7	Rewa Ragho Mehal . .	Veranda, Estimate No. 25	1,350 0 0	290 8 0				
		Moti Mehal, Estimate No. 26		247 13 0				
		Mahlat, Estimate No. 27		422 3 9				
		Parlia: and Ramaount Maha-house, Estimate No. 40 and 41.		510 9 10				
		Aviary, Estimate No. 76-A.		23 1 4				
		Bheterain's house, Estimate No. 94 . . .		92 4 1				
		Babu Sahib's house, Estimate No. 95 . . .		17 10 2				
		Zemarkhana, Estimate No. 52		38 1 3	1,642 3 5	...	292 3 5	
8	Govindgurh Palace . .	Repairs to Palace, Estimate No. 42 . . .	...	3,047 9 7				
		Constructing Dálán, Estimate No. 84-B and No. 6419.	6,455 0 0	380 8 4	3,428 1 11	3,026 14 1	...	
9	Ramnuggar Fort . .	Blasting works, Estimate No. 350 . . .	500 0 0	429 0 0	429 0 0	71 0 0	...	

10	Victoria Hospital	Repairs to Victoria Hospital, Estimate No. 122			1,115 7 3				
		Pucca drain, and P. pots, &c., Estimate No. 34			17 0 0				
		Repairs to Dispensary, Estimate No. A	1,500 0 0		133 2 6				
		Repairs to Dispensary, Estimate No. 124			143 12 0				
		Constructing Female Ward, Estimate No. 145			41 0 0				
						1,450 5 9	49 10 3	...	
11	Assistant Engineer's house	Assistant Engineer's house	500 0 0		500 0 0				
						500 0 0	...	...	
12	Buildings at Rewa	Engine shed, Estimate No. 352			32 3 10				
		Rambagh and Agency wells, Estimate No. 9			55 4 11				
		Rewa-Kulwali, Estimate No. 51			41 14 9				
		Public Works Stone, Estimate No. 53			42 10 9				
		Forest godown, Estimate No. 1 and 61			92 13 2				
		Stable at Rewa, Estimate No. 71-A.			7 13 0				
		Repairs to Gajrath, Estimate No. 71-B.			9 5 0				
		Repairs to Rewa Post Office, Estimate No. 71-C.			37 10 7				
		Rewa Sarai, Estimate No. 71-D.			25 4 3				
		State shops, Estimate No. 76-B.	1,000 0 0		9 10 0				
		Compounder's house, Estimate No. 76-C.			14 1 4				
		Repairs to Thanagird, Estimate No. 76-D.			25 11 1				
		Kanji house, Estimate No. 80			78 13 8				
		Repairs to Dewan's bungalow, Estimate No. 81			158 0 10				
		Repairs to High school, Estimate No. 84-A.			339 1 0				
		Repairs to Jhiria house, Estimate No. 91			9 10 9				
		Repairs to Dâk Bungalow, Estimate No. 92			8 7 3				
		Repairs to Boarding house, Estimate No. 113			51 11 8				
		Hospital Assistant's house, No. 9667			150 0 0				
						1,190 3 10	...	190 3 10	
13	Military lines at Rewa	Through other officers			972 0 0				
		Native Doctor's quarter, Estimate No. 62	1,000 0 0		89 8 2				
		Constructing road in Military lines, Estimate No. 117			267 0 3				
						1,328 8 5	...	328 8 5	
14	Military lines at Sutna	Repairs to lines, Estimate No. 31	350 0 0		45 11 9				
						45 11 9	304 4 3	...	
15	Kachehry at Rewa	Archway, Estimate No. 4			39 12 9				
		Repairs to buildings, No. 36	500 0 0		265 5 8				
		Perforated sheets, No. 6421			26 4 0				
						331 6 5	168 9 7	...	
16	Benares Kothi	Benares Kothi	500 0 0		10 12 0				
						10 12 0	489 4 0	...	
17	Allahabad Kothi	Repairs to Allahabad Kothi	500 0 0		146 13 6				
						146 13 6	353 2 6	...	
18	Rewa Jail works	Girders of well, Estimate No. 357			22 1 0				
		Cholera hut, Estimate No. 3			209 15 8				
		Repairs to Jail, Estimate No. 49	1,400 0 0		692 10 11				
		Drains, &c., &c., Estimate No. 97			94 3 6				
		Murraining, Estimate No. 98			232 1 3				
						1,251 0 4	148 15 8	...	

Annual Statement of Expenditure on Public Works Department during the year 1890-91—contd.

No.	Budget Major Head.	Minor Head.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Balance available.	Excess.	Remarks.
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
19	Rewa Agency . . .	Repairs to Agency buildings, Estimate No. 22 and 99.	1,000 0 0	748 15 6				
		Cook-house, Estimate No. 133		30 14 0				
					779 13 6	220 2 6	...	
20	Sutna Agency buildings . .	Pigeon shed, &c., Estimate No. 12 and 14 . .	1,000 0 0	50 14 0				
		Repairs to Agency buildings and special works, Estimate No. 47, 70 and 120.		1,488 7 6				
		Kutcha drains, Estimate No. 110 . . .		38 10 7				
		Cow sheds, Estimate No. 112 . . .		429 14 1				
		Doctor's bungalow, Estimate No. 107 . .		38 6 6				
		Drainage works, Estimate No. 135 . . .		36 5 9				
		Repairs to Agency Surgeon's bungalow, Estimate No. 142		209 7 7				
		Repairs to Plant house, Estimate No. 55 .		47 12 3				
					2,339 14 3	...	1,339 14 3	
21	Naro bungalow . .	Repairs to bungalow, Estimate No. 33 . .	500 0 0	258 6 9				
					258 6 9	241 9 3	...	
22	Buildings in Mufassil . .	Ramnuggar Dispensary, Estimate No. 15 . .	600 0 0	48 6 9				
		Rampur Bungalow, Estimate No. 32 . . .		1 6 0				
		Govindgurh Agency, Estimate No. 17 . .		63 1 5				
		Rampur Thana, *Nil*		250 0 0				
		Madhogurh Choki, Estimate No. 100 . .		25 1 2				
		Shikargah, Estimate *Nil*		207 0 6				
					651 4 7	...	51 4 7	
23	G. D. roads and culverts .	1st Section, Estimate No. 21	2,300 0 0	447 9 9				
		2nd Section, Estimate No. 104 . . .		449 7 1				
		Repairs to Culverts, Estimate No. 50 . .		68 13 9				
					965 14 7	1,334 1 5	...	
24	Sohagi road . . .	Repairs to road and ghât, Estimate No. 54 . .	700 0 0	320 7 3				
					320 7 3	379 8 9	..	
25	Sutna and Pela roads . .	Repairs to roads, Estimate No. 30 . . .	6,000 0 0	9,504 5 11				
					9,504 5 11*	...	..	* The excess was transfered from the provision of Ramnuggar and Manpur roads.

Annual Statement of Expenditure on Public Works Department during the year 1890-91—concld.

No.	Budget Major Head.	Minor Head.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Balance available.	Excess.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
26	District roads	Repairs to roads, Estimate No. 29 and 5 Repairs to Culverts, Estimate No. 16	2,100 0 0	1,953 8 0 151 5 3	2,104 13 3	...	4 13 3	
27	Gursari Ghât	Repairs to ghât, Estimate No. 19.	400 0 0	380 10 9	380 10 9	...	...	
28	Papra Ghât	Repairs to ghât, Estimate No. 18	400 0 0	544 8 9	544 8 9	...	144 8 9	
29	Bichia Causeway	Repairs to Causeway, Estimate No. 23 and Estimate No. 141, &c.	300 0 0	277 10 11	277 10 11	22 5 1	...	
30	Agency roads	Rewa and Sutna roads	500 0 0	23 5 0	23 5 0	476 11 0	...	
31	Ramnuggar and Manpur roads	Umaria roads, compensation of houses	10,000 0 0	3,910 0 0	3,910 0 0	6,090 0 0	...	
32	Reserve	Miscellaneous Stock Karkhana Account, Estimate No. 105	3,000 0 0	3,143 8 10 99 7 3 325 0 3	3,568 0 4	...	568 0 4	
33	Sutna Post Office	Repairs to Post Office	...	93 4 4	93 4 4	...	...	
34	Coal-tar and cement, &c.	Purchasing cement, &c.	...	49 4 0	49 4 0	...	...	
35	Unforeseen works	Stables at Rewa	500 0 0	335 10 9	335 10 9	164 5 3	...	
36	Constructing friend's room at Sutna Agency.	New room, Estimate No. 141	...	3,802 4 5	3,802 4 5	..	...	
37	Wood from jungle	Through Rewa State Account	...	338 12 0	338 12 0	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	53,606 15 5	...	...	

Statement showing the work done by the Vaccination Establishment during the year 1890-91.

State.	Primary Vaccination.				Revaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Total of figures of the States of Nagode, Sohawul, and Kothi.	2,727	162	100	2,989	4	1	1	6	91·24
Total of the whole of Rewa State.	41,633	2,246	2,250	46,129	107	16	9	132	90·26
Total .	44,360	2,408	2,350	49 118	111	17	10	138	90·32

Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency for the official year ending 31st March 1891.

Dispensaries.	Remaining on 1st April 1890.	New cases admitted.	Total treated.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or otherwise.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1891.
Sutna Agency	65	2,181	2,286	2,141	27	47	11	20
„ Bazar	296	11,055	11,351	10,815	117	60	59	300
Sohawul	29	3,485	3,514	3,473	...	...	3	38
Nagode	494	20,158	20,652	18,345	1,281	663	12	351
Rewa Victoria Hospital . .	434	15,314	15,748	12,049	740	2,589	62	308
„ Out-Patient Dispensary .	281	11,766	12,047	8,827	1,584	1,315	30	261
„ Jail Hospital . . .	49	3,596	3,645	3,607	2	...	7	29
„ Military Hospital . . .	89	3,576	3,665	3,545	42	9	7	62
Mungawan Dispensary . . .	609	17,065	17,674	14,927	1,301	994	36	416
Teonthur „ . . .	143	10,593	10,736	9,674	639	242	2	179
Bardi	226	10,829	11,055	10,828	...	5	28	194
Ramnuggar	92	9,284	9,376	8,940	147	166	28	95
Chendia	182	6,810	6,992	6,365	...	474	5	148
Sohagpur	25	3,118	3,143	3,058	...	18	7	60
Total .	3,014	1,28,830	1,31,844	1,16,594	5,880	6,612	297	2,461

Statement of Boundary Cases disposed of by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1890-91

Number of cases pending on 1st April 1890.	Instituted during the year 1890-91.	Total.	Disposal.			Pending on 31st March 1891.	Remarks.
			Amicably settled.	Made over to Boundary Settlement Officer.	Total.		
6*	2	8	2	1	3	5	* In the report for 1890-91 only four cases, in which both parties to the suit are under the Baghelkhand Agency were mentioned as pending at the close of the year, the two cases in which one of the parties to the suit is not under this Agency being excluded. In the present return the total number of cases (6) which were actually pending in this Agency on 1st April 1890, has been entered.

M. J. MEADE, *Captain*,

Political Agent of Baghelkhand and Superintendent of Rewa.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1890-91.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficiency.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	₹	
Charkhari (Actuals)	5,18,186	5,02,881	15,305	The State has 4 lakhs invested in funds.
Sarila (Estimates)	53,512	42,574	10,938	The State has 1¼ lakhs invested in funds.
Bhaisaunda (Estimates)	11,104	9,486	1,618	
Garrauli (Actuals)	28,300	26,850	1,450	

FRED. A. WILSON,

Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

GOONA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1890-91.

Name of States.	Particulars of Rulers.				General Statistics.			Armed forces.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal Roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Number of serious cases.				Principal Productions.	Seasons and Report favourable or otherwise, as regards		General Remarks.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Government mails.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
Sirsi	Dewan	Meherban Singh	20		Unknown	4,679	R 4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The criminal cases of all Chiefs in International Administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Goona. The civil cases are settled in their own Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat, gram, opium, jowar, and other Indian grains, cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.	Fair	Fair	The Estates of Goona, Parone, Umri, Bhadoura and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, Goona.
Bhadoura	Raja	Madho Singh	15		Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	...	...	...	1	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	2	...	...		Fair	Fair	
Umri	Raja	Pirthi Singh	20		Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	...	...	...	...	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Fair	Fair	
Parone	Raja	Gajendar Singh	22		Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		Fair	Fair	
Dharnandha.	Thakur	Bhim Singh	32		Unknown	4,888	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	...	...	...	1	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	4	..	.		Fair	Fair	
Gurra	Raja	Balbhadar Singh	22		Unknown	10,854	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	2	...	...		Fair	Fair	
Raghogarh.	Raja	Jeymandal Singh	72		Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few Road Police.	...	...	1	1	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Fair	Fair	

GOONA.

Annual Return of Children vaccinated in the Goona Agency during the year 1890-91.

Sex.	Result of Vaccination.							Remarks.
	Remained.	Vaccinated.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Remaining.	Total.	
Male . .	37	302	339	227	105	7	339	
Female .	21	200	221	143	73	5	221	
Total .	58	502	560	370	178	12	560	

Geo. E. MONEY, *Major,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

III.—Provincial General, 1890-91.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	60,457	12	7			
Sale of Stamps	35,484	2	0			
Imperial Fees and Receipts	1,497	14	6			
Electric Telegraph	38,318	4	0			
Postal (including Money Order and Saving Bank) collections	10,21,125	9	6			
Miscellaneous	39,575	14	1			

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,26,241	0	7			
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,10,681	2	6			
Tributes paid through British Government	3,22,946	7	0			
Fixed payment for Istimrar land	29,727	6	2			
Succession and Nazarana	24,570	6	8			
	21,10,625	15	7			
GRAND TOTAL ...				21,10,625	15	7

III.—Provincial Revenue, 1890-91.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.																		BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1891.		
	Balance on 1st April 1890.			Total Receipts during the year.			Grand Total Receipts.			Collection and management of Superintendence.			Public Works proper.			Local Improvement.			Police and Judicial.			Education.			Hospitals, Dispensaries.			Grants to Sharers in roads dues.	Miscellaneous.			TOTAL.					
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	57,719	3	11	1,83,989	7	1	2,41,708	11	0	14,434	7	10	20,920	9	4	5,734	8	1	32,477	8	6	4,368	0	0	8,797	15	2	...	80,957	1	3	1,67,960	2	2	74,018	8	10
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpur Pargana Funds.	31,216	3	6*	1,03,866	5	3	1,35,082	8	9	8,894	9	9	30,213	10	7	12,810	13	8	15,831	8	6	16,162	7	0	1,802	13	11	...	19,880	7	2	1,05,596	6	7	29,486	2	2
III.—Fund raised for special purpose.	65,647	9	6*	1,57,705	3	1	2,23,362	12	7	25,306	11	9	24,165	7	11	...			...			14,136	6	0	17,607	1	9	...	75,191	10	11	1,56,407	6	4	66,945	6	3
IV.—Collections from local road dues, &c.	19,129	0	0*	17,586	0	0	36,715	0	0	2,114	0	0	1,153	0	0	470	0	0	5,020	0	0	...			2,234	0	0	...	804	0	0	11,795	0	0	24,920	0	0
GRAND TOTAL .	1,73,712	0	11	4,63,146	15	5	6,36,859	0	4	50,749	13	4	76,452	11	10	19,015	5	9	53,329	1	0	34,666	13	0	30,441	14	10	...	1,76,833	3	4	4,41,488	15	1	1 95,370	1	3

* The differences between the closing balance of last return and the opening balances of this return are due to several adjustments having been made by order of Comptroller of India Treasuries on account of Medical and Public Works charges after submission of the previous return.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works from Local Funds—1890-91.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	10,221 0 0	5,419 5 9	15,640 5 9	
2. Gwalior Agency . .	...	...	102 10 3	102 10 3	
3. Bhopal Agency . .	...	967 12 4	10,472 11 0	11,440 7 4	
4. Western Malwa Agency	...	...	488 8 9	488 8 9	
5. Bhopawar Agency .	...	...	878 0 0	878 0 0	
6. Goona Agency . .	...	...	931 1 10	931 1 10	
7. Maunpur Pargana Road Fund.	...	...	...	...	
8. Maunpur Pargana School Fund.	...	...	...	...	
9. Maunpur Pargana Town Fund.	...	...	...	...	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund.	...	...	1,153 0 0	1,153 0 0	
11. Baghelkhand Agency .	...	...	...	...	
12. Bundelkhand Agency .	...	68 14 0	664 2 0	733 0 0	
13. Mhow Cantonment .	...	...	16,032 9 10	16,032 9 10	
14. Nimach Cantonment .	...	1,689 10 3	2,002 8 10	3,692 3 1	
15. Nowgong Cantonment .	...	1,907 3 8	3,462 13 2	5,370 0 10	
16. Sipri Cantonment .	...	325 4 5	786 14 0	1,112 2 5	
17. Mehidpur Cantonment .	...	...	...	...	
18. Sutna Cantonment .	...	..	...	...	
19. Malwa Dharumsala Fund.	...	5,269 0 4	...	5,269 0 4	
20. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	...	376 8 4	376 8 4	
21. Abkari Fund . .	17,851 15 3	...	...	17,851 15 3	For Roads and Local Improvements.
22. Bhopawar Chikli Fund .	...	668 0 0	...	668 0 0	
Total	17,851 15 3	21,116 13 0	42,770 13 9	81,739 10 0	

Staging Bungalow Receipt and Expenditure during the year 1890-91.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department .	2,221	...	1,961	223	173	2,357
Under Political Agencies . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,221	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	2,221	1,961	223	173	2357

A.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration during the year 1890-91.

No.	Roads and lines of communication.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Unmetalled and Bridged Roads.	Fair-weather Roads.	Average cost of making the roads per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the roads per mile.	Remarks.
	'Indore Division.				R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	193	...	...	7,723	204	
2	Mhow-Nimach Road . . .	115	...	...	10,678	166	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	107	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	122	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	681	
6	Beora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	176	
7	Beora-Rajgurh Road . . .	15	...	...	4,479	49	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	123	
9	Mhow-Kherry Ghât Road . . .	36	...	...	9,316	203	
10	Dhar Branch and Dhar Tirla and Sirdarpur Road	24½	...	...	6,046	186	
11	Indore Station Road	20	...	...	Not known	201	
12	Burnagar-Budnawar Road . . .	7	...	...	3,379	...	Road nearly completed.
	Total .	490	...	...	...	202	
	Nagode Division.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road . . .	14⅜	...	...	7,609	173	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road . . .	20¾	...	...	5,260	46	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road . . .	100¼	...	...	9,823	115	
4	Banda Sagor Road	59⅞	...	...	7,048	92	
5	Great Deccan Road	44¼	...	...	Not known.	33	
6	Nagode-Kallinger Road . . .	...	38	...	200	11	
7	Alipura-Hurpalpur feeder Road . .	7½	...	...	4,490	43	
	Total .	247	38	...	...	91	

B.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1890-91.

No.	Roads and lines of communication.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Unmetalled and Bridged Roads.	Fair-weather Roads.	Average cost of making the roads per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the roads per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.				R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...	
4	Gwalior-Etawa Road	59½	...	...	...	...	
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Sipri Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
7	Short Roads round Gwalior	10¼	...	...	...	...	
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...	
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17¾	...	...	...	...	
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...	
11	Mhow-Nimach Road	55¼	...	...	...	...	
12	Nimach-Nasirabad Road	9¼	...	...	...	...	
13	Dhar-Sirdarpur Road	12½	...	...	...	...	
	Total	548½	...	...	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Dewas-Ashta-Sehore Road	46	...	...	...	...	
2	Beora-Sehore Road	22	...	...	...	...	
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...	
	Total	91½	...	...	...	...	
	Rewa State.						
1	Bela-Sutna Road	22½	...	...	Not given.	214	
2	Great-Deccan Road	87½	...	...	Do.	28	
3	Sohagi Pass Road	...	32	...	Do.	43	
4	Rewa to Gobindgurh	...	10	...	Do.	24	
5	Gobindgurh to Ramnuggar	...	...	17½	Do.	45	
6	Ramnuggar to Amarpatan	...	...	17	Do.	38	
7	Rewa to Sitlaha	...	...	36	Do.	6	
8	Sohagi to Dabourah Railway Station	...	...	30	Do	3	
9	Nowgunj to Sehawul	...	...	27	Do.	19	
	Total	110	42	127½	...	...	

J. CRAIG,
Offg. Superintending Engineer,
General India and Rajputana.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURN RELATING TO OPIUM.

Opium.

RETURN 1.—Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.
2.—Exports—Imperial and Provincial.
3.—Provincial Exports—details, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
4.—Cess Dues—Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The prices of Opium at Indore in 1890-91, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China Markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa chests.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
		From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1890.																				
April . . .	2,071	1,046	1,073	1,133	1,163	1,050	1,130	1,115	1,194	1,158	1,235	1,198	1,218	1,237	1,265	1,164	1,287	1,276	1,298	
May . . .	2,586½	1,062	1,080	1,107	1,190	1,050	1,153	1,140	1,225	1,195	1,274	1,187	1,209	1,237	1,248	1,164	1,189	1,279	1,306	
June . . .	2,338½	1,067	1,087	1,105	1,203	1,120	1,153	1,153	1,225	1,220	1,274	1,182	1,187	1,221	1,254	1,170	1,178	1,286	1,302	
July . . .	2,342	1,047	1,064	1,081	1,147	1,085	1,140	1,131	1,215	1,160	1,260	1,181	1,193	1,232	1,237	1,160	1,170	1,268	1,288	
August . .	1,707½	1,036	1,059	1,071	1,135	1,057	1,107	1,100	1,145	1,150	1,199	1,149	1,193	1,199	1,232	1,143	1,109	1,251	1,269	
September . .	3,229	1,077	1,093	1,113	1,178	1,070	1,145	1,105	1,189	1,158	1,225	1, 62	1,157	1,204	1,229	1,153	1,204	1,260	1,265	
October . .	4,255	1,077	1,090	1,110	1,173	1,082	1,134	1,129	1,185	1,195	1,225	1,121	1,157	1,176	1,207	1,191	1,192	1,262	1,288	
November . .	2,312	1,081	1,093	1,112	1,175	1,027	1,139	1,129	1,182	1,190	1,215	1,128	1,143	1,179	1,193	1,153	1,191	1,250	1,266	
December . .	2,940	1,049	1,079	1,100	1,161	1,020	1,139	1,130	1,172	1,184	1,211	1,126	1,136	1,179	1,187	1,108	1,147	1,219	1,264	
1891.																				
January . .	1,754	1,008	1,063	1,076	1,134	991	1,115	1,131	1,161	1,150	1,177	1,089	1,121	1,134	1,176	1,096	1,135	1,187	1,217	
February . .	2,110	993	1,072	1,107	1,147	991	1,131	1,131	1,174	1,155	1,215	1,089	1,091	1,163	1,182	1,096	1,116	1,191	1,210	
March . .	2,392	996	1,074	1,125	1,165	1,055	1,134	1,142	1,182	1,190	1,210	1,091	1,091	1,185	1,185	1,099	1,103	1,214	1,218	
Total chests .	chests 30,037½	Average																		
Duty at R650 &600	Duty R 1,83,72,300	1,045	1,077	1,103	1,164	1,050	1,135	1,128	1,187	1,175	1,227	1,141	1,158	1,195	1,218	1,141	1,103	1,245	1,264	
Average chests .	2,503																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports,—Imperial and Provincial, 1890-91.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at R650 and R600.	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			*R*
Indore . { At R650 . .	205	3,281	21,32,650	191	867	6,06,900
{ At R600 . .	518	7,937	47,62,200		32	Free.
TOTAL .	723	11,218	68,94,850	...	...	...
Rutlam . { At R650 . .	28	295½	1,92,075	75	57	39,900
{ At R600 . .	96	1,296½	7,77,900		61½	Free.
TOTAL .	124	1,592	9,69,975	...	...	...
Dhar . { At R650 . .	3	48½	31,525	1	1½	1,050
{ At R600 . .	45	642½	3,85,500		...	...
TOTAL .	48	691	4,17,025	...	...	...
Ujjain . { At R650 . .	142	1,794	11,66,100	68	296	2,07,200
{ At R600 . .	420	5,425	32,55,000		...	...
TOTAL .	562	7,219	44,21,100	...	...	...
Chitor . { At R650 . .	63	361½	2,34,975	38	80½	56,350
{ At R600 . .	256	2,102	12,61,200		79	Free.
TOTAL .	319	2,463½	14,96,175	...	...	...
Jaora . { At R650 . .	14	164½	1,06,925	...	...	...
{ At R600 . .	80	818½	4,91,100		...	...
TOTAL .	94	983	5,98,025	...	...	...
Bhopal . { At R650 . .	25	236½	1,53,725	...	...	...
{ At R600 . .	132	1,388½	8,33,100		...	...
TOTAL .	157	1,625	9,86,825	...	...	...
Mandsaur . { At R650 . .	76	814½	5,29,425	42	85	59,500
{ At R600 . .	288	3,431½	20,58,900		20	Free.
TOTAL .	364	4,246	25,88,325	...	...	..
TOTAL . { At R650 . .	556	6,996	45,47,400	415	1,387	9,70,900
{ At R600 . .	1,835	23,041½	1,38,24,900		192½	Free.
TOTAL .	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	...	...	...
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1889-90 . . .	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389	1,376½	9,63,550
					138½	Free.
1888-89 . . .	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	1,500½	10,21,475
					120½	Free.
1887-88 . . .	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	1,531½	10,72,050
					131	Free.
1886-87 . . .	2,896	40,839	2,65,45,350	356	1,317	9,21,900
					143	Free.
1885-86 . . .	2,788	38,967	2,53,28,550	373	1,422	9,95,400
					127½	Free.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1890-91—Details.*

1890-91.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	87	260½	18,2350
	78	171½	Free.
Madras Presidency	86	533½	3,73,450
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	53	288½	2,01,950
Hyderabad Deccan	111	304½	2,13,150
Mysore Government	.....	20	Free.
Coorg Administration	.....	1	Free.
TOTAL	337	1,387	9,70,900
	78	192½	Free.

Hundi Stamps to the value of R13,061-12-0 were used in Malwa by exporters for Hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1890-91.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10-0 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	12,085 0 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,649 0 0	1,649 0 0	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	2,510 5 0
Ujjain	7,515 0 0	7,515 0 0	.....
Jaora	983 0 0	983 0 0	.....
Bhopal	1,625 0 0	1,625 0 0	.....
Mandsaur	4,331 0 0	4,331 0 0	.....
TOTAL	28,188 0 0	16,103 0 0	2,510 5 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

A.—Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1890-91.					
		Pending at close of 1889-90.	Filed during 1890-91.	Total.	Disposed of during 1890-91.	Pending at close of 1890-91.	Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
							Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular Suits	16	4	20	14	6	12,918 7 0	922 11 11	851 0 6	60 12 7	9,187	656·2
	Execution of Decrees	14	17	31	18	13	4,203 3 0	233 8 8	4 15 0	0 4 5	4,582	254·5
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	Regular Suits	10	48	58	52	6	3,687 11 0	70 14 8	24 4 11	4 11 3	3,673	70·63
	Execution of Decrees	4	25	29	26	3	819 10 0	31 8 5	3 6 0	0 2 1	1,176	45·23
Political Assistant at Goona	Regular Suits	...	78	78	78	...	3,984 10 3	51 1 4	282 5 0	3 9 11	204	2·62
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular Suits	19	56	75	58	17	1,799 15 6	31 0 6	156 7 0	2 11 6	3,685	63·53
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	45	186	231	202	29	22,390 11 9	96 14 10	1,314 1 5	5 11 0	16,749	72·50
	Execution of Decrees	18	42	60	44	16	5,022 13 0	83 11 3	8 5 0	0 3 0	5,758	130·63
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular Suits	42	184	226	212	14	35,782 3 5	168 12 6	1,978 4 0	9 5 4	2,817	13·28
	Execution of Decrees	3	93	96	96	...	25,143 0 8	261 14 6	24 0 0	0 4 0	192	2·00
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	Regular Suits	34	370	404	381	23	12,469 7 3	32 11 8	905 10 0	2 6 0	4,809	12·3
	Execution of Decrees	85	408	493	456	37	6,021 11 9	13 3 3	148 10 0	0 5 2½	34,322	75·3
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular Suits	1	39	40	34	6	584 4 0	17 2 11	.....	.....	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Kamasdar of Manpur	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	77	593	670	627	43	48,835 14 8	72 13 7	2,883 14 0	4 9 10	7,626	12·16
	Execution of Decrees	88	501	589	552	37	31,164 12 5	52 14 4	172 10 0	0 5 0	34,514	62·52

A.—Civil Justice—*concluded.*

Class of Court.			Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1890-91.					
								Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
			Pending at close of 1889-90.	Filed during 1890-91.	Total.	Disposed of during 1890-91.	Pending at close of 1890-91.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
								₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Mhow		Regular Suits	10	47	57	46	11	40,808 12 1	887 2 4	5,663 5 0	123 1 10	3,170	68·91
		Execution of Decrees	6	217	223	215	8	3,16,291 13 8	1,471 1 11	615 2 7	2 13 9	2,943	13·68
		Small Cause Cases	46	681	727	661	61	32,352 10 5	48 15 1	4,628 10 0	7 0 0	16,022	24·23
		Execution of Decrees	27	891	918	890	28	56,119 5 3	63 0 11	1,286 10 0	1 7 1	9,809	11·02
	Railways	Regular Suits	...	2	2	2	...	1,128 3 9	564 1 10	144 2 0	72 1 0	33	16·5
		Execution of Decrees	1	9	10	10	...	7,359 13 9	735 15 9	13 4 0	1 5 2	49	4·9
		Small Cause Cases	...	44	44	39	5	4,868 2 9	124 13 2	342 4 0	8 12 4	932	23·89
		Execution of Decrees	...	71	71	71	...	7,834 12 9	110 5 7	109 10 4	1 8 8	435	6·12
Nowgong		Regular Suits	...	4	4	4	...	2,537 0 4	634 4 1	208 15 0	52 3 9	163	40·75
		Execution of Decrees	3	9	12	9		2,255 13 11	250 10 5	45 13 0	5 1 5	691	76·77
		Small Cause Cases	5	257	262	257	5	4,942 5 1	19 3 8	731 6 9	2 13 6	3,861	15·02
		Execution of Decrees	...	31	31	29	2	1,333 13 0	45 15 10	66 4 3	2 4 6	604	20·82
Nimach		Regular Suits	6	47	53	47	6	11,496 12 6	244 9 9	770 2 0	16 6 2	1,734	36·9
		Execution of Decrees	...	35	35	34	1	7,593 6 6	216 15 3	39 0 0	1 1 9	42	1·2
		Small Cause Cases	52	457	509	466	43	11,800 1 6	25 5 2	1,433 4 0	3 1 3	6,659	14·3
		Execution of Decrees	...	208	208	208	...	11,073 15 0	53 3 10	179 9 0	0 13 10	464	2·2
	Railways	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...
		Small Cause Cases	2	14	16	15	1	368 12 9	24 9 4	41 1 0	2 11 9	933	62·2
		Execution of Decrees	...	5	5	5	...	98 15 9	19 12 9	3 7 0	0 11 0	20	4·0
Sipri (Political Assistant, Goona)		Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
		Small Cause Cases	4	19	23	2	21	157 14 0	78 15 0	12 6 0	6 3 0	6	3·0
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	...	...
Total		Regular Suits	16	100	116	99	17	55,970 12 8	482 8 2	6,786 8 0	67 8 6	5,100	51·51
		Execution of Decrees	10	270	280	268	12	3,33,500 15 5	1,191 1 2	713 3 7	2 10 7	3,725	13·89
		Small Cause Cases	109	1,472	1,581	1,440	136	54,489 14 6	34 7 5	7,188 15 9	4 15 0	28,413	19·73
		Execution of Decrees	27	1,206	1,233	1,203	30	76,460 13 9	62 0 2	1,645 8 7	1 5 10	11,332	9·41
GRAND TOTAL		Regular Suits	138	879	1,017	928	80	1,27,197 7 1	125 1 1	10,984 7 5	11 13 4	29,475	31·76
		Small Cause Cases	109	1,472	1,581	1,440	136	54,889 14 6	34 7 5	7,188 15 9	4 15 0	28,413	19·73
		Execution of Decrees	143	2,019	2,162	2,067	95	4,46,149 6 7	206 5 9	2,539 11 2	1 3 8	55,329	26·76

B.—Criminal Justice.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1889-90.		Instituted during 1890-91.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1890-91.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Courts of Political Agents and other Officers excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	23	15	24	16	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	5	6	5	4	4	24	16	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	6	5	24·83	298
Culpable homicide	...	...	18	11	18	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	10	7	2	2	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	6	10	7	49·55	446
Dacoity	16	10	262	29	278	39	172	...	...	...	5	1	55	13	45	16	1	9	278	39	...	...	5	2	4	1	...	...	36	13	45	16	18·50	555
Receiving stolen property	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	24·33	73
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	11	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	5	3	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	3	3·40	17
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	2	1	191	141	193	142	...	...	1	1	6	4	63	47	119	88	4	2	193	142	11	11	...	...	...	...	17	9	91	68	119	88	6·87	962
Miscellaneous offences	3	2	895	562	898	564	...	...	...	...	8	4	482	297	405	261	3	2	898	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	214	54	47	405	261	3·84	2,053
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1·	1
Rape	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	85·59	599
Total	22	14	1,411	774	1,433	788	173	...	1	1	22	12	624	367	599	389	14	19	1,433	788	11	11	7	3	5	2	369	224	207	149	599	389	6·50	5,004
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	24	19	24	19	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	16	14	2	1	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	14	6·31	120
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	1	1	159	122	160	123	..	...	...	...	...	...	30	21	130	102	...	...	160	123	12	11	...	...	...	...	20	13	98	78	130	102	4·47	540
Miscellaneous offences	6	5	1,529	490	1,535	495	...	...	...	...	2	1	355	178	1,167	305	11	11	1,535	495	7	6	...	...	...	...	1,123	278	27	21	1,157	305	5·62	2,723
Total	7	6	1,714	633	1,721	639	...	...	...	...	6	4	388	201	1,303	421	24	13	1,721	639	19	17	...	...	...	...	1,143	291	141	113	1,303	421	5·08	3,383
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,810	871	1,810	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	120	1,487	751	...	...	1,810	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	711	57	40	1,487	751	0·50	441
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	29	20	3,125	1,407	3,154	1,427	173	...	1	1	28	16	1,012	568	1,902	810	38	32	3,154	1,427	30	28	7	3	5	2	1,512	515	348	262	1,902	810	6·01	8,387
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,810	871	1,810	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	120	1,487	751	...	...	1,810	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	711	57	40	1,487	751	0·50	441
GRAND TOTAL	29	20	49,35	2,278	4,964	2,298	173	...	1	1	28	16	1,335	688	3,389	1,561	38	32	4,961	2,298	30	28	7	3	5	2	2,942	1,226	405	302	3,789	1,561	3·89	8,828

C.—Criminal Justice—(*continued.*)

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	No. of persons.	No. of days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	37	8	0·73	27
Political Agent, Bhopal	142	142	1	142
„ „ Bundelkhand	141	76	1·85	15
„ „ Baghelkhand	80	80	1	80
„ „ Western Malwa	39	90	1·28	31
„ „ Bhopawar	4	4	1	4
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.	40	40	1	40
Political Assistant at Goona	46	25	·54	39
Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, 1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency.	288	291	1·01	285
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.)	33	33	1	33
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar } Magistrate, 2nd class.	235	235	1	235
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur } Magistrate, 2nd class.	12	12	1	12
Kamasdar, Manpur } Magistrate, 2nd class.	...	...	...	...
Officer Commanding Malwa-Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur. } Magistrate, 3rd class	...	...	...	...
Total	1,097	1,036	0·09	943
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	287	1,485	5·1	249
„ „ Nimach „ „	471	471	1	471
„ „ Nowgong „ „	347	364	1·04	330
„ „ Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	154	68	0·44	154
Total	1,259	2,388	1·89	1,204
GRAND TOTAL	2,356	3,424	1·49	2,147

D.—Police.

	Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local Municipal or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
		Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
				R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	Indore Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	44	4,168 0 0	...	44	4,168 0 0
	Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	6	408 0 0	...	6	408 0 0
	Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	.....	..	48	3,452 0 8	...	48	3,452 0 8
	Bundelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
	Baghelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	23	2,520 0 0	...	...	.....	...	23	2,520 0 0
	Western Malwa Agency Police.	...	...	.....	...	7	501 4 8	...	7	501 4 8
	Bhopawar Agency Police — Bhumia Police	4	54	6,792 0 0	...	...	.....	4	54	6,792 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency Police — Manpur Pargana Police.	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	.....	...	13	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency Police — Agency Road Police.	...	...	.....	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
	Goona Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
	Total	4	97	10,896 0 0	...	154	13,053 5 4	4	251	23,949 5 4
Cantonment Police.	Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	..	135	15,009 0 2	...	135	15,009 0 2
	Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	20	2,724 0 0	...	20	2,724 0 0
	Nimach Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	76	9,054 5 1	...	76	9,054 5 1
	Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	..	50	5,328 6 3	..	50	5,328 6 3
	Total	...	...	.....	...	281	32,115 11 6	..	281	32,115 11 6
	GRAND TOTAL	4	97	10,896 0 0	...	435	45,169 0 10	4	532	56,065 0 10

E.—Jail.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in jail on 31st March 1891.	Expenditure during the Year.						Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.
	In jail on 1st April 1890.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed establishment.	Extra establishment.	Total.		
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	261	249	510	2	...	7	213	222	288	6,842 13 8	500 4 1	1,262 14 0	2,820 0 0	3,844 9 3	15,270 9 0	250·00	61 1 3
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore Jail — Convicts paid from Imperial Revenue.	16	69	85	9	...	6	57	72	13	446 15 7	87 0 11	...	280 7 7	98 3 0	912 11 1	19·39	47 1 5
Sehore Jail — Under-trial prisoners from Local Funds.	1	67	68	33	...	...	35	68	...	63 4 1	47 10 6	...	...	...	110 14 7	3·31	33 8 1
Nowgong	38	144	182	47	...	2	81	130	52	1,536 3 7	301 12 4	170 12 6	1,632 0 0	...	3,640 12 5	45·06	80 12 9
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	9	25	34	5	...	...	18	23	11	323 2 1	115 6 5	42 7 2	756 0 0	...	1,236 15 8	9·29	133 10 0
Bhopawar Agency Jails. (Sardarpur, Khalghat, Manpur)	16	78	94	20	1	2	45	68	26	514 15 11	153 15 8	82 11 3	216 0 0	...	967 10 10	22·22	42 4 8
Goona	9	13	22	5	...	...	12	17	5	354 13 0	91 7 6	12 10 6	408 0 0	...	866 15 0	10·49	86 11 1
Total	350	645	995	121	1	17	461	600	395	10,082 3 11	1,297 9 5	1,571 7 5	6,112 7 7	3,942 12 3	23,006 8 7	359·76	63 15 1
Cantonment Lock-ups.																	
Mhow	2	240	242	36	...	...	202	238	4	166 13 6	...	...	...	...	166 13 6	3·1	53 13 1
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimach	...	33	33	3	...	...	20	23	10	254 15 0	23 8 0	17 9 0	168 0 0	...	464 0 0	4·24	109 6 11
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	273	275	39	...	...	222	261	14	421 12 6	23 8 0	17 9 0	168 0 0	...	630 13 6	7·25	87 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	352	918	1,270	160	1	17	683	861	409	10,504 0 5	1,321 1 5	1,589 0 5	6,280 7 7	3,942 12 3	23,637 6 1	367·01	64 6 5

M.—Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Indore	...	.....	17	140 0 0	8	110 0 0	...	.....	25	250 0 0
Mhow Cantonment	84	242 12 0	5	10 0 0	32	59 0 0	...	.....	121	311 12 0
Sipri „	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Nimach „	14	28 8 0	...	.....	12	23 8 0	...	.....	26	52 0 0
Nowgong „	46	65 0 0	...	.....	15	21 0 0	2	2 0 0	63	88 0 0
Sehore „	24	75 8 0	12	22 8 0	17	20 0 0	6	21 0 0	59	139 0 0
Sutna	...	.....	...	.....	5	2 8 0	...	.....	5	2 8 0
Agar	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Goona	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bundelkhand (Nowgong)	52	37 0 0	...	.....	13	13 0 0	...	.....	65	50 0 0
Total	220	448 12 0	34	172 8 0	102	249 0 0	8	23 0 0	364	893 4 0

Receipts and Charges on account of Jail Manufactures and Convict Labour for the year 1890-91 and the commission due thereon.

Months.	Jail Manufactures. Receipts. Amount realized for articles sold.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Raw materials and contingencies.	Charges. Establishment, (maintenance, watch, and ward).	Charges. Total.	Profits.	Cash paid into the Treasury.	Commission due at 10 per cent. on profits.	Commission due at 5 per cent. on convict labour.	Total Commission.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
April 1890	187 12 0	.....	175 7 3	21 8 0	196 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
May „	57 12 0	.....	8 10 0	21 9 0	30 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
June „	160 15 3	.....	38 3 6	20 14 0	59 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
July „	41 6 0	.....	139 3 6	33 7 0	172 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Rupees 1,147-9-9 have been paid into the Indore Treasury on 31st March 1891, as net cash profits *minus* the Commission.
August „	548 4 0	.....	90 2 6	34 14 0	125 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
September „	124 10 3	.....	126 14 9	31 9 0	158 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
October „	379 2 0	.....	107 14 9	35 13 0	143 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
November „	406 10 0	.....	238 10 0	29 6 0	268 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
December „	400 13 0	.....	143 8 0	30 12 0	174 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
January 1891	183 4 6	.....	152 14 6	28 6 0	181 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
February „	267 0 0	.....	92 7 0	26 6 0	118 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
March „	207 10 0	.....	51 14 6	27 11 0	79 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	2,983 3 0	2,983 3 0	1,365 14 3	312 3 0	1,708 1 3	1,275 1 9	1,147 9 9*	127 8 0	.....	127 8 0	

Indore Residency,
The 20th April 1891.

R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon Major,*
Supdt., Central India Agency Jail.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow District (Mhow, Nimach, and Indore) . . .	1	630	$\frac{6}{8}$	467	4	586	$1\frac{2}{8}$	1,262	$2\frac{7}{8}$	2,419
Bundlekhand District (Sipri)	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	Detachment	110	...	...
Bundelkhand District (Nowgong)	...	...	1	630	1	160	Detachment	291	1	874
Nerbudda District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment	54	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1	630	$1\frac{6}{8}$	1,151	5	746	$1\frac{2}{8}$ Detachment	1,663	$3\frac{7}{8}$	3,293
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2	1,268	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	897
Malwa-Bhil Corps (Sardarpur)	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	1	609
TOTAL .	...	...	2	1,268	...	.....	.....	...	2	1,506
GRAND TOTAL .	1	630	$3\frac{6}{8}$	2,419	5	746	$1\frac{2}{8}$ Detachment	1,663	$5\frac{7}{8}$	4,799

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.

TELEGRAPHS.

Names of Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Binagaon Postal Combined office opened 1st August 1890.	Seronj Postal Combined office closed 31st December 1890.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India Administration for the year 1890-91.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
913 (*)	...	29	884	2,751 (†)	66 (‡)	29 (§)	2,788

Traffic and Revenue for Departmental Combined Offices.

Names of offices.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Collection.	Remarks.
				R a. p.	
Departmental Offices.					
Goona	1,502	1,523	3,661	1,418 15	
Indore	5,673	9,792	92,791	5,240 6	
Indore City	8,075	7,403	...	8,632 10	
Jaora	1,363	1,845	...	1,575 1	From 1st March 1891 these offices are being worked as Postal Combined office.
Mandsaur	1,669	1,821	...	1,638 7	
Mhow	5,621	6,134	2	7,043 13	
Nimach	3,379	3,261	6,810	3,289 9	
Rutlam	2,924	3,313	...	2,827 6	
Sehore	1,094	1,319	...	1,181 15	
Ujjain	6,497	6,607	16	6,259 11	
Postal Combined Offices.					
Agar	1,674	1,770	...	1,795 15	
Bhilsa	259	407	...	215 3	
Biaora	593	753	...	700 11	
Binagaon	75	122	...	63 0	
Bhopal	1,893	3,096	4,788	1,834 14	
Dewas	746	926	...	795 9	
Dhar	1,789	1,775	...	2,428 1	
Gwalior	1,509	1,626	4,422	1,611 13	
Janak Tâl	3,562	6,015	16	3,325 4	
Nowgong	2,198	1,992	...	2,514 6	
Rewa	678	782	...	792 0	
Sarangpur	336	325	...	289 14	
Shajapur	571	602	...	530 3	
Sipri	872	928	...	756 6	
Sardarpur	902	927	...	1,062 5	
Sironj	197	153	...	198 1	Closed on 31st December 1890.
Sutna	1,617	1,623	6,016	1,465 6	

(*) Discrepancy due to an omission in the Bengal and incorrect entry in the Nagpur Division.
(†) Ditto ditto ditto.
(‡) Extra wire, Rutlam, Ujjaid, and other minor addition and alteration to the existing lines at Jaora and Indore.
(§) Dismantlement of line, Basoda to Siron and Kahanpur.

J. L. OVENS,

Superintendent, Telegraphs, Indore Division.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XV.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Remarks.
Malwa Dispensaries.						
Includes 16 Dispensaries . .	2,10,921	584	7,366	775	11,307	
Gwalior Agency.						
Includes 10 Dispensaries . .	62,992	108	31,152	166	1,626	
Bhopal Agency.						
Includes 15 Dispensaries . .	1,05,949	679	48,275*	267	4,947	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
Bundelkhand Agency.						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries	21,098	53	3,433	40	966	
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Includes 14 Dispensaries . .	1,32,567	272	Not received.	316	6,668	
Bhopawar Agency.						
Includes 13 Dispensaries . .	49,779	361	2,911	33	1,641	
Mhow Cantonment.						
Includes 2 Dispensaries . .	18,730	14	748	...	...	
Total .	6,02,036	2,071	93,885	1,597	27,155	
Total of last year .	5,74,340	2,122	92,730	1,620	27,058	
Increase	27,696	...	1,155	...	97	
Decrease	...	51	...	23	...	

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 249 F. D.—13-8-91.—247.—[F. B.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCLXXXIX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 47.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1891-92.

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CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1892.

CALCUTTA.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

Part		Page
I.—Introductory		1
II.—Political—		
Chapter	I.—Gwalior	9
*	* * * * * * *	
„	III.—Bhopal	16
„	IV.—Bhopawar	22
„	V.—Western Malwa	29
„	VI.—Baghelkhand	33
„	VII.—Bundelkhand	37
„	VIII.—Goona	44
III.—Departmental—		
Chapter	IX.—Public Works Department	47
„	X.—Opium	49
„	XI.—Judicial	50
„	XII.—Local Corps	52
„	XIII.—Education	54
„	XIV.—Post Offices	57
„	XV.—Telegraphs	58
„	XVI.—Medical	59
„	XVII.—Miscellaneous	61

APPENDICES.

Appendices to Part II.—Political.

Appendices to Part III.—Departmental.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1891-92.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. I held charge of the Central India Agency during the whole of the year under report. The principal event of the year was the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne to Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore. At Gwalior Their Excellencies were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja, and at Bhopal of Her Highness the Begum. The Rajas of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, the Rao of Kilchipur, the Nawabs of Kurwai, Pathari and Mahomedgarh, and a number of the leading Thakurs attended at Bhopal to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar had the honour of entertaining Their Excellencies at a banquet, and the Maharaja of Dhar, the Rajas of Dewas, Senior and Junior Branch, the Nawab of Jaora, the Rajas of Rutlam and Jhabua, the Ranas of Barwani and Jobat, and a number of the principal Thakurs were present at Indore and were received by His Excellency.

2. I visited Gwalior and Bhopal in August, and Rutlam in October. After Their Excellencies had left Indore I sent my camp to Dattia and proceeded by rail in December to Bhopal, visiting Sehore, and then to Gwalior. From Gwalior I joined my camp at Dattia, and from that place I marched through the Bundelkhand States visiting Samthar, Tehri, Charkhari, Nowgong, Chattarpur, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Punna and Nagode. I concluded the tour at Rewa. I saw the Maharajas of Rewa, Orchha, Dattia, Samthar, Charkhari, Punna, Bijawar and Ajaigarh, the Rajas of Chattarpur, Sarila, Nagode and Sohawal, the Nawab of Baoni and a good many of the Jagirdars and petty Chiefs.

3. The rains were very late everywhere, and in Gwalior they did not commence until the 24th of July. The autumn and spring harvests varied, being in some places good, and in others somewhat below the average. The best spring harvests were obtained in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; in the Northern and Eastern Districts of Gwalior the harvest is said to be the best that has been known for the last twenty years. The rainfall was again deficient in Malwa, and, owing to the want of water and the fall in the price of opium, a decrease is reported in the area under poppy cultivation. The yield of opium varied, but on the whole it was not good. In some places damage

was caused by hail, and generally the early hot weather dried up the poppy pods and diminished the yield. The prices of food grains were high owing to exportation, but there was no scarcity.

4. A favourable report can again be given of the administration of the Gwalior State by the Council of Regency presided over by Sirdar Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadu. General Appa Sahib Angria, the Commander-in-Chief, died on the 3rd of November 1891, and Major-General Kashi Rao Surve was, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed Commander-in-Chief and Member of the Council of Regency. The criminal administration of the State has not on the whole been unsatisfactory, and progress has been made in the Educational and Public Works Departments presided over by the Members of Council, Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi and Bulwant Rao Bhya Sahib, respectively. The State hospitals and dispensaries are popular and the Council has sanctioned the construction of seven new district hospitals. The Gwalior Imperial Service Cavalry is doing well and took part with credit in the camp-of-exercise at Aligarh. The financial condition of the State continues to be sound, the balance on the 5th of June, 1891, (including money invested) being returned at a sum of nearly ten crores of Gwalior rupees.

5. In the Revenue Department Colonel Pitcher, the Director of Land Records, has made good progress in the work of training and organizing Patwaris. The two Revenue Commissioners appointed by the Durbar to make a summary settlement of six districts are going on with their work. A considerable area has been surveyed, but as yet no assessments have been completed.

6. The administration of justice has been fairly well conducted, the Chief Justice, Munshi Sohan Lal, is industrious and the Prant Judges, Govind Rao Tullu and Chintamon Vaid, disposed of a large number of cases and worked well. There has been a substantial decrease in the number of dacoities reported during the year for the whole State. Dacoities were somewhat numerous during a part of the cold weather, especially in the districts of Isagarh, Bhander, Narwar and Bajrangarh. The Council took prompt action to suppress the outbreak, and the Inspector General, Mr. Onraët, has succeeded in breaking up the worst gang under Khub Singh and in restoring order. During the year Kuar Raj, another dangerous criminal, was captured with his gang by the Gwalior and Agra Police.

7. The plans and estimates for the Goona-Bina Railway were completed by Mr. Moore, the Chief Engineer, in November last, and approved in February by the Government of India. The construction of the line is now being proceeded with. The plans and estimates of the line from Bhopal to Ujjain have also been completed by Mr. Sherman and submitted to Government. During the year five feeder roads have been constructed connecting the Agra-Bombay road with the Indian Midland Railway.

8. His Highness the Maharaja has enjoyed good health during the year, and has made satisfactory progress in his studies.

9. The small State of Kaniadhana is still in an unsatisfactory condition. The dispute between the Chief and his Thakurs has been settled, but there are no proper arrangements for the police and criminal administration, and the Chief is getting into debt. He has now consented to appoint a good Minister approved by the Resident, and if the Chief supports the Minister the condition of the State will, it is hoped, improve.

10. The INDORE STATE has been satisfactorily administered, and during the year Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar has held the office of Minister. Efforts are being made to improve the revenue system and to prevent illegal exactions from the cultivators. Seventeen dacoities are reported as having been committed, but many of these were not of a serious nature.

Indore is exposed to the inroads of dacoits from the neighbouring States, but on the whole it is tolerably free from violent crime. The State College at Indore has been established, and Mr. Cholmondeley, a Master of Arts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been appointed Principal. His Highness the Maharaja has granted upwards of a lakh of rupees for the College building which is now in process of construction. In other respects also progress has been made in the Educational Department. The hospital, which was opened last year in the Indore city, has been well managed and has afforded much relief to the people. The offer of His Highness the Maharaja of a regiment of cavalry for the Imperial service was accepted by the Government of India, and the organization of the regiment has been commenced. On the whole the Indore State has been prosperous, but the continued decline in the price of opium and the deficiency of the rainfall are causing a reduction in the area under poppy cultivation and a decline in the revenue.

11. Mr. V. Kunte, the Superintendent of the DEWAS STATE, SENIOR BRANCH, has had charge of the administration of that State under the supervision of the First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India. The office of First Assistant was held by Lieutenant J. Ramsay from the commencement of the year until the end of November, when he was relieved by Mr. Tucker. Good progress has been made in the repayment of the State debt. On the 31st of May 1891 the debts amounted to R2,67,342; R96,438 were paid during the year under report, and it is hoped that at the end of the year 1892-93 the balance against the State will be reduced to R91,436. The sum of R7,300 was allotted for the construction and improvement of irrigation works during the year, and the expenditure on these and other useful public works will be increased when the finances of the State are in a more favourable condition. The recently built dispensary is doing good work and a new ward is being added to it. No dacoities were committed in the State during the year.

12. In the DEWAS STATE, JUNIOR BRANCH, the principal event was the death of His Highness the Raja Narayen Rao Dada Sahib Powar, who died at Dewas on the 19th of January last. His Highness was educated at the Residency College, Indore, and had for the last twelve years administered his State satisfactorily. Shortly before his death he adopted Malhar Rao Baba Sahib, the son of his adoptive brother Jivaji Rao Powar, and the adoption of Malhar Rao and his succession to the Chiefship have been sanctioned by the Government of India. Since the death of the Chief the State has been managed by the Central India Agency. The finances are, so far as has yet been ascertained, in a satisfactory condition. No dacoity occurred during the year and the State was nearly free from violent crime. The Educational and Medical Departments are managed jointly by both the Dewas States.

13. The BHOPAL STATE has been administered by Her Highness the Begum with her usual ability, and Munshi Imtyaz Ali has held the office of Minister throughout the year. The revision of the land revenue assessment and reforms in the system of settlement have been proceeded with. The criminal administration has been fairly well conducted, and the number of dacoities reported was 6, as compared with 15 in the previous year. There was one serious case of dacoity at Devipura, and it was at one time feared that the outbreak of dacoity in the neighbouring districts of Gwalior would extend to Bhopal; but the measures which were promptly taken by the Durbar to prevent this were successful. Her Highness's Leper Asylum near Sehore was opened and is said now to contain 43 persons. The hospital for women in Bhopal city continues to grow in popularity. Her Highness's offer to contribute a regiment of cavalry to the Imperial Service Corps was accepted by the Government of India, and the organization of the regiment is now being proceeded with.

With regard to the minor States in this Agency it is satisfactory to note that the Raja of Narsingarh continues to administer his State with success, but an unfavourable report is given of the Chief of Rajgarh. The Nawab of Kurwai is now twenty-three years of age, and will, with the sanction of the Government of India, be placed in charge of his State. Seven dacoities were reported as having occurred in the minor states; the number in the previous year was twelve.

14. The States in the BHOPAWAR AGENCY have been satisfactorily managed during the year. His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar was at one time seriously ill and was obliged to come to Indore for medical advice. His health at first improved, but he has recently had a relapse and, I fear, will have to remain for the present at Indore. The Raja of Jhabua has for some time refrained from injudicious interference with the administration, and matters have been progressing favourably under the guidance of the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Bhikaji; but the financial condition of the State is still unsatisfactory. His Highness's daughter was married to the Chief of Bundi in April, 1891. At Alirajpur, Pratap Singh of Sondwa, who was selected by the Government of India to succeed the late Chief, was formally installed by the Political Agent. The young Chief will be educated in the Daly College. The debts of this State are being gradually paid off. The Barwani State is in a satisfactory condition, and the Rana of Jobat has lately taken more interest in the affairs of his State and has begun to take some share in the work of the administration.

The Thakurs of Bori and Garhi died in the year under report. The former left his estate encumbered with a considerable amount of debt. The return of dacoity cases shows a satisfactory decrease; but one serious dacoity occurred in the Dhar State in January, 1892, in which property of considerable value was plundered. This dacoity appears to have been the work of wandering Moghias.

15. In the WESTERN MALWA AGENCY the State of Rutlam has been well administered and the report regarding Jaora is satisfactory, except in the matter of dacoities. The debt of the latter State amounts now to 3¼ lakhs which can be paid off within a few years without seriously interfering with the expenditure necessary for the improvement of the State. The Raja of Rutlam gives much personal attention to the administration and takes interest in education. The Chief of Sitamau has not been successful in placing the finances of his State in order. He has, however, appointed a Minister who will, if the Raja supports him, probably be able to effect an improvement. On the failure of the rains in Rajputana, a great number of people, following an old custom, emigrated into Malwa with their cattle. A large proportion of the emigrants appeared to be fairly well off and to have come into Malwa in order to obtain grass and water for their cattle, and also in the hope of finding the prices of grain lower there than in Rajputana. Many emigrants, however, were in a destitute condition, and for their relief arrangements were made by the Gwalior, Rutlam and Jaora Durbars. Food was also distributed at Sailana, Sitamau and Indore. Notwithstanding the scarcity in Rajputana and the large influx of people into Western Malwa, the return of serious crime shows a slight improvement.

16. Captain Meade and Colonel Robertson were Superintedents of the Rewa State during the year. Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., who had long conducted with ability and success the duties of the Dewan of the State, retired in November, 1891, and was succeeded by Lall Ramanaj Parshad Singh, C.I.E., a Sardar of Rewa. The financial condition of the State is sound and the balance on the 1st of April, 1892, amounted to R12,65,967, an increase of R3,11,451 over the balance at the close of the preceding year. The sum of R5,25,700 is invested in Government paper. The State was free from dacoity and other violent crime, and the settlement of the land revenue was continued and progress

made. His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed good health and was married in February last to the daughter of the Maharaja of Dumraon.

17. No event of any importance occurred in the petty States of the Baghelkhand Agency. The Nagode Chief continues to conduct the administration of his State without energy or ability, and his finances are in a bad condition. The Sohawal State is fairly well managed, but, owing principally to the unreasonable attitude of the Thakur of Raigaon, the dispute between him and the Chief still continues.

18. The report on the States in BUNDELKHAND shows an improvement on the preceding year. The criminal administration has been well conducted in Orchha, and dacoity has been suppressed in that State. The States of Dattia, Samthar and Charkhari have also been well managed, and Ajaigarh has been free from violent crime. Punna is responsible for nearly half of the total number of dacoities reported from the Agency, and Bijawar comes next with ten dacoities. The increase of crime in Punna is principally due to the neglect of the Durbar to make proper provision for the administration of the outlying portions of the State. The Bijawar Government is weak, and the Chief has insufficient control over his Thakurs whose assistance, or at least whose loyalty, is necessary to preserve the peace. It is unfortunate that the exertions of the Raja of Chatterpur have not been altogether successful in putting down disorder in his State, but it is hoped that he will meet with more success in the present year. The number of dacoities amounted to 59 for the whole Agency, a satisfactory decrease on the number (94) in the preceding year, and the result would have been much better if the Punna and Bijawar Durbars had shown more ability and energy in governing.

19. During the year the number of persons arrested and brought to trial for dacoity at Nowgong was so large, that it was found necessary to appoint a special officer to assist the Political Agent in disposing of the criminal business. Of 88 dacoits tried, 38 were convicted and 50 acquitted. Considering the difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence in these cases, the result is not unsatisfactory.

20. The administration of the Charkhari State was in January last entrusted to the young Maharaja, who has attained his majority. In the management of his State His Highness will have the benefit of the advice of his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singhjee Dev, who has carried on the administration successfully during the minority. The finances of Charkhari are in a satisfactory condition. There is an excellent boys' school and a remarkably good girls' school: both institutions are a credit to the Durbar.

21. No event of importance occurred in the small States of the Goona Agency. The returns of dacoities for the Bajrangarh District of Gwalior, which is under this Agency, shows only a slight improvement on the returns for the two preceding years.

22. For the whole of Central India the returns show a decided decrease in the number of dacoities for the year under report. For the year 1890-91 the number reported was 302, and for the year under report it is 194. For the Gwalior State the number reported is 61, a decrease of 45 on the number for the preceding year, and the decrease would have been larger if the approver Khub Singh had not escaped into Gwalior and organised a powerful band of dacoits there. Against this notorious outlaw some of the Gwalior amnestied dacoits have done good service, and his gang has been broken up, though as yet he has escaped capture. The return for Bundelkhand shows, as I have noticed already, an improvement. There are still in that Agency several dacoit leaders whose apprehension would no doubt be followed by a marked decrease in violent crime. In the Indore and Bhopal States there has also been a decrease

in the number of dacoities, and, considering the general high price of food grains, the result for the whole of Central India is not unsatisfactory. It is most important, however, that the Durbars should not rest contented with a temporary or partial suppression of crime, and they are constantly urged not to relax their efforts and to make greater exertions to maintain the peace in their States.

23. Education still continues to make fair progress. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's College has been opened to students, and the Indore State High School is well managed. The Canadian Mission School at Indore is also doing good work, and at Dhar, Rutlam, Rewa, Chatterpur and Charkhari there are good schools. The boys' and girls' schools at Charkhari are excellent, as has been already noticed. The number of pupils studying in the Residency College has increased. The adopted son of the late Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch, is there, and the young Chief of Alirajpur and the Thakur of Bori will shortly join. The new boarding house erected for the College by the Gwalior State has been completed and is fully occupied.

24. The question of the enactments which are requisite for the proper exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the cantonments and the small military stations has received attention during the year. The notifications which had from time to time issued extending enactments to the cantonments of Mhow, Nowgong and Neemuch have been revised, and a fresh notification has issued putting in force such enactments as were considered necessary and giving a clear code of law for the cantonments. During the year the new Cantonment Act and a special Small Cause Court Law have been extended to Nowgong.

The new octroi schedule introduced into Mhow cantonment in May 1890 is said to produce satisfactory results.

26. The Imperial roads of the Agency have been kept in good repair.

The road from the railway station at Harpalpur to Nowgong has been opened for traffic; and the Barnagar-Budnawar road, in the Bhopawar Agency, as well as the Hiraghati road, in the Bundelkhand Agency, have been nearly completed. A bridge has also been built on the Banda-Saugor road, and, as has already been noticed, five feeder roads connecting the Agra-Bombay road with the Indian Midland Railway have been constructed by the Gwalior Durbur. Work on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway has been rapidly pushed on. The progress of the Goona-Bina and Bhopal Ujjain Railway projects has been already noticed.

27. The operations connected with the Census of 1891 are now approaching termination. The work of abstracting and tabulating the returns, which was done at the Agency centres, began in the middle of March, and was finished in August. The clerks engaged on this work were paid by the States concerned, the pay of the superintending staff only being charged to the Imperial Census Grant. All the Agency centres were visited, some of them twice, by the Census Superintendent for Central India.

The returns for cantonments and Agency head quarters (the latter being for the purposes of the Census treated as cantonments) were tabulated at Ajmere.

The compilation of the tabulated returns for the whole of Central India was begun at Indore in September, 1891. All the Imperial tables have been finished and sent to the press except two—those for caste and occupation—which are very voluminous. The total population of Central India by this Census is 10,318,812, as compared with 9,261,907 in 1881.

28. The registration and supervision of Vilayatis continue to receive attention. Returns ae received half-yearly from all States, and the latest inform-

ation shows that there are 861 Vilayatis in Malwa and the tract immediately north of the Nebudda. The returns received when the system was first introduced were so imperfect that no useful comparison with former years can be made. Thirty Vilayatis have been deported to the frontier during the year. It is understood that the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is considering the desirability of reducing the number of Vilayatis in Rajputana, and, if any rules like those in force in Central India are introduced, it will be less easy for these men to come into the border States of Central India. The Dhar State has been conspicuous in the zeal it has shown in assisting the Deportation Scheme.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor-General
in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 6th June 1892.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1891-92.

I.—General.

Although the monsoon rain was unusually late, the first fall occurring at Gwalior on the 24th of July, 1891, the total rainfall, 40 inches and 16 cents, proved sufficient, and was well distributed; the crops were good throughout the State, and prices of food-grains, which ruled high during the autumn months, fell considerably towards the end of the year under report, owing, doubtless, to the excellent prospects of the *rabi* harvest, which is said to be the best known in northern and eastern Gwalior during the last twenty years.

The public health was good, and there was no epidemic disease.

2. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne visited Gwalior, arriving on the 17th and leaving on the 20th November, 1891.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Gwalior in August, in November during the Viceroy's visit, and again in December, 1891.

3. I was absent on one month's privilege leave from the 20th September, 1891, during which time Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State, held charge of the duties of my office.

I was on tour for twenty-two days during January and February, 1892, and visited the State of Kaniadhana and parts of the Gwalior districts of Bhander, Isagarh, and Narwar.

II.—Political.

4. *Gwalior State.*—The administration has been successfully conducted during the year by the Council of Regency. The President of the Council, Sirdar Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, and the Members have been attentive to their duties and regular in their attendance at the meetings of the Council.

5. General Appa Sahib Angria, Commander-in-Chief and Member of the Council of Regency, died on the 3rd of November, 1891. Major-General Kashi Rao Súrvê has been appointed, with the approval of the Government of India, Commander-in-Chief of His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia's Army and Member of the Council of Regency.

6. The President of the Council made a tour in the districts of Narwar, Bajrangarh, and Isagarh during the months of January, February and March, 1892, inspecting the tehsil and zillah offices, and personally supervising arrangements for the suppression of dacoity. Sirdar Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Sindhia, in charge of the Public Works, and Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan, in charge of Education, have shown much zeal in the management of their respective departments. I also desire to acknowledge the good services of Raghunath Rao Yado, the Secretary to the Council of Regency, who has devoted much care and labour to the performance of his arduous duties.

7. His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia has enjoyed good health during the year, and has made satisfactory progress in his studies under his tutor, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, whose care of the Maharajah is deserving of commendation. With a view to instructing the Maharajah in one of the most important

branches of the administration of the State, His Highness has been taught, during the past cold season, the use of the plane-table and prismatic compass, and the elementary principles of Revenue Survey. The Maharajah showed great aptitude, and is now able to survey fields, and to plot out the results with a fair amount of accuracy. His Highness is also going through a short course of elementary instruction in the principles of law.

8. At the invitation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and with the sanction of the Government of India, His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia visited the cavalry camp-of-exercise at Meerut during December, 1891, and was present at the final manœuvres and at the march-past of the troops, in which one regiment of the Gwalior Imperial Service Cavalry took part.

9. Good progress has been made during the year in the survey of the projected lines of railway from Goona to Bina, and from Ujjain to Bhopal. Mr. E. J. Moore, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Goona-Bina line, completed his plans and estimates in November, 1891, when they were forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India. The plans and estimates were approved in February, 1892, and sanction to the commencement of construction was received on the 12th of March, 1892.

Mr. Sherman, Engineer-in-Chief of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, met with considerable difficulty owing to a serious outbreak of cholera in two of his camps during the survey in the month of June, 1891. The plans and estimates of the direct line *viâ* Shujawalpur and Maksi have been forwarded to the Government of India; the decision of Government as to the construction of the railway awaits consultation on the alternative line *viâ* Shajapur.

The expenditure on the survey of the two projected lines has been as follows:—

Goona-Bina Railway, 72 miles . .	R61,500 up to February, 1892.
Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, 113 miles . .	R53,943 „ „ „

10. It is satisfactory to report that the system of training and organizing Patwaris, which was commenced at the close of last year, has made good progress during the year under report. The following abstract of work done is compiled from the annual report of Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Records:—

Number of Patwaris under education	1,059
„ of Schools established	50
„ of certificates granted to Patwaris	375
Area of land surveyed (Traverse Survey)	625 square miles.
Cost per mile	R8

1. Bhind.
2. Towarghar.
3. Bhandar.
4. Narwar.
5. Bajrangarh.
6. Isagarh.

The following is an abstract of the work done by the two Revenue Commissioners appointed in October, 1890, by the Durbar to make a summary settlement of the six zillahs noted in the margin.

Khan Bahadur Zahid, Hussain commenced work on the 21st October, 1890, in the three districts first named in the list. Up to the end of February 1892 he had surveyed the whole district of Bhind, containing 473 villages, and 4 villages of Towarghar district, comprising in all 1,053,587 bighas of land, the cost of the survey being R97,333-13-9. The survey has yet to be undertaken in three perganas of Towarghar and the whole of Bhandur, while as yet no assessment work has beeen commenced in any of the three districts.

Mr. Narain Rao Wasudeo Kharkar has completed the survey of 403 villages of the Narwar district, containing an area of 10,09,525 bighas; 76 villages of the Bajrangarh district are under survey, and 292 villages are as yet untouched. No assessment has yet been made of any villages.

I regret that I am unable to furnish any information regarding the work done in the permanent settlement of the districts of Sikarwari, Sabalgarh, and Gird Gwalior by Mahomed Kasim Khan, as I have received no report from the Durbar on the subject.

11. In my report on the financial condition of the State (No. 4567, dated the 3rd November, 1891) it was shown that the collections for the year ending the 5th June, 1891, amounted to R1,40,30,324, while the State expenditure during the same period was R1,10,79,683. The balance, including investments and actual cash in treasuries, is given as R9,94,38, 585 (Gwalior currency.)

Since the close of the State financial year, ending 5th June, 1891, I have received two quarterly statements of account from the Darbar, *viz.* :—

1st quarter, 6th June to 31st August 1891.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	40,76,061	6	5
Expenditure	54,92,724	0	6

2nd quarter, 1st September to 30th November 1891.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	60,95,660	15	10
Expenditure	56,95,033	4	10

12. The abstraction of Census returns was completed on the 15th September, 1891, when the papers were forwarded for compilation in the Central Office at Indore. The total cost of the Census operations was R11,519-15, of which R3,612-0-5 were charged to Government, the remainder R7,907-14-7 being defrayed by Gwalior, Kaniadhana, Sheopur-Baroda, Pahargarh, and Kathon.

III.—KANIADHANA.

I have already submitted a special report on this State in my letter No. 1442, dated the 28th March, 1892. There has been no improvement in the administration. The disputes between the Raja and his Thakurs have been disposed of during the year, and I trust that a permanent reconciliation has been effected. An intelligent and trustworthy Kamdar would soon place the administration on a satisfactory footing.

The following information has been obtained from the State accounts, which, however, are so carelessly kept, and are in such confusion that but little reliance can be placed on the deductions made therefrom:—

	R
Collections during past year	21,656
Expenditure during past year	23,255
Liabilities	13,784

IV.—JUDICIAL.

14. *Gwalior Residency.*—The returns annexed show the judicial work done by this office during the year. There were no civil suits. Of the 6 criminal cases disposed of, 3 were committed for trial by the Political Assistant at Goona, the remainder were tried by the Resident under section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Four appeals in criminal cases were disposed of during the year, *viz.* :—

One against the order of the Political Assistant, Goona.

Two against the order of the Railway Magistrate.

Two against the order of the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri.

The orders of the Lower Court were upheld in each case.

15. *Gwalior State.*—The number of judicial courts in the State is the same as for last year.

The following table shows the work done during the year.

—	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil suits	4,189	21,635	21,560	4,264
Criminal cases	2,032	24,684	24,503	2,213

The Sadar Adalat, presided over by the Chief Justice Munshi Sohan Lal, disposed of 437 civil suits, of which 253 were appeals, and 184 original and miscellaneous cases; and 392 criminal cases, of which 246 were appeals and 146 references and miscellaneous cases.

It appears from the report furnished by the Durbar that 13 murder cases were sent for revision to the Chief Justice. Sentence of death was not confirmed in any case, though in one instance it would seem that the Chief Justice considered the extreme penalty of the law should be enforced. The case was accordingly referred to the Council, but the sentence of death does not appear to have been confirmed. No reference was made to the Resident in this case, and a report has been called for from the Council.

The Prant judges, Govind Rao Tullu and Chintaman Vaid, disposed of 1,009 civi suits and 1,183 criminal cases, besides a large number of appeals.

The returns show that fines to the extent of R93,680 were inflicted during the year, but of this amount R43,579 only were realized.

The Chief Justice in his report to the Council observes:

"I had submitted to the Council of Regency a list of jails for under-trial prisoners to be constructed and repaired with my Rubkar, dated the 8th July, 1890, but measures have not yet been taken in this matter, though reminders were sent. Great fear and anxiety is experienced by the officials owing to their not being constructed."

With reference to these remarks, I would observe that four under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during the year, all of them being notorious dacoits. I have drawn the attention of the Council to the necessity for providing proper accommodation for under-trial prisoners.

The Central Jails at Lashkar, Ujjain, and Neemach are well maintained.

V.—Dacoity and other Serious Crime.

16. *Gwalior State.*—The number of dacoities reported during the year was 40, as compared with 48 in 1890-91. Of 749 persons said to have been concerned in these dacoities, 54 were arrested.

The districts of Isagarh, Bhandar, Narwar, and Bajrangarh were most affected. Several of these dacoities were attributed to the gang of Khub Singh *alias* Khet Singh, the escaped approver, Najib of the Thagi and Dacoity Department; while some have been traced to a gang of Bagris of the Kurwai State in the Bhopal Agency, and others to a band of Gujars of the Dholepur State; 17 Bagris and 18 Gujars have been arrested by the Gwalior Police, and their extradition has been applied for through the usual channel.

Effective measures have been adopted by the Gwalior Durbar for the suppression of dacoity. The Inspector-General of the Gwalior Police at once proceeded to the Isagarh and Bhandar districts and concerted measures, the result being that the Gwalior Police, headed by the amnestied dacoits under the leadership of Meharban Singh, of Kerar Khera and Heeraju of Bári, attacked

the gang of Khub Singh on the 21st January, 29th February, and 4th of March, 1892, when two of the dacoits, under Khub Singh, were killed and three arrested; but, unfortunately, Khub Singh himself escaped.

During the year Kuar Raj and his gang were captured by the Gwalior Police, aided by the Agra Police. Rewards to the amount of R800 were paid to the Gwalior Police by the Magistrate of Agra, and R400 by the Dholepur State.

Chhatta and Balli dacoit prisoners, who had escaped from the custody of the Gwalior Police, were recaptured by the Lalitpur Police.

Randhir Singh, No. II, one of the escaped dacoit-prisoners, was shot dead by Rajaju Zamindar in the Malhaoni dacoity, which occurred on the 12th December, 1891.

VI.—Educational.

17. *Gwalior.*—The Educational Department of the State, under Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, Member of the Council of Regency, has continued to make satisfactory progress.

The number of schools has increased from 148 to 175; the staff of teachers has been raised from 321 to 368, and students have increased from 9,559 to 10,216 during the year under report.

The budget grant for education was R1,23,813.

The number of students who presented themselves for the Entrance, Middle, Vernacular, and Central India School Examinations was 237, as compared with 121 in the last year.

Seven students were sent to the Mayo School of Art at Lahore to receive technical education. Each has been allowed a scholarship of R10 per mensem in addition to travelling expenses and the cost of instruments, etc.

It is proposed, when the Victoria College is finished, to transfer the students from the Lashkar School to the new building, and to establish a technical school in the Lashkar.

I consider that great credit is due to Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Member of the Council of Regency, for the marked progress in State education which has taken place since he has held charge of this Department.

A feature in the training of students of the Gwalior State Schools is the establishment of gymnasia. With trained instructors the boys are thus offered opportunities of relieving the tedium of study with healthy exercise, and of developing physical as well as mental qualities.

VII.—Public Works.

18. The total expenditure for the State financial year ending 5th June, 1891 was R10,15,632, or R5,89,600 less than the budget allotment. Between 5th June, 1891, and 1st February, 1892, the net expenditure against budget grant was—

	R
Gwalior Division (Chandori)	2,77,592
Goona Division (Government)	46,237
Chambal Division (Gwalior sicca)	45,123
Malwa Division (Hali)	1,13,593

or about 5 lakhs Chandori currency.

The estimated expenditure up to 5th June, 1892, is 10½ lakhs against a budget grant of 12½ lakhs; the lapse is owing to non-commencement of certain works.

The following are the more important works completed or under construction, with amounts expended up to 1st February, 1892, upon each :—

		R	
Gwalior Division	Transport Lines	7,185	In progress.
	Victoria College	4,30,789	In progress.
	Memorial Hospital	2,15,080	In progress.
	Bhind School	2,501	Completed; not finally paid.
	Soobat at Bhandar	32,525	In progress.
	Bhander Jail	347	Started.
	Deepening Jai Bilas Lake	4,515	Completed.
	Record Office, Lashkar	30,206	Completed.
	Gohad School	995	Completed, but not finally paid.
	Ambah-Maigawan Road	46,206	In progress.
	Maintenance of District and Headquarter Roads, etc.	23,920	In progress.
Goona Division	Mungaoli School	1,080	In progress.
	Mhowar Bridge	77,085	Completed.
	Sind River Bridge	33,094	In progress.
	Narwar Bridge	3,417	In progress.
	Maintenance of District Roads—Agra-Bombay and Sipri-Jhansi	13,800	In progress.
Chambal Division	Morena Post Office and Post Master's quarters	4,326	Completed.
	Jowra School	2,329	Completed.
	Sabalgarh School	2,222	Completed.
	Bagchini Road	13,472	Completed.
	Maintenance of District Roads— (1) Agra-Bombay. (2) Morena-Subalgarh. (3) Morena-Amboh.	26,217	In progress.
Malwa Division	Kâchrôd Dispensary	18,171	Completed.
	Barnagar Dispensary	6,783	In progress.
	Sonkachh Dispensary	6,763	In progress.
	Soobât at Agar	623	In progress.
	Agar-Sarangpur Road (1)	1,56,852	Completed.
	Agar-Sarangpur Road (2)	93,108	Completed.
	Ránija-Kachrod Road	97,682	In progress.
	Barnagar City Road and on to Badnawar	3,303	In progress.
	Bhopawar-Sardarpur-Rajgarh Road	1,282	In progress.
	Mangode-Amjhera Road	6,427	In progress.
	Maintenance of Headquarter and District Roads	17,387	In progress.

All roads taken over from Government, those lately made by the State, and headquarter roads, have been well maintained. All bungalows are in good order.

Feeder roads have been completed from the Agra-Bombay Road into the following stations of the Indian Midland Railway :—

1. Hetampur.
2. Morena.
3. Bamnor.
4. Antri.
5. Dabra.

VIII.—Post Offices.

19. I have received no information regarding Imperial Post Offices within my charge.

Gwalior State.—It is satisfactory to report further improvement in the State Postal Department. which is supervised with great care and zeal by Pandit Sheocharan, who supplies the following information:—

Year.	Despatched.				Received.			
	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.
1890-91	1,734,246	347,045	73,600	12,962	1,681,312	362,193	62,304	16,136
1891-92	1,802,197	351,512	72,921	13,109	1,789,121	371,218	64,117	15,917

	₹	a.	p.
The postal income is shown as	88,466	13	3
The postal expenditure	71,888	14	8
Balance to credit of the State .	16,577	14	7

The Money Order system continues to be popular.

	₹	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Durbar Post Offices for payment in the State	2,48,581	3	0
Value of money orders issued by Durbar Post Offices for payment in Imperial Post Offices	8,89,949	14	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances	2,47,351	15	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices remittances	3,67,514	15	0

IX.—Medical.

20. *Gwalior.*—The State Medical Department is progressing satisfactorily under the able supervision of Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts, Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia.

Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts was absent on three months' privilege leave from the 16th June, 1891, during which time Surgeon-Major J. Crofts, Agency Surgeon, Jhallawar, officiated as Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia.

There are eleven State hospitals and dispensaries in the northern and eastern districts of Gwalior.

That the hospitals and dispensaries are very popular is evidenced by the fact that 69,117 patients were treated during the year, of whom 67,599 were out-door and 1,518 in-patients.

Two hundred and five major operations and 2,068 minor operations were performed during the year.

Thirty-five thousand and twenty-one children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 31,152 in the preceding year.

The construction of district hospitals at Gwalior, Sipri, Narwar, Mungaoli, Bhind, Bhandar, and Sheopur has been sanctioned by the Council of Regency.

X.—Miscellaneous.

21. Eight cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year; four persons were killed and four injured.

D. W. K. BARR, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident at Gwalior.

Gwalior Residency,
16th April, 1892.

* * * * *

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report for the year 1891-92.

I.—General.

The rains were unusually late and did not break till the end of June. The subsequent rainfall, however, was plentiful, and 55·51 inches, slightly above the average fall, were registered at Sehore, the head-quarters of the Agency. Unfortunately the time lost in June and the subsequent unequal rainfall affected the *kharif* which was only a moderate crop, the *jowari* in some parts of the Agency being specially poor. The *rabi* is reported to be an average crop, the rain which fell at the end of January and early in February coming at the right time to benefit the wheat without injuring the gram and opium. Though the harvests have not been much below the average, prices have been unusually high. This is stated to be due to the withdrawal of so much grain by means of the railway, and I hear that all the reserves in the district have been cleared out.

Cholera broke out in a violent epidemic form in April, and did not disappear till the beginning of the cold weather. It first appeared in the low-lying portions of the Agency bordering on the Nerbudda, but afterwards extended its ravages to the other portions on the Malwa plateau.

During the past year there were several changes in the personnel of the Agency. At the commencement, Mr. A. Martindale, Indian Civil Service, was officiating for Colonel Wylie (then on leave), who has since been posted as Resident in Nepal. Mr. Martindale went to England in April, 1891, making over charge to Colonel Peart, Commanding the Bhopal Battalion. Colonel Peart went home in May and was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Colonel Ransford, who also held charge of the Agency till he was relieved by Colonel Robertson, Political Agent in Baghelkhand, who was posted temporarily to Bhopal for the occcasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. I relieved Colonel Robertson on the 1st of December, 1891, and have remained in charge since. Hence my personal knowledge of the events of the year under report extends to the last four months only.

Surgeon-Major Dane was Agency Surgeon throughout the year, and Lieutenant Peart, Officiating Wing Officer of Bhopal Battalion, succeeded Lieutenant H. B. Peacock as Boundary Settlement Officer on the 26th of June, since which he has carried on the duties of that post.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India reached Bhopal on the 20th November, 1891, and left on the 23rd of the same month. He was accompanied by Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, who visited Bhopal again in December on his annual tour. During his visit to Bhopal, Mr. Crosthwaite went to Sehore. Prior to this the Agent to the Governor General stayed at Bhopal, during the rains, on his way to Gwalior in August, 1891.

Owing to His Excellency's visit and other causes the Political Agent's tour was somewhat shorter than usual. The Bhopal perganas of Ashta and Jawar, together with a portion of the Sonekuch pergana belonging to Sindhia, were visited at the end of December, and in January and February I saw

several of the more important States* and Thakurates of the Agency. The Chiefs of Mahammadgarh, Pathari, and Nawab Basoda, whose capitals could not be visited, met me in camp at various places, and remained with me for some days. While on tour I also met the young Thakur of Agra Barkhera, but could not go to that place as I had originally arranged.

* Visited in the following order :—

1. Narsingarh.	5. Maksudangarh.
2. Rajgarh.	6. Sironj.
3. Khilchipur.	7. Kurwai.
4. Sutalia.	8. Bhilsa-Gwalior.

II.—Political.

Few events of interest have occurred in the Bhopal State during the past twelve months. Her Highness the Begum has continued to enjoy good health, and Munshi Mahomed Imtiaz Ali was her Minister throughout the year. In August the Minister, on behalf of the Begum, opened the new Leper Asylum near Sehore, which Her Highness had generously endowed and started. This institution is under the supervision of Surgeon-Major Dane, and contains at present thirty male and thirteen female inmates. I understand that, although it has already proved a great boon to Bhopal and Sehore which were previously infested by the unfortunate persons suffering from the disease, the lepers themselves do not like the restraint imposed on them, and constantly endeavour to escape. I shall see, in consultation with Dr. Dane, if something cannot be done to make their sojourn in the asylum more agreeable to them.

In October last Her Highness offered to place a small force of all arms at the disposal of the Government of India, and asked that it might be reorganised for Imperial purposes. The Government were pleased to accept her offer to the extent of a regiment of cavalry, and the necessary arrangements are now being carried out under the superintendence of Captain Edwards of the Central India Horse, Inspecting Officer, Central India States Cavalry, who visited Bhopal at the end of March for the purpose.

The visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne was taken advantage of by Her Highness to accord them a reception which will long be remembered in Bhopal. As a compliment to her distinguished guests, Her Highness came out of *purdah* during their visit, but returned again on their departure.

The revision of the Settlement and of the arrangements for collecting the land revenue has been proceeded with and the changes have not been altogether popular.

The survey of the new railway line from Bhopal to Ujjain, passing through Sehore, has been progressing during the past year. The project, however, has not as yet received the formal sanction of the Government of India.

Her Highness has at last commenced to receive some return for the money she spent on the railway connecting Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. This now forms a portion of the Indian Midland Railway system, and was opened in 1884. Her Highness put fifty lakhs into the undertaking, from which (with the exception of R4,244 odd in 1888) she has received no return till the present year, during which R98,710-11-3* have been handed over to her by the Company. It is anticipated that the opening of the two branch lines noted in the margin,† as well as the construction of fair-weather roads, will bring more traffic along the line, and that in time Her Highness will receive a suitable return for her investment.

	R	a.	p.
* In December 1891 . .	38,834	7	9
In March, 1892 . . .	59,876	3	6
Total .	98,710	11	3

† 1 Bina to Goona.
2 Bhopal to Ujain *vid* Sehore.

Her Highness has continued to interest herself in the supply of medical

aid to the women of Bhopal. The Female Hospital continued under the charge of Miss Niebel until the beginning of March, when that lady left for England to complete her studies. The Begum allowed her to go on two-thirds of her salary, engaging the services of another qualified lady doctor to carry on the work during her absence. I hear that considerable success has already attended the labours of these ladies and that the women of Bhopal now come to them freely when they require medical assistance.

There is little to record regarding the minor States and Chiefships in the Agency.

I agree in the opinion expressed in last year's report regarding the condition of affairs in Rajgarh, but I think the Chief is really anxious to govern properly, and I hope that he may ere long secure the services of a competent adviser.

His Highness Mehtab Singh, Chief of Narsingarh, has continued, as heretofore, to carry on the administration without the aid of a Dewan. Nothing of note has occurred in Narsingarh, but from what I have heard I believe that he continues to fulfil the expectations regarding him expressed by Mr. Martindale in last year's report.

The young Nawab of Kurwai has now reached the age of 23, and may, I think, be given the management of the State. Special recommendations on this subject have been submitted. During his minority his father, Mian Mazhar Ali Khan, has been Superintendent of Kurwai, and his administration has, on the whole, been successful.

There have been a few deaths amongst the guaranteed Thakurs of the Agency. Bulwant Singh of Agra, Barkhera, died on the 14th of December at the age of 60, leaving a son named Buldeo Singh, aged 18. Thakur Devi Singh of Arnia, guaranteed Tankadar, died on the 17th October. The question of succession to the Tanka enjoyed by the deceased is under consideration. Mian Makhdum Bakhsh, Jagirdar of Piplianagar, died on the 22nd February at the advanced age of 85, leaving a son, named Raja Mian, nearly 48 years of age.

III.—Trade.

I have little to add to the observations made in the last year's report in regard to trading transactions in the Agency. The slight improvement then noticed in the opium trade has not continued. One thousand six hundred and seven and a half chests passed the scales at Bhopal in 1891-92 as compared with 1,625 in 1890-91. The Indian Midland Railway Company has established an out-agency at Sehore for carriage of goods between that place and Bhopal. This will probably in time be profitable to the railway, but is not, as far as I can ascertain, much patronized at present.

IV.—Judicial.

The appended statements A and B show the cases—civil and criminal—disposed of by the Political Agent and Superintendent of Sehore during the year.

V.—Police.

I have nothing to add to my predecessor's remarks as to the condition of the Police of the States in the Agency, and from what I have seen of them I concur in the opinion he has expressed. The Narsingarh Durbar has received new arms for its Police Force.

VI.—Dacoity.

The marginal list shows the number of dacoities, including cattle-lifting and highway robberies, which were reported to this office as having occurred between the 1st of April, 1891, and 31st of March, 1892. There were no cases of mail robbery. The number of crimes reported compares favourably with the previous year's return, when 64 cases occurred.

1. Bhopal	6	cases.
2. Rajgarh	1	„
3. Narsingarh	1	„
4. Maksudangarh	1	„
5. Kurwai	1	„
6. Gwalior	15	„
7. Mahammadgarh	2	„
8. Sironj (Tonk)	2	„
9. Indore	2	„
10. Tappa	1	„
Total	32	„

In January it appeared likely that a serious outbreak of crime in the Gwalior districts, on the eastern portion of this Agency, was about to occur, and gangs of dacoits, under the leadership of Khub Singh and Maharaj Singh, two well known offenders, were reported to be on the move. Acting under instructions received from the Central India Agency, I invited the States of the Agency to co-operate freely with the Gwalior authorities, and though the leaders have not yet been arrested, the knowledge that steps are being taken against them has apparently frightened the dacoits and broken up the gang—at any rate for a time. No fresh cases from that part of the Agency have been reported recently. A bad case of dacoity occurred at Devipura, in Bhopal, on the 31st January, 1892. In this affair over a hundred dacoits are said to have been engaged, and property to the value of R3,419-4-6 was reported to have been plundered. The dacoits too killed two of the men who opposed them. I regret that no accurate information as to the perpetrators of this outrage has as yet been received. But the Minister reports that the State Police are doing their best to discover and capture the offenders.

I met Mr. Impey, Superintendent of Moghias, during my cold weather tour, and saw something of his work. He reports favourably of the progress being made in Narsingarh and Sironj, where the authorities appear to have taken an interest in the settlement of their Moghias. I discussed with the Superintendent the question as to whether it would not be advisable to take some steps for the reclamation of the Pardis in the Agency, who are a kindred tribe to the Moghias, and generally known by the same name. These people are supposed to subsist by hunting wild animals, and are nearly all armed. There is reason, however, to suspect that when their means of subsistence are reduced by the wanton destruction of the animals they kill or capture they are quite ready to assist in violent crimes.

VII.—Education.

There is little to notice in regard to education in the Agency generally. Her Highness the Begum's schools at Bhopal appear to be doing well, and the Sehore schools for boys and girls, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Mears, continue to maintain the high reputation they have enjoyed for some years back.

Sehore Boys' and Girls' Schools.

	1st April 1890.	1st April 1891.	1st April 1892.
Boys	305	320	294
Girls	127	125	111

Decrease in boys' school is stated to be due to a few boys having left after the Entrance Examination, and to some leaving as they had no prospect of passing the Middle School Examination.

From the marginal note it will be seen that the numbers are slightly less than on the same dates in 1890 and 1891, two candidates out of nine who went up from the school passed in the second division at the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and fifteen have presented themselves at the Central India Schools Examination, which is now going on.

During the past year the change noticed in last year's report as being under consideration of bringing the school under the Allahabad University instead of Calcutta has been carried out. Mr. Mears reports that, in consequence, the boys will have in future to go to Allahabad for examination instead of being examined here, as was the case when the school was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The annual inspections by the Government Inspector from the Central Provinces also appear to have been dropped in consequence of the change. In 1890 the Government Inspector noticed that there was a want of proper apparatus for teaching physical science. This has now been set right.

Kindergarten teaching has been carried on in the lower classes of both schools.

The state of these schools reflects, I consider, much credit on both Mr. and Mrs. Mears, who are devoted to their duties.

VIII.—Public Works.

The two Railway feeder roads mentioned in the last year's report from Shampur to Bhopal, and from Raisen to Gulgaon, are still in course of construction, but are not yet open to traffic. Her Highness is also constructing a road from Bhopal to Islamnagar, which may be extended later on.

The road from Rajgarh to Khilchipur has been surveyed, and an estimate for its cost is under preparation.

The Indian Midland Railway are constructing two new stations on the portion of the line between Bhopal and Itarsi. They will be situated at Hernia and Misroad, respectively; and it is hoped that they will facilitate trade on the line.

IX.—Boundary.

Mr. Peart, the Boundary Settlement Officer, has not been able to dispose of as many cases as his predecessor did in 1890-91. During 1891-92, 27* cases were decided, which are distributed as follows:—

* By Mr. Peacock in 1891	5
By Mr. Peart between November, 1891, and March, 1892	22
	27

	No. of Cases.
1. Sutalia *versus* Rajgarh	5
2. Khilchipur *versus* Jhallawar	4
3. Gwalior *versus* Indore	1
4. Khilchipur *versus* Indore	2
5. Gwalior *versus* Mahammadgarh	1
6. Gwalior *versus* Nawab Basoda	4
7. Nawab Basoda *versus* Mahammadgarh	1
8. Gwalior *versus* Kurwai	6
9. Gwalior *versus* Sironj	5
	27

X.—Medical.

The detailed reports prepared by the Agency Surgeon have been submitted separately to the Agent to the Governor General. The number of major operations was 138, as compared with 252 in the previous year. I understand that this falling off is due to the fact that the hospital at headquarters was closed for a portion of the year during the rains in consequence of cholera epidemic.

XI.—Local Corps.

The Bhopal Battalion has maintained its high character for musketry during the past year. Colonel Ransford officiated for Colonel Peart from May to the beginning of November, when the latter officer returned from leave. Men of the regiment took part in the rifle meetings at Poona and Udeypore and were generally successful.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

The abstraction and tabulation work connected with the Census taken on the night of 26th February, 1891, was carried on at Sehore during the first five months of the year under report, after which the returns were sent to Indore for compilation.

The branch of the Quaker Mission, alluded to in the last year's report, has been maintained at Sehore during the past year. Mr. Terrell, I believe, constantly visits the lepers in the Asylum, and Mrs. Terrell and himself have started small schools for girls and boys in the Sehore Bazar. As they deal with a class of children whose parents are too poor to pay the fees of the High School, the work they are doing does not clash with that of the older institution.

M. J. MEADE, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

Sehore,
The 20th April, 1892.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1891-92.

I.—General.

The season and crops have been generally fair. The rainfall was slightly less than in the preceding year, especially in the parts of Barwani and Dhar which lie below the "Ghâts," where the *rabi* crops have been under the average, and water scarce.

Average rainfall in Agency for 1890-91	31·26
Average rainfall in Agency for 1891-92	29·22

Captain H. L. Ramsay held charge of the Agency from the commencement of the year to the 6th September, 1891, when he was relieved by Lieutenant M. A. Tighe. The latter officer, on transfer to Indore, handed over charge of the current duties of the Agency to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, on the 26th November, 1891.

Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Lowdell held the appointment of Agency Surgeon from the commencement of the year to the 14th May, 1891, when he was relieved by Sugeon-Major J. Duke. The latter officer proceeded on leave on the 20th August, 1891, and returned to his duties on the 14th January, 1892. During his absence the appointment of Agency Surgeon was filled by Surgeon-Captain R. C. Macwatt.

Owing to my being at Indore in command of a detachment of the Malwa Bhil Corps during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, I was not able to commence my tour until the 17th December, 1891. I then visited Dhar, Manpur, Bagode (where the new settlement was being completed), Mahesir, Mandlesir, Khalghat, and Barwani, where I remained a fortnight, marching through the hilly tracts and visiting the detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps at Pati and Silawad. I then proceeded to Ali Rajpur, and returned to Sirdarpore *viâ* Jobat. After a few days' halt I marched through the Jhabua State and the outlying Indore pergana of Pitlawad.

During this portion of my tour I was able to note the progress of the work on the Godhra-Ratlam Railway, and to bring to an amicable settlement some questions that had arisen between the Indore and Jhabua Durbars and the railway authorities. I returned to Sirdarpore on 16th March.

In my capacity of Commandant, Malwa Bhil Crops, I inspected all the outposts of the regiment during my tour.

The Agency Surgeon visited all the dispensaries under the Agency during the touring season.

The Census operations were finally completed in the first week of August, 1891. The total population of the Agency has been returned at 9,75,500 souls. The area of the whole Agency may be roughly estimated at 10,000 square miles, which gives the population of 97·55 persons per square mile.

II.—Political.

Gwalior and Indore.—Portions of both these States lie within the limits of this Agency, but no separate reports from the Durbars regarding them are received by this office.

Dhar.—His Highness the Maharaja has suffered from ill-health throughout the year. There is now a marked improvement in his condition, and

although he is still under medical treatment at Indore, he hopes soon to be able to return to his capital fully restored to health.

Jhabua.—The relations between the Chief and the Dewan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji have been for the greater part of the year somewhat strained, although the former has latterly ceased from any active opposition, and the Dewan has been able to carry on the work of the State unimpeded. The Raja has just expressed a wish to increase the Dewan's salary by ₹100 per mensem, and it may be hoped this is the commencement of a better understanding between them.

The principal event has been the marriage of His Highness' daughter with the Chief of Boondi, which took place at Jhabua on the 28th April, 1891.

The question of exchange of territory between Indore (Pitlawad) and Jhabua (Thandla) still awaits final decision. The delay appears to be on the part of the Indore Durbar, which has not acquiesced in the decision of the Commission. This falls somewhat heavily on the Jhabua Durbar, as it is paying ₹150 per mensem as its share of the salary of the President of the Commission.

On the 3rd September, 1891, a Committee was appointed by the Durbar to examine into the condition of the Bori estate, which had been left much embarrassed by the late Thakur. The Committee concluded its labours at the beginning of October, 1891. The debt was found to be ₹1,66,719-5-9, of which sum ₹98,958-3-9 were allowed to count; a portion of this has been paid, and the balance at the end of the year was ₹90,576-6-3, and it is hoped that this sum will be cleared off in about twelve years. Expenditure has been reduced, and cultivators who had been driven from the estate under the old *régime*, have been induced to return and take up their lands again. The total revenue which is now only Shah Alum Shahi ₹16,347 will, it is expected, gradually expand to Shah Alum Shahi ₹25,000, which more nearly approaches what it ought to be under proper management.

The young Thakur, a bright and intelligent boy of eleven, will be sent to the Daly College, Indore, at the commencement of next term.

Ali Rajpur.—The chief events of the year have been—

1st.—The installation of Partab Singh, of Sondwa, on the vacant *gadi* of Ali Rajpur at an *ad interim* Durbar held by Rao Bahadur Thakur Jowan Singh, Superintendent of the State, on the 8th June, 1891.

2nd.—The formal installation of Partab Singh by the Political Agent, Bhopawar, at a Durbar held at Ali Rajpur, on the 28th March, 1892.

Having been informed that the Government of India desired that the formal installation of the young Chief should be no longer delayed, I proceeded to Ali Rajpur and held a Durbar on the 28th March. In addition to the State officials, the Durbar was attended by all the Thakurs, including the Thakur of Kathiwara who came of his own accord, and about 250 Patels and Tarvis, 500 Bhils and 300 Mahajans and Banias of Ali Rajpur. In the evening the Thakurs, Patels, Tarvis, and the Bhils accompanying them were entertained by the State, and there was a display of fireworks and illuminations.

The young Chief is now in good health, and I have arranged that he enters the Daly College at Indore at the commencement of next term. The Superintendent is anxious that the Rana's maternal uncle, Pahar Singh, who is three years older than the Rana, should also go to college with the young Chief. I think this would be a good arrangement; but as Pahar Singh has no means of his own to meet the necessary expenditure, I have proposed that this be borne by the State, as was done in the case of Bharat Singh of Sondwah, who accompanied his nephew, Vijay Singh (the late Rana) to college in 1881-82.

The income of the State is ₹98,240. The debt has been reduced from ₹46,435 to ₹22,435.

Barwani.—The relations between the Chief and his Dewan Madho Rao Powar are of a sufficiently cordial nature.

The financial position of the State is still very satisfactory. The income amounted to ₹2,05,060, as against ₹2,14,803 last year. There is thus an apparent falling off of ₹9,743, but this can be explained by the fact that the financial year was closed earlier than usual, in order to admit of the annual accounts being rendered in time for incorporation in the Agency Annual Administration Report, and consequently about ₹10,000, due on account of land-revenue, could not be realized before the accounts were wound up. At the end of the year there was a balance of ₹4,66,797 as under:—

	₹
1. Government Paper	2,50,000
2. Cash	1,81,330
3. Unadjusted	30,737
4. Loan to local bankers	4,730
TOTAL .	4,66,797

Mr. Fagan, of the Bombay Forest Department, who examined the Barwani Forests last year, has submitted his report, and his suggestions are under consideration.

Jobat.—The Rana Sarup Singh is anxious to be given charge of a pergana of his State. He has, for the last two or three months, regularly attended the Kamdar's office, and assisted the latter in public business. The Kamdar proposes that the Rana should be allowed to take over two perganas, valued at ₹5,500 and ₹4,500, respectively, while at the same time he will overlook the Rana's work, and will see that all sums realized on account of revenue are, as usual, paid into the treasury. The Rana is now twenty-five years of age, and I think it will be as well to invest him with some responsibility, and give him a chance of learning administrative work. I have accordingly submitted a proposal on the subject.

The revenue of the State is now ₹20,692, while there is still a debt of ₹4,518. This will be paid off, it is hoped, in two years.

The Kamdar, Wamon Rao, continues to do good work.

The guaranteed Bhumias of Kotideh and Chiktiabar were invested with full powers over their estates in November, 1891.

In February, 1892, the Government of India sanctioned the recognition of Raghunath Singh, son of Baka Singh, of the Kali Baori Bhumia's family, as the successor, by adoption, to the Garhi estate, and the Dhar Durbar was, at the same time, authorized to levy *nazarana* equal to a fourth part of the net revenue of the guaranteed estate under rule 9 of the rules at pages 399 and 400 of Aitchison's Treaties.

The Jemadar's post in the Bhumia Police held by the late Bhumia of Garhi has been abolished.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Indore in November, 1891, and held a Viceregal Durbar, which was attended by the Political Agent and the following Chiefs of this Agency:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar.
His Highness the Raja of Jhabua.
The Rana of Barwani.
The Rana of Jobat.

III.—Trade.

The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scales was 869½, as against 691 in the preceding year.

The statement, Appendix II, shows the traffic on the Bombay-Agra road during the year under report.

IV.—Judicial.

A.—Civil.

In the Court of the Political Agent there remained 17 suits pending at the close of last year, and 35 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 52. Of these 39 were disposed of and 13 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value of suits was R2,813.

In the Deputy Road Superintendents' Court there were 6 suits pending at the close of last year, and 53 were instituted during the year. Of these 54 were disposed of, leaving 5 pending at the end of 189-192. The total value of suits was R1,164. Further details will be found in Statement A.

B.—Criminal.

There was one case of murder tried during the year. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death on 29th September, 1891. The sentence having been confirmed by the Agent to the Governor General was carried out at Sirdarpore on the 18th December, 1891. Further details are given in Statement B. The statistics of the working of the civil and criminal courts of the Native States under the Agency will be found in Appendices III and IV.

V.—Police.

Agency Police.—There is no Agency Police.

Bombay-Agra Road Police.—This force, which is paid out of Local Funds, consists of 3 officers and 29 constables, and its annual cost is R3,168. Its duty is to protect the 88 miles of road which lie within the limits of the Agency. The force is aided by 4 sowars and 22 constables of the Bhumia Police. The total strength of the Bhumia Police, which is paid for by the British Government, is 4 sowars and 53 constables. The post of jemadar, which was held by the late Bhumia of Garhi, has been abolished by order of the Government of India.

The Manpur Pergana Police consists of 1 officer and 12 sepoys.

VI.—Dacoity with Serious Crime.

There has been a decrease in the number of dacoities reported during the year, which is 25 as against 36 of 1890-91. The value of the property plundered is much greater, being R32,779, whereas in 1890-91 the total amount was R5,907. The former sum is, however, principally made up by a dacoity at Karode (Dhar) where, on the 25th January, 1892, a band of about 20 men, supposed to be Moghias and Meenas, broke into the house of a sowcar and took away property valued at R28,957.

The Dhar Durbar has placed an officer, the Foujdar of Dhar, Sitaram Vithal, on special duty in connection with the dacoity, and he is making diligent enquiry in this and other Agencies, but no trace of the criminals has yet been found.

There has been one dacoity with murder. In January a party of ten Bhils attacked two travellers (Brahmans) in the Bag (Gwalior) pergana, killing one

and wounding the other; the property stolen was only R8-15. A Bhil is now in custody on suspicion of complicity in this crime. Burwani, which has hitherto been free from dacoity, returns two cases. In both, however, the property stolen was trifling in amount. Another member of the gang engaged in the attempted dacoity at Baori, in Jhabua, when the son of the Thakur was killed by an arrow, has been tried and convicted in the Political Agent's Court. Six had already been tried and convicted, and one was given a free pardon and admitted as a witness for the prosecution; there are consequently only two out of a party of ten dacoits still unaccounted for. Indore did not return any cases this year, while Gwalior reported 5, Dhar 5, Jhabua 4, Ali Rajpur 7, Barwani 2, Jobat 1, and Ruttonmal 1.

VII.—Educational.

There is a regimental school at Sirdarpore, the average daily attendance at which was 61·83. There is a movement on foot to establish a vernacular school in the station bazar, separate from, and independent of, the Malwa Bhil Corps School. This would in some respects be an advantage over the present system by which the bazar childen attend the regimental school, and the schoolmaster is therefore unable to devote his whole time and attention to the non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the corps. Owing to the number of outposts maintained, it is important that the non-commissioned officers more especially should be sufficiently educated to be able to submit clear and intelligent reports from their posts, should they (as often happens) be in independent charge.

Manpur.—There is an Anglo-vernacular school at Manpur, a Hindi school at Kolani, and a school for Bhil boys at Khurdi, the average daily attendance being respectively 63, 13, and 8.

Dhar.—There are 22 State schools (21 for boys and 1 for girls) and 19 private schools, as against 14 last year in the Dhar State. There are 815 boys and 21 girls in the State schools, and 742 boys in private schools; the latter institutions show an increase of 365 pupils over last year. In the English school the average daily attendance was 83·1. This school sent up 14 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad and Calcutta Universities. Of these 4 were successful, 24 boys appeared for the Central India Schools Examination, and 10 of them stood the test.

Jhabua.—There is a Hindi school at Jhabua, attended by 68 boys and 10 girls, a Sanskrit school with 20 boys, and an Urdu school with 11 boys. There is also a Hindi school at the headquarters of the Thandla, Ranapur, and Rambhapur perganas.

Ali Rajpur.—There are four schools maintained in the State, with an average daily attendance of 101 boys, and at an annual cost of R989. The Superintendent has opened a new school for Bhil boys at Ambua.

Barwani.—There are nine schools maintained in the State at an annual cost of R5,323, the daily average attendance being 503·34, as against 604·25 last year.

Jobat.—There is a primary Hindi school at Jobat attended by 28 boys.

VIII.—Public Works.

Sirdarpore.—Another floodgate has been constructed at the Mahi bund in addition to those already made. The sum of R2,000 was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General for the excavation of silt from the bed of the Mahi river; R1,779 were spent on this work. A new Post and Telegraph Office has been built at a cost of R3,000.

Dhar.—No new public works have been undertaken this year.

Jhabua.—The Godhra-Rutlam Railway, which passes through the State ten miles north of Jhabua city, is under construction and the work is being pushed on rapidly. It is proposed to make a *pucca* road to connect the town of Jhabua with Indergarh Railway station, a distance of ten miles.

Barwani.—A sum of R28,183 was spent on public works, of which R8,279 was for repairs to roads and R2,533 expended on irrigation. The Rana is anxious that the southern end of the new Palace, which has been under construction for some years, should be completed and made habitable, and that the remainder of the building, which has not been carried beyond the first story, should be merely roofed in for use as a hall for Durbars and other public purposes. An estimate of the cost has been called for.

IX.—Boundaries.

There were 42 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year and 12 fresh cases were filed during the year, making a total of 54 cases. Of these, 31 have been settled by Lieutenant C. E. Ross, and 23 are still pending settlement. Of the 31 cases disposed of during the year, 15 were settled by investigation, 3 by Panchayat, and 13 amicably.

X.—Medical.

The total number of out-patients admitted into all the dispensaries of the Agency was 45,193, as against 48,812 in the preceding year. There were 263 deaths, of which 46 were due to cholera, and 217 to ordinary mortality. The dispensaries of the Dhar and Indore States within the limits of this Agency are not inspected by the Agency Surgeon.

Vaccination work has been carried on chiefly in the Native States and Manpur (British), where 2,272 persons have been vaccinated. Of this number 2,117 were successfully vaccinated.

A new ward of four rooms has been added to the Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur, and several other improvements to dead-house, operating-room, and out-patients' room have been carried out.

XI.—Local Corps.

Outposts have been maintained in the Satpuras and at Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, and Jobat. The Commandant has submitted a scheme by which the efficiency of the corps as a military police will be increased without any corresponding increase in expenditure : indeed, a small saving is shown.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

The Bagode Pergana Revenue Settlement operations are now concluded, and it is expected that there will be an increase of about R2,500 in the revenue. When I visited Bagode in January last representatives from the various villages affected by the new settlement came before me and expressed themselves well satisfied with it.

The Godhra-Rutlam Railway, which runs for about 35 miles through the Jhabua State and the Pitlawad Pergana (Indore) of this Agency, is making good progress, and gives employment to a very large number of Bhils, who come freely to the works, and also to many Marwaris, who have been compelled to leave Rajputana on account of the scarcity.

Lieutenent-Colonel W. Bisset, C.I.E., Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Mr. John Hogan, Executive Engineer, Godhra-Rutlam

Railway, met me in camp at Rampura, and we were able to settle amicably some questions that had arisen between the Durbars and Railway authorities.

I find I have omitted to mention under the head "Dacoity and Other Serious Crime" that in January, 1892, two petty Native railway contractors were murdered in the hut where they lived on the railway. Two persons, *viz.*, Meghraj (Godaria) and Mohan (Kumhar), in the contractor's employ, were suspected of the crime, and warrants (as they had absconded) were issued from this office for their arrest. One of them, Meghraj, has been arrested, and a clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of Mohan.

JASPER BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

SIRDARPORE,
22nd April, 1892.

CHAPTER V.

WESTERN MALWA.

Report on the Western Malwa Agency, by COLONEL H. M. BULLER, *Political Agent, for 1891-92.*

OFFICERS.

Colonel Buller, Commandant, Central India Horse, on return from furlough on 23rd April, 1891, resumed his appointment, receiving charge from Colonel Gerard, C.B.

During his absence on privilege leave, Major Money held charge in September and Captain Robertson in October. Owing to Colonel Buller's employment at the cavalry camp-of-exercise at Aligarh in December, Captain Robertson again officiated in charge. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott received medical charge of the Agency from Surgeon Manifold in October, 1891.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

A gloom was cast over the district in January by the distressing announcement of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's death, making the year a memorably sad one. Deep sympathy and sorrow were evinced by all the Chiefs and principal Thakurs, all shops being closed and business suspended in the different towns on the day of the funeral.

In November the Chiefs of Jaora and Rutlam, as well as most of the guaranteed Thakurs, attended at Indore on the occasion of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's visit to Central India, and had the honour of paying and receiving visits from His Excellency the Viceroy.

II.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The rainfall gauged at Agar amounted during the year to 34·21 inches, the usual fall being 36. This amount was sufficient to produce a plentiful supply of grass and fair *kharif* crops.

The *rabi* was, however, below the average. This was especially unfortunate, as the want of rain and consequent scarcity in Rajputana induced a large number of distressed agriculturists from that province to emigrate into Malwa with their starving cattle. Measures for relief of immigrants unable to work were promptly taken by all the Native Chiefs, and funds were liberally granted.

Amongst these I would especially notice the Gwalior and Rutlam Durbars. The centres of relief were fixed chiefly along the line of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, namely, at Nyagaon, Neemuch, Mandsaur, Jaora, Rutlam, and Ujjain. Food was also distributed gratis at Sailana, Sitamau, and other places frequented by the Marwaris. Prices throughout the districts were naturally high, as large quantities of grain were exported by merchants to Rajputana and the adjoining districts, but the measures taken sufficed to obviate severe distress in Malwa itself.

III.—HEALTH.

Cholera unfortunately prevailed to a great extent throughout the district; out of 6,543 cases reported 4,555 were said to have terminated fatally. The city of Ujjain, to which place pilgrims yearly come in large numbers, and some of the surrounding villages were during the hot season much affected.

IV.—PUBLIC ORDER, CRIME, ETC.

Notwithstanding the influx of distressed immigrants, crime throughout the district did not increase to any appreciable extent. Some thirty dacoities were

reported, the perpetrators being in several cases arrested and punished. Three cases of murder occurred, the accused being tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

Thirty-seven Pathans, inhabitants of the Peshawar border, were deported from the States under this Agency.

V.—Annual Tour.

During January and February I visited Sitamau, Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, Rutlam, and Mehidpore, returning to Agar on the 17th February. Whilst passing through the district I took the opportunity of impressing on the Chiefs and zemindars the advisability of reducing the opium cultivation and largely increasing that of cereals, such as wheat and barley. Although the price of opium has fallen so low the villagers still cling to its cultivation, in the vain hope of a rise in price, and the Durbars moreover are somewhat loth to abandon a crop which hitherto has brought such a large land revenue to their States.

VI.—Political.

Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, Jhallawar, and Dewas.—My relations with the officials of the perganas in Western Malwa, belonging to these five States, have been of a satisfactory nature. No important changes have taken place.

'Supervision over the Moghias and Pathans is more carefully maintained, and fewer cases of crime are now traced to these classes.

The police of the Gwalior and Indore districts need more supervision, and the appointments of active and reliable officials, who would make a point of constantly moving about their districts, instead of devoting the greater part of their time to the production of useless returns, would prove of great advantage. The Annual Baijnath Fair was held near Agar in Gwalior territory from 1st to 15th April, 1892. The daily attendance was large, but below the numbers expected. All dues on goods sold at the fair were abolished by order of the Gwalior Council, which gave a great impetus to trade. Ten horses, 300 bullocks, and ₹22,723 worth of goods changed hands, the latter being chiefly cloths, carpets, brass and copper utensils, and miscellaneous articles.

A bridge over the river and a new school-house are much needed at Mandsaur, in Gwalior territory. This is the second largest city in Malwa, containing over 27,000 inhabitants, and bringing in an income of 11 lakhs to Sindhia.

Jaora.—Affairs have improved generally in this State under the careful management of Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan. His Highness the Nawab's eldest daughter has recently been betrothed to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

All revenue of the district is now realised through State officials, the objectionable system of farming out districts to contractors having been abolished. The State debt now only amounts to 3¼ lakhs, which, it is hoped, will be paid off during the next four years.

Construction of the new jail has been commenced and funds for the same have been estimated for. His Highness the Nawab made a tour throughout his district during the cold season, visiting the principal places and personally seeing to the state of affairs.

Rutlam.—His Highness Rajah Ranjit Singh visited Bombay during May and June, 1891, for the benefit of his health. He continues to give much personal attention to the management of his State, and looks closely to financial matters. The State is reported not to be in debt, and but few complaints have been received from any of his subjects. In February His Highness the Rajah visited Jodhpore, and was present on the occasion of the marriage of the Maharaja's son.

The extension of the Godra-Rutlam Railway, for which free grants of land have been sanctioned by the Chiefs of Rutlam and Sailana, has made rapid strides during the last year under the able superintendence of Mr. Hogan, Executive Engineer. Material trains run daily 15 miles from Rutlam in the direction of the Mahi river, which forms the boundary limit of the Western Malwa district. Owing to the descent of the ghauts in the Sailana territory some heavy cuttings have had to be made.

A station is being built at Morvi, about 12 miles from Rutlam, which, it is hoped, will be found convenient both for inhabitants of Rutlam and Sailana.

A new assistant surgeon was appointed in the room of the late assistant at the dispensary, the latter's services having proved unsatisfactory. Much attention has been paid to education in this State, and the college has been well looked after during the year by Babu Raganath Nandi, B.A.

Sailana.—I am glad to be able to report that His Highness Rajah Dule Singh and his adopted son, Kunwar Jeswant Singh, have become reconciled and live on more friendly terms. The Chief has been much interested in building a new temple at an old shrine prettily situated a few miles from the town of Sailana. The State debt has been reduced and now amounts to R85,000.

Sitamau.—The management of this State is still unsatisfactory. The Raja is lavish in his promises of retrenchment, and at times appears anxious to ensure better administration. Shortly before my visit to Sitamau he appointed as his Minister a Mahomedan, Sirdar Zainul Abdin Khan. This official, as far as I have been able to judge in so short a time, has worked honestly and energetically in reducing expenditure and generally controlling affairs. He does not however, I regret to say, receive the necessary support from his Chief, who is inclined to listen to the advice of others who have not his interest, or that of the State, at heart. The debts approximately amount to 1¼ lakhs, and in view of liquidation of the same an estimate has been drawn up by the Minister, showing an annual saving of R35,000. If this is adhered to, the State could be cleared of debt in the course of a few years.

The ex-Kamdar has not yet received permission from the Raja to return to his home, but it is hoped that his sanction will shortly be granted.

Piploda.—Thakur Kesri Singh, with his brothers, is still studying at the Indore College, where he is gaining insight into judicial as well as other subjects. As he is now in his twentieth year, he will shortly be eligible to receive charge of his estate.

The Thakur and his uncle are not, I regret to say, on the best of terms, but the latter has during the minority effectually controlled expenditure and carefully supervised affairs. The debts have now been reduced to about R25,000, which will be shortly cleared off.

Guaranteed Thakurs.—Dewan Hari Singh, of *Lalgarh*, a minor, is also studying at the Indore College. His marriage took place during the past year, and the expenditure for this ceremony was kept within reasonable limits. The debts amount to R8,000. The mother of the Dewan, aided by the old Kamdar, carries on affairs satisfactorily.

Narwar.—A dispute is still pending between the Thakur of this place and the Gwalior officials at Ujjain regarding the collection of Sayer dues in the guaranteed villages, which the Thakur objects to pay, but which the Durbar maintain have hitherto always been levied by them. Proof of this has been called for, and, if necessary, a separate report will shortly be submitted.

Bhatkheri.—Thakur Sheo Singh died a few months ago, leaving one son, Sajan Singh, three years of age. The Indore Durbar have lately attempted to dispute the validity of the guarantee and claimed interference in civil and judicial jurisdiction. The Kamdar who acted in the late Thakur's time is in charge

of the estate. He is reducing expenditure and clearing off the debt which does not amount to any large sum.

VIII.—Mail Robberry.

One took place near Susnair in the Gwalior district, the mail bag being plundered. Eight dacoits, inhabitants of the Pirawa Tonk district, accused of committing this robbery, have been apprehended and are now under trial by the Gwalior magistrate.

Neemuch Cantonment.—The following officers held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate:—Captain C. Chamier, from May till December 4th; Lieutenant Hazelgrove, from 4th to 24th December, 1891; Captain A. D. Fordyce, from 24th December to end of the year. Seven appeals in civil suits were submitted, of which four were confirmed, two revised, and one reversed. In criminal cases there were eight appeals, of which seven were upheld and one rejected.

IX.—Boundaries.

Much good work has been done by Lieutenant Bruce, fifteen cases having been satisfactorily settled, only five remaining over for next season. All pillars on cases settled are now promptly built either by the States or contractors appointed by the Agency.

X.—Roads—Public Works.

The Agar-Ujjain and Indore-Neemuch roads have been kept in good repair during the last year. The new metalled roads constructed by the Gwalior Durbar from Agar to Sarangpur, 32 miles, and from Agar to Susner, 18 miles, have been completed, and have proved of much use to the merchants of the district. I would again call attention to the great want of an extension from Susner to the Jhallawar border. The Gwalior Durbar are prepared to execute their portion of the work provided the Indore Durbar will construct the 7 miles of road through the Maharaja Holkar's district. The cost of the latter portion would not exceed ₹50,000 and the grant of same would be greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of the Naraingarh and other Indore villages, besides opening out a direct route to the railway for the residents of Jhallawar and surrounding country. New and handsome offices for the Judicial and Civil Courts of Agar are now being erected near the city, which should be completed next year. The new Runija and Khachrode road will also be metalled this season. A school-house is urgently needed in the Agar city, and funds for construction of tanks in the neighbourhood of Agar might advisably be granted by the Gwalior Durbar.

XI.—Troops.

The 1st Central India Horse was quartered at Agar till the end of the year, when it was relieved by the 2nd Regiment on its return from the Aligarh camp-of-exercise. Detailed reports of the Central India Horse are attached.

XII.—Studs.

Three Government stallions have been maintained at Agar and one at Mehidpore. The class of mares brought to them have not, however, been worthy of notice, but some useful remounts have recently been purchased in the district.

His Highness the Nawab of Jaora very liberally presented a handsome Arab, "Viceroy," for stud purposes, which is much approved of by the horse owners of the district.

The usual returns are herewith appended.

Agar,
The 2nd ay 1892.

H. M. BULLER, *Col.*,
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1891-92.

I.—General.

The rainfall of the year gauged at Sutna was 50 inches 90 cents, as compared with 54 inches and 50 cents in the previous year. The monsoon set in later than usual, and agricultural operations were consequently delayed; they did not, in fact, commence until the end of July; the distribution of rainfall was, however, favourable, and the *kharif* crop was an average one. The winter rains were sufficient for the *rabi* which was, on the whole, a good crop. As compared, therefore, with many other parts of India, Baghelkhand was exceptionally well off.

Flights of locusts visited some parts of the Agency in June, but fortunately the bulk of them passed on without alighting or causing damage.

As regards public health, the year was a normal one. Cholera and fever were, as usual, present at times in various parts of the Agency, but there were no epidemics.

Captain M. J. Meade held charge till 1st December, 1891, when I rejoined after an absence of nearly nine months, of which eight were spent on furlough, and the last month on temporary deputation to the Bhopal Agency.

During the cold weather I marched through and inspected the tehsils of Madhogurh, Huzur, Teonthur, and Mowgunj, in the Rewah State.

The Agent to the Governor General visited the Agency in February, 1892, receiving the Raja of Nagode at Nagode and the Raja of Sohawal at Sutna. The Rajas of Maihar and Kothi were unable to attend.

II.—Political.

The most important events in the year were the thread-lying ceremony (Barwa), and the marriage of the young Maharaja of Rewah to the daughter of the Maharaja of Dumraon, which took place at Dumraon on the 22nd February, 1892.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Bombay in August, and the trip was advantageous in many ways.

Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., relinquished the post of Dewan on retirement on the 1st November, being relieved by Lall Ramanuj Pershad Singh, C.I.E. Pundit Het Ram's services had been of great value to Rewah, and he left the State after a service of more than sixteen years, with a character for probity and strict discharge of duty which cannot be too highly prized.

A brief notice of the Rewah State administration is given below. The affairs of the other four smaller States do not call for special notice. The Raja of Maihar has, for the present, abandoned his intention of touring in different parts of India for the benefit of his health.

The Raja of Nagode has made no effort whatever to improve his administration. The dispute between the Raja of Sohawal and the Thakur of Raigaon continues.

III.—Rewah.

Rewah.—There is a slow but steady improvement in most departments; the public peace has been well maintained; and the people have every opportunity afforded them for obtaining justice, as for well as for representing their grievances to the Superintendent.

His Highness the Maharaja has enjoyed excellent health, and is making fair progress in his studies. His Highness much enjoyed the tour he made in the cold weather on the south of the Kymore range, accompanied by Dr. Gimlette and a few sirdars. Her Highness the Chandelin Maharani, though treated with every courtesy and consideration, has, I regret to say, shown no signs of abandoning her hostile attitude towards the administration. With the other Maharanis my relations are of a cordial character.

IV.—Finances.

At no previous stage in the history of Rewah has the financial position, on which everything depends, been as satisfactory and prosperous as it now is.

Appendix I shows the estimated and actual figures of income and expenditure during the year. The totals, which show that the forecasts of income and expenditure were fairly accurate, are—

Income.

	R	a.	p.
Estimate	13,95,725	0	0
Actuals	14,08,965	8	3

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Estimate	10,88,894	0	0
Actuals	10,97,514	6	2

leaving a balance on 1st April, 1892, of R12,65,967-5-6, as compared with R9,54,516-3-5 at the end of the year 1890-91, of which R5,25,700 is invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. Measures are now being taken for a further investment of R2,00,000 through the Comptroller-General. The accounts not only of expenditure but of all outsandings, such as advances, loans, unadjusted items and deposits, are carefully and punctually rendered, and together with the budget which is strictly worked, they supply a valuable check upon extravagance and unauthorized expenditure.

V.—Trade.

The trade of Rewah is largely dependent upon the harvests, and especially the *rabi*; as the agricultural outturn was good, trade improved. New markets have been opened at various stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway within the Rewah State, the principal of which are those at Chandia, Umaria, and Sohagpur. Efforts have been made by adjusting local taxations to remove all hindrances to the development of traffic.

VI.—Judicial.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of heinous crimes committed. No cases of thuggi, dacoity, or mail robbery occurred in Rewah during the year.

VII.—Jails.

There was no disturbance of any kind in the jail. The sanitary arrangements under Surgeon-Major Gimlette's directions were very satisfactory, and no cholera or other serious illness occurred during the year. The products of jail industry manifested some improvement.

VIII.—Police.

The Agency Police, paid from the Imperial Revenues, were maintained during the year, and were useful.

Dacoity and Serious Crime.—There were no cases of dacoity or mail robbery in Rewah during the year. In Nagode a dacoity took place in February;

some 11 persons were arrested on suspicion and tried, but the case against them broke down.

IX.—Educational.

There has been a slight decrease in the average attendance of boys in the school at Rewah, but the attendance in the village schools (12) and girls schools (6) increased. A new school was opened in the village of Tilkhan. Five boys were sent up from the Rewah school for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom three passed; one boy appeared for the Sanskrit Shastri Examination of the Punjab University, passing creditably, and two boys passed the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination. The result of the Central India Schools Examination was not, I regret to say, satisfactory. The service class attached to the Rewah school, which aims at teaching youth who desire to obtain service in the State something of the work they may be called upon to perform, consisted of 110 young men, as compared with 86 in the previous year.

The Rajkumar class, comprising 40 sons of sirdars, who are boarded in the Rewah High School and receive subsistence allowance from the State, shows signs of improvement. The school at Sutna has made fair progress.

The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi have, it is reported, been maintained by the Chiefs.

X.—Public Works.

The military buildings and roads in the Sutna cantonment and the civil buildings in the Agency were maintained by the Public Works Department.

Appendix XX shows the expenditure on Public Works in Rewah. All the public buildings at Rewah, Sutna, and in the interior, as well as the roads in charge of the Assistant Engineer of the Rewah State, were properly maintained. The operations of the Public Works Department in Rewah are mainly confined to keeping existing buildings and roads in repair or improving them when necessary. A scheme was prepared by Mr. Target, Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, for improving the Govindgurh tank, and the work begun during the cold weather will, it is hoped, soon be completed.

XI.—Revenue Settlement.

Appendix XVII shows the work done in the Huzur tehsil, Madhogurh and Teonthur. In the Huzur tehsil field-work is now practically completed, and that of the Madhogurh tehsil will, it is hoped, be finished before the rains. There will then remain fairing of papers and the preparation of the records-of-rights, which involving, as it does, an enquiry into the titles of an enormous number of alienations, is a formidable enterprise. I cannot undertake to say when this work will be finished, but a good deal has already been done, and unless anything unforeseen happens, it should certainly be completed during this year. Meanwhile the work of the Settlement Officer is carefully scrutinized, and no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur. The settlement of Teonthur is progressing satisfactorily under Pandit Mokund Rao.

XII.—Boundary.

Appendix XXII shows the disposal of cases instituted.

XIII.—Medical.

In August, 1891, Dr. Gimlette went on three months' privilege leave to England, being relieved by Dr. Bookey. Dr. Gimlette resumed charge of the office of Agency Surgeon and tutor to His Highness the Maharajah in November, 1891.

Appendix R shows the work done in the dispensaries under the charge of the Agency Surgeon, who has reported on them separately to the civil administrative medical officer in Central India.

XIV.—Miscellaneous.

Statement II shows the customs or permit and excise revenues for the year, as compared with the figures for the preceding year. The income from permit during the year shows an increase of R12,014-12-7 over that of the preceding year, and the receipts from ferry and excise revenues an increase of R13,067-10-9.

Statement XXI shows the income and expenditure of the "Forest" for the year under review. Some damage was done by frost to the lac, which yielded, in consequence, a poorer crop. This was, however, compensated for by increased prices obtained for the lac sold. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will, it is hoped, tend to develop further the Rewah Forest revenue. A new forest reserve in Sohagpur and Singwarra, between Sahdol and Palee, about 122 miles in circumference, has been demarcated, but no strict conservancy will at present be attempted; all we are anxious to do is to restrict *dhya* cultivation, and to prohibit felling of the better class of timber. The villagers will be free to take whatever wood they require for domestic use or agricultural purposes, as also to graze their cattle.

D. W. ROBERTSON,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

Sutna,
The 1st May, 1892.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for 1891-92.

I.—General—Season and Crops.

The rainfall, though finally rather over the average, was so extraordinarily delayed as to give rise to most serious anxiety till late in July. Abundant rain, however, soon afterwards dissipated the fears which had prevailed. The crops, both *kharif* and *rabi*, have been generally good. Locusts appeared in parts, but not at a season to do damage, nor in large number, and but little injury by hail was reported.

2. There was a good deal of cholera; the disease was prevalent in an outlying part of Panna when the year opened; and later became severe in other parts; its ravages were chiefly felt in the eastern part of the Agency. Over 3,000 deaths were reported; only one case occurred in Nowgong. Health in other respects was normal.

3. Colonel F. A. Wilson held charge of the Agency during the year. Captain Rooke was Cantonment Magistrate, except from 23rd September, 1891, to 8th February, 1892, during which Lieutenant C. F. Minchin officiated for that officer, who was appointed a Political Assistant with special judicial powers.

Lieutenant C. F. Minchin assumed charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on 15th July, 1891, relieving Captain Rooke, who had previously held charge in addition to his own duties.

Medical charge of the Agency was held by Surgeon-Major Langridge from 1st April to 8th May, 1891; Surgeon-Major Wright from 9th May to 16th August, and Surgeon-Captain Henderson for the rest of the year.

4. The Agent to the Governor General entering Bundelkhand on 24th December, 1891, at Datia, marched through the principal States during his tour, and left it at the Nagode frontier on the 7th February, 1892.

II.—Political Review of the whole Agency, etc.

5. Dacoity prevailed to a considerable extent; the subject will be duly noticed in its place later.

6. The States under management or some supervision during the year were as before:—

1. Charkhari.	3. Bhaisaunda.
2. Sarila.	4. Garrauli.

Dewan Arjun Singh, the minor Chief of Tori Fatehpur, is still a student in the Rajkumar College, and the management of the State has been carried on by the dowager Thakurain as hitherto, and continues one of somewhat negative merit.

7. *Charkhari.*—Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, the father of the young Chief, conducted the administration under a general supervision of the Agency till the middle of January, when the Maharaja having attained his majority was, under the orders of Government, invested with powers of administration. The management of the Rao Sahib has been judicious and able, and the State has passed to the direct control of its young ruler in a financially and administratively satisfactory condition. There is a normal surplus of revenue over expenditure and the State funds invested in Government paper amount to four lakhs.

The young Chief maintains the excellent character he has always enjoyed,

and possessing good sense and very fair abilities, gives every promise of proving a wise, just, and successful ruler.

He has shown good judgment in retaining the Rao Sahib as head of affairs under himself, under the title of Madarul Moham.

8. *Sarila.*—The minor Chief's father, Rao Sambhar Singh, has continued to manage the State. It is a small and compact but rich domain, consisting mostly of cultivated land, and presents no special difficulty in its affairs, which are in a very satisfactory financial position.

There is an ample normal surplus; one and a half lakhs are invested in Government paper, and there is a very substantial working cash balance.

The young Raja continues his studies at the Rajkumar College, but exhibits no great taste for books.

9. *Bhaisaunda.*—The affairs of this petty jagir of the Chaubey group continue under a manager appointed by the Agency, and are conducted in a regular and orderly fashion. Its very slender financial resources admit of only the most simple form of management. The jagir suffered severely from cholera in June and July.

The young Jagirdar is reading in the Rajkumar College, and is a very intelligent and promising boy.

10. *Garrauli.*—Pandit Damodar Dass has continued to manage the jagir satisfactorily. There was some damage by hail in three villages, but the crops elsewhere, both *kharif* and *rabi*, were good. The financial results of the year were normal; a further small amount of debt was liquidated, and the balance due now stands at ₹14,000 nearly.

Dewan Chanderbhan Singh, the young Jagirdar, now nine years old, has attended the College since January; he is an intelligent and pleasant little fellow.

III.—States administered by their own Chiefs.

11. *Orchha.*—The efforts of the Durbar have succeeded in stamping out dacoity in this State. There were only three cases during the year.

The Chief cordially responded to a call for troops to aid in hunting down gangs lately infesting the tract bordering the Dhassan river in his frontier, and probably finding occasional refuge within his limits.

Adjustment of the account for compensation for lands taken up for the Indian Midland Railway has been effected, and the final award, amounting to ₹25,755-5-6, has been paid. The suggested exchange of villages with the Lalitpur District, referred to in last year's report, unfortunately proved abortive.

12. *Datia.*—Goshain Gharib Dass, who had for many years been the Durbar's Minister, died in December; his place was taken by Janki Prasad Shikdar, who had long been a *protege* and assistant of the late Minister.

Relations between the Durbar and the Baroni Thakurs have continued far from cordial. The proposal originally coming from some of the Thakurs for mutual exchange of land with the Durbar, whereby the liability to collision between the parties would be greatly lessened and their constant quarrels prevented, did not meet with approval.

13. *Panna.*—Dacoity has for some time unfortunately been the subject demanding the chief attention in this State. The escape of Durag Singh just before the delivery of judgment at the close of his trial in the Mohana dacoity, in which he was clearly concerned, has proved a public misfortune. His escape was assisted by certain of the State servants who fled with him.

At the Maharaja's request, and with the sanction ofGovernment, Dr. W. King, the Director of the Geological Survey Department, visited Panna in October to examine the mining capabilities of the country and to advise the Chief on the subject, especially of diamond mining.

14. *Ajaigarh.*—Dewan Sukh Lal Singh, whose case has called for notice in

former reports, maintains his impracticable attitude. He appeared at Ajaigurh at the time of the Agent to the Governor General's visit, but appeared incapable of even understanding admonition or argument.

15. *Bijawar.*—There is little change in the affairs of this State, or the methods of its administration, which have necessitated unfavourable comment in former reports. Many of the Thakurs—a very numerous body in this State—are in opposition, and due influence and authority on the part of the Durbar over them is generally wanting. An unfortunate result of this state of things is the failure to deal with sufficient vigour with the difficulties of dacoity suppression.

Pecuniary difficulties led to a suggestion for a loan, but the idea was one which could not be supported. With the object of remedying the defects in the administration which had attracted unfavourable notice, the Chief intimated in November last the appointment of a Council, in view to the better conduct of affairs, but there is nothing to show that there is any vigour or life in this body.

16. *Chhatarpur.*—A carefully prepared and interesting report has been furnished by this State. Its chief anxiety has been the reappearance of dacoity, and in this connection the most noteworthy point is the unfortunate escape from Panna of the notorious Durag Singh, who, belonging to, and originally arrested at the instance of Chhatarpur, has devoted himself specially to plundering in this State. Action against the dacoits, with the exception of Durag Singh, who appears to enjoy an extraordinary prestige among the people, and Bikramajit, has been more effective in Chhatarpur than some other States. Twenty men were arrested soon after the two first dacoities of the year, and have been almost all convicted. About the same number were arrested in cases concerned with other States, but worked out at Chhatarpur, and many have been convicted.

To meet the trouble from dacoity the Durbar has increased its police by 125 men, and detailed them in parties to follow up and hunt down the dacoits, and has besides established 22 additional police posts in its districts. Apart from dacoity, the affairs of the State have been successfully managed. There was a substantial surplus on the financial working of the year, which closed with a balance of over R95,000, including that brought forward from the previous year.

The crops were, on the whole, fair; some local damage was caused by hail, and a suspension of the revenue collection in the affected villages was allowed. The working of the Courts appears to have been satisfactory.

17. *Hasht Bhaya Jagirs.*—Nothing of importance has occurred in these petty jagirs. Decisions have been arrived at by Punchayat in long-standing disputes in Dharwai and Bijna, but are not cordially accepted by one of the parties in the first case, and by the Jagirdar in the case of Bijna; they will probably give some further trouble.

18. *Paldeo.*—The Jagirdar died in August, 1891, and the succession of his cousin, Narain Dass, was duly recognised by Government. The new Jagirdar assumes his responsibilities late in life, being over fifty years of age and under difficulties, in the shape of somewhat heavy debts left by his predecessor, but he appears well meaning and sensible, and will, it may be hoped, prove a success.

19. *Kamta Rajaula.*—There has been a death in this small jagir also, and Ram Pershad, eldest son of the deceased jagirdar, has been recognised by Government as jagirdar in succession to his father, who died in December, 1891.

20. No events in the remaining States of this Agency call for special notice.

21. *Political Pensions.*—There were three deaths among the political pen-

sioners during the year. Harbans Gir having died on 28th August, 1891; his pension of R60-13-9 was continued to his son Jham Gir.

Kuar Bala Gir died on 15th December, 1891. Action has been taken for the continuance of this hereditary pension of R129-10-6 to his son HimmutGir.

Nem Kuar, who enjoyed a life pension of R75 having died on 21st December, 1891, his pension lapsed to Government.

IV.—Judicial.

22. No civil cases came before the Political Agent.

23. In the Criminal Courts the work was heavy, rather owing to the cases being difficult than to their number. Out of the three cases of murder there were convictions in two, the offenders being sentenced to death. The large number of serious dacoities to be dealt with led to the deputation of Captain Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate, with special powers for their trial. Particulars are given in the appended Statement B.

24. The Orchha and Panna Durbars have tried a considerable number of dacoity cases, and some have been tried in Chhatarpur, the records of which have been submitted to the Political Agent.

25. In the Agency Jail the accommodation was quite inadequate to the number of prisoners, and it became necessary to make many transfers to the Charkhari and Chhatarpur Jails, which are both excellent buildings, and well managed. As far as possible the transfers were confined to the prisoners of the respective States. Some prisoners were also, under the stress of overcrowding, transferred to Bijawar, where the jail had, as the result of the constant attention directed to it, been very greatly improved.

Progress has been made with the jail at Ajaigarh, and a suitable building should shortly be completed.

V.—Police.

26. Statement D appended gives the details of the small Imperial and Local Fund Police Force of the Agency.

In the Native States the Police is generally very inefficient and without organisation.

VI.—Dacoity.

27. The crime has continued very prevalent, but the number has fallen from 94 in the year 1890-91 to 59 in the present year. Last year's report dealt fully with the main difficulties and obstacles encountered in effectually dealing with the trouble. These remain in full force, and may be briefly recapitulated, as being the close interlacing of boundaries and jurisdictions, the wild, broken, and most difficult character of the country in many parts affording easy means of concealment and foiling attempts at pursuit; the timidity, helplessness, and extreme apathy of the people, and the active and passive sympathy, shelter, and assistance given, there can be no possible doubt, by the Thakurs generally to their brethren, who constitute the life and vigour of the dacoit bands. The Durbars have been constantly and strenuously urged to vigorous and effective action, and in respect especially of the evil last referred to above, the necessity for exerting to the utmost their authority over their Thakurs to enforce a cordial support of the measures against dacoits has been insisted on. Great numbers of the local Thakurs have also been summoned to my camp on my march through the most affected districts, and have been most seriously admonished on their responsibilities. Several important dacoits have been captured or killed, and the more recent dacoities have generally been the work of two bands who have hitherto eluded pursuit. With their capture or destruction, for which every effort is being made, the cessation of dacoity may be hoped for.

28. In the course of the Agent to the Governor General's march through Bundelkhand it was decided that a force, to be made up of levies from certain States in which dacoity was most rife, should be organised with the object of providing a body of men to follow up any band of which traces might be got into any State in which they might seek refuge. There seemed great need for such a force, as, in spite of every effort to enforce real unity of action, jealousy or timidity had been found constantly to hamper pursuit over a boundary. The scheme was accepted by the States, and the men required were soon furnished, Panna only supplying a part of its quota, which was much larger than that of the others, but an essential part of the plan, the obtaining from the Thagi and Dacoity Department of extra officers, whose pay the States had agreed to defray, to control and direct these levies, has not yet been carried out.

29. *Orchha.*—This Durbar has been very successful in dealing with dacoity, only three cases, as already noted, having occurred in the State during the year. The State troops have several times come into collision with the dacoits, and have arrested or killed a good many. A very spirited attack was made on a band near Parara just over the Jhansi border, when a well-known offender, Badulju, was killed, and another, Sujan Sing, being wounded, was taken and was subsequently hanged at Jhansi; a third was wounded and captured later. The notorious leader, Hirdeh Shah, was also killed in an attempted arrest by the State sepoys in Hamirpur territory.

30. *Panna.*—A very large proportion of the dacoities reported have occurred in this State, the number for the year being 25, of which a large proportion was again in the distant perganas of Buxwaho and Guara, in which the authority of the State is very weak. The Durbar was called upon to establish a number of posts in this region, and has reported having done so and having strongly reinforced the pursuit parties already there.

31. *Charkhari.*—In Charkhari there were three dacoities. The serious case at Didwara, which occurred in December, 1890, has been brought to trial, with the result that twenty of those concerned, for the most part belonging to Jhansi and Hamirpar, have been convicted and sentenced to transportation or long term of imprisonment. There have been also ten convictions in the Pande Purwa case.

32. *Bijawar*—One of the two main gangs of dacoits has for long mostly infested the region in which Bijawar and Panna territories are mingled. They have been frequently met with or pursued by the State troops, whose action has, however, been so weak and half-hearted as to lead to no results. A bright exception has appeared just after the close of the year, when a party of the Durbar troops and the Thakurs of a previously most ill-reputed village attacked a party of dacoits, killing one and wounding and arresting another. Ten dacoities occurred in the State.

33. *Chhatarpur.*—Seven dacoities were reported in this State. At the instance of the Durbar the arrest of Durag Singh and two of his companions was effected at the Jhansi station. Arrests were simultaneously made, at Chhatarpur and other places, of some twenty more concerned in various dacoities which had been traced by the Durbar. Durag Singh was made over to Panna, whence he escaped, an event which has proved nothing short of a calamity to Bundelkhand, and especially to Chhatarpur, where his depredations have since been chiefly carried on.

VII.—Education.

34. Mr. J. Mather has continued at the head of the Rajkumar College at Nowgong during the year. The number on the rolls has risen and stood at the close of the year at 18. The young Chiefs of Sarila, Tori Fatehpur, Bhai-

saunda, and Garrauli are among the students. Riding, gymnastics, and games are encouraged and form part of the course.

35. A favourable report is made of the work done in the Cantonment school. This institution is well conducted, and is creditable to those who have supported and forwarded it.

36. Charkhari continues to enjoy the credit of a most admirable State school. This institution maintains its high position, not only in Bundelkhand, where it is *facile princeps*, but among all the schools of Central India. During the year it has passed three students in the first Division of the Allahabad University Entrance Examination and fourteen in the Central India Schools Examinations, six of these securing scholarships. There was also one passed with credit in the Benares Sanskrit Examination. These results are due, as has been noted before, to the ability, energy, and character of Pandit Jugal Kishore the head master.

The excellent girls' school at Charkhari remains, as it has been, almost unique of its kind in India, and has earned the highest praise from all officers of Government, or others who have visited it.

37. Chhatarpur comes next after Charkhari as regards the State schools. A new head master has lately been appointed, and appears very well qualified for his duties. Education in the districts, as well as at the capital, receives the attention of the authorities.

VIII.—Public Works.

38. Work still remains on the portion of the road connecting Tekamgurh with Mahrowni and so with Lalitpur, which lies in Orchha territory, the completion hoped for last year not having been effected.

39. The metalling of the road from Samthar to the railway at Moth was not finished last monsoon as promiesd, but should be completed during the coming rains. The small portion of the road lying in British territory has been sanctioned.

40. On the Charkhari-Mahoba Road, which is being made by the British district authorities at the cost of the Durbar, the earthwork, bridging, and a part of the metalling has been done; the rest of the work should easily be finished during the rains.

41. An irrigation channel has been made for the Datia State by the Betwa Canal authorities and should give water during next season. Irrigation in Samthar has not yet become an accomplished fact. For some time the Durbar was capricious and changeable as regards its wants, and later the Canal authorities have been very deliberate. A channel has been surveyed and estimates are expected.

IX.—Boundaries.

42. Fieldwork could only be taken up at the end of the season, and the results were necessarily limited. During the greater part of the field season Lieutenant Minchin, Boundary Settlement Officer, was officiating as Cantonment Magistrate, and was only able to go into camp on relief on 13th February, 1892. The greater part of the work dealt with concerned Gwalior and Datia. Five cases were added to the 36 on the file at the end of last year. One of them, between Gwalior and Samthar, was settled mutually, and five were decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer before the close of the year, and two more in the first few days of the new year.

Panna remains a party to 24 of the disputes now pending, and Bijawar to 16, these being the figures at the end of 1890-91, notwithstanding the anxiety expressed by the former State to adjust its disputes with Bijawar amicably.

X.—Medical.

43. Surgeon-Captain Henderson was during the greater part of the year in medical charge of the Agency. In the Charitable Dispensary 15 major and 346 minor operations were performed, and 5,900 cases altogether were treated. The decrease in this number, as compared with that for the previous year, is explained by the Agency Surgeon as due to the much superior healthiness of the year, especially the much reduced prevalence of malarial fever. The hospital assistant attached to the Agency treated 1,032 cases.

44. Good work has been done in the Charkhari State Dispensary under the able conduct of Assistant Surgeon Madhosudan Moitra. There were 21 major and 638 minor operations, and the total number of cases treated was 16,003.

45. In the Chhatarpur State Dispensary also excellent work has been done, for which much credit is due to Assistant Surgeon Babu Bala Gopal Singh. The attendance of out-door patients was very large, averaging nearly 96 daily, and 138 major with 496 minor operations were performed; six out of eight cases of cataract were successfully operated upon.

There are dispensaries in the other leading States, but they cannot rank with the two institutions above referred to, which are very creditable to their Durbars.

XI.—Vaccination.

46. Operations have been carried on with some difficulty and friction in certain quarters; the usual staff has been maintained at the voluntary cost, though not always with the cordial goodwill, of the States.

47. In Charkhari and Chhatarpur vaccination is managed by their respective medical officers, and apparently in a satisfactory manner.

FRED. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhund.

Nowgong;
The 27th April, 1892

CHAPTER VIII.

GOONA.

Report of the Political Agency, Goona, for the year 1891-92.

I.—General.

The outturn of the *kharif* and the *rabi* crops was good. Cholera prevailed from May to September, 1891. There were 1,032 deaths from cholera as per detail :—

Bajrangarh (Gwalior)	511
Raghogarh	450
Umri	19
Dharuasdha	49
Goona cantonment	3

The Political Assistant visited Sipri, Bajrangarh, Pachhae, Chanderi, Esagarh, Raghogarh, Jammu, and Mungaoli, spending about fifty days in camp.

II.—Political.

Parone continues well managed, and free of debt.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh was entrusted with the administration of his State in August last. A son was born to the Raja in the month of October, 1891. An experimental Post Office was opened at Umri in October last, but was closed at the end of the official year.

Bhadowra.—Raja Madho Singh has lately married the daughter of the Thakur of Kheri, in Bundi.

Sirsi.—The succession of Kunwar Meherban Singh, younger brother of the late Dewan Bijai Bahadur Singh, was sanctioned by the Government of India in June last.

Bajrangarh (Gwalior).—The President of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, visited the district in February last.

Chhabra (Tonk).—Sheikh Anwar-uddin, Nazim of Aligarh, succeeded Saiyed Haider Ali, the late Nazim of Chhabra.

III.—Judicial.

Civil Cases.—Ninety-four cases decided, against 80 last year.

Criminal Cases.—Forty-three cases disposed of, against 21 last year.

Jail.—There are 10 prisoners, against 5 at the end of last year.

IV.—Dacoity and Serious Crimes.

Five dacoities were committed in Raghogarh—

Two	Goona.
Two	Sirsi.
One	Chhabra (Tonk).

In one of these cases an offender was transported for life.

Eleven dacoities were committed in Bajrangarh (Gwalior), in three cases the offenders being arrested and property recovered.

V.—Education.

Seven boys, three from the 2nd and four from the 3rd class, appeared at the Central India Schools Examination in April last. All passed, and one of

them, Raghunath Prasada, of the 2nd class, secured a scholarship of R3 per mensem.

VI.—Public Works.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay Road in this Agency is in good order. The construction of the Bina-Goona Railway is in progress.

X.—The usual statements are attached.

E. E. ROBERTSON, *Capt.*,
Political Assistant, Goona.

Goona, Central India;
The 27th April, 1892.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I.—Civil Works.

1. *Revenue.*—The revenue actually realized during the year, so far as is known at present, was ₹12,199 against the Budget Estimate of ₹11,000, and the Revised Budget of ₹12,700; the revenue for the previous year 1890-91 was ₹12,780.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following detail shows the original Budget Imperial grant, Revised Estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known :—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate, or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India . . .	2,46,700	2,49,800	2,36,406
Expenditure in England and exchange	4,700	3,300	4,612

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under :—

	₹
Civil Buildings and repairs	20,649
Communications ditto	1,15,217
Establishment	94,107
Tools and Plant	2,731
Suspense	3,702
Balance lapse of expenditure on Final Budget Grant . .	13,394
	2,49,800

In addition to the above the following expenditure was also incurred during the year from—

	₹
(i) Contributions from different Native States . . .	9,992
(ii) Local Funds	83,439
(iii) Civil Department Budget for Dâk Bungalows . .	2,378
	95,809

3. The main expenditure under Civil Works Buildings was on the following works, which were undertaken or completed during the year :—

(1) The new Roman Catholic Chapel at Indore, completed.
(2) Tent godown for the opium building at Indore, completed.
(3) Quarters for Jail burkundazes at Indore, completed.
(4) Certain improvements to the Indore Residency bund-work, still in progress.
(5) A coat of moorum was laid on the gharry *adda* ground at Indore.
(6) A new road leading to the plot of new conservancy ground granted by Indore Durbar; work is in progress.

(7) A combined Post and Telegraph Office has been built at Sirdarpur.
(8) Certain additions and alterations were made to the Agency house at Sirdarpur.
(9) A godown for Public Works Department has been built in the compound of inspection bungalow at Sirdarpur.
(10) A third sluice gate has been provided for the Sirdarpur bund over Mahi river.
(11) Runners' quarters for the Agar Post Office were constructed.
(12) A verandah was provided for the prisoners' ward in the Agar Jail.

II.—Communications.

4. (i) *Burnagar-Budnaour Road*—Almost completed, with the exception of one mile yet to be consolidated. Sluice gates to the openings of the causeway over the Bulwuntee river on this road have been provided from the funds supplied by the Dhar State.

(ii) *Beora-Sehore Road.*—The inspection bungalow at Narsingarh has been completed, also certain causeways in the Narsingarh territory.

(iii) *Ujjain-Agar Road.*—The construction of a raised causeway over the Piplia nullah, on the 22nd mile, has been completed.

(iv) *Agra-Bombay Road.*—Five masonry piers have been built on the north side of Khull Ghat Ferry.

(v) *Mhow-Neemuch Road.*—The abutment and one of the three arches of Metwara bridge, in the 17th mile, which were washed away last year, have been rebuilt.

(vi) *Hurpalpur Feeder Road* was completed and opened for traffic during the year.

(vii) *The Heera-Ghati Road* (a portion of the Banda-Sagar Road) is nearly completed.

(viii) *Rebuilding the Tarper bridge on the Banda Sagar Road* has been completed.

5. All the buildings and roads were kept in good order throughout the administration.

III.—Establishment.

6. No important changes have taken place under this head during the year under review, except that the headquarters of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajputana, were retransferred to Mount Abu at the end of the official year.

7. The usual statements of roads, with average cost per mile, are attached to this report.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agents, Governor General, in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

I.—General Remarks.

The year under review was unmarked by any incident of importance.

The Malwa opium markets have been dull throughout the year, probably because the home grown drug is ousting Indian opium from the Chinese market. The production of opium in China is also said to be on the increase.

The late reduction in the rate of pass duty from ₹650 to ₹600 per chest has given relief to the Malwa merchants, though it has not increased the Imperial revenue. The export has been stimulated, yet the revenue has not reached that of the year 1889-90 by ₹3,64,800.

II.—Exports.

The total number of chests exported during the year were—

Imperial.

	₹
Chests	32,503
Duty	1,95,01,800, @ ₹600 per chest.

Provincial.

	₹
Chests	1,405
Duty	9,83,500, @ ₹700 per chest.
Chests	361¾ free of pass duty.

(These include 200 chests exported by the Baroda State.)

The last year's figures being—

Imperial.

	₹
Chests	30,037½
Duty	1,83,72,300, @ ₹650, up to 4th July 1890 and @ ₹600 per chest from the 5th July 1890.

Provincial.

	₹
Chests	1,387
Duty	9,70,900, @ ₹700
Chests	192½ free of duty.

III.—Stock and Outturn

The stock in hand, which it is always very difficult to gauge accurately, has been variously estimated.

In Chapter 9, para. 3 of the last year's report, the aggregate total of the stock and outturn is shown as 70,000 chests; deducting from these the actual exports, that is, 34,270 chests, there remain only 35,730 chests as on hand, but reports carefully collected show that at present there are not less than 50,000 chests as the stock in hand.

As regards the outturn of the 1891-92 season, the highest estimate that can be framed is 20,000 chests, and various reasons are assigned for this short crop, such as decreased area under poppy, high temperature at the time of gathering, deficiency of water and damage caused by hail.

IV.—Trade and Prices.

The annexed Statements I to IV give full information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

In British Courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,488 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these 1,627 were Small Caus Court cases. Suits numbering 2,291, and valued at R2,05,801-5-9, were disposed of during the year, against 2,368 suits, valued at R1,82,087-5-7 during 1890-91. Decrees numbering 2,341, and valued at R3,71,826-14-1, were executed against 2,067 decrees, valued at R4,46,149-6-7 during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has decreased from 31·96 days in 1890-91 to 24·51 in the year under report.

The average cost of regular suits has increased from R11-13-4 to R15-8-7, and the average cost of execution of decrees has decreased from R1-3-8 to R0-15-11.

The number of Small Cause cases rose from 1,581 to 1,627. The average duration of the execution of decrees was 12·56 against 26·76 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases in British Courts in the Central India Agency was 2,234 against 2,248 in the previous year; of these 751 related to breaches of cantonment regulations.

The average duration of cases was 6·96 days against 3·89 in 1890-91. The average in the Cantonment Magistrate's Courts has increased from 2·55 to 4·73.

The number of witnesses attending the Courts has increased, being 3,098, against 2,147 in the previous year. The average number of days required for their attendance was 1·98, against 1·49 in 1890-91.

III.—Police.

The total number of British Police maintained in the year was 5 mounted and 536 foot, against 4 mounted and 532 foot shown for the previous year.

IV.—Jails.

The total number of prisoners confined in British Jails in Central India on the 31st March, 1892, was 421, against 409 shown in the previous year's return. The daily average for the year was 436·16, and the average annual cost per man has decreased from R64-6-5 to R58-7-10.

The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail submits the following report:—

Report on the Central India Agency Jail for 1891-92.

Buildings.—"With the exception of a new shed for stocking firewood and a block of 16 rooms for burkundazes, no changes have been made in the Jail buildings since the last report. The usual annual repairs have been executed by the Public Works Department, and the buildings are in good condition.

Conduct of the Jail Officials.—"The conduct of the Jail officials and subordinates has been uniformly good. They all have performed their respective duties satisfactorily.

Health of Prisoners.—"The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 886, of whom 9 died.

Food.—"Good food, according to the scale of prison dietary, has been supplied.

Clothing.—"Sufficient and suitable clothing is supplied to convicts, and they are made to wash their own clothes.

Employment of Prisoners.—"With the exception of life-convicts, and those sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment, almost all the prisoners are allowed out-door work.

Conduct of Prisoners.—"On the whole the conduct of prisoners has been good, and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes.—"No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—"The receipts from sale of articles manufactured in the Jail during the year under report amounted to ₹2,603-4-9. A commission of ₹10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the Jail employés. The result of this concession has proved satisfactory.

The Expenditure: Causes of Increase or Decrease.—"The expenditure during the year exceeded the Budget allotment by ₹2,000, owing to the increase of prisoners and rise in the price rates of articles.

Jail Garden.—"Convict labour was employed in the Jail Garden, which supplied sufficient vegetables for the prisoners throughout the year. The state of the garden is fair.

General Observations.—"The Jailor Manick Pershad maintains strict discipline in the Jail and has performed his duties to my satisfaction.

Hospital Assistant Ram Bhau has worked well, and is very attentive to the patients in his charge.

Remarks.—"Five old and infirm life-convicts and one term convict who behaved well during the time they were in jail have been finally but conditionally released during the year. This concession has encouraged other prisoners to behave well.

"The system of grinding corn on platforms raised about 4 feet from the ground has been introduced."

D. KEEGAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Brigade Surgeon, Lieut.-Col.,
Supdt., Central India Agency Jail, Indore.

V.—Registration.

A comparison of the figures for this year with those of 1891-92 shows a decrease in the number of documents registered and an increase in the fees realised.

The number of registration was 300, and the amount of fees levied ₹1,179-2-6.

Indore Residency,
6th June, 1892.

CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL CORPS.

Central India Horse.

Colonel H. M. Buller, Commandant, rejoined from furlough in April and resumed command from Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B. In December Colonel Buller was detailed to command a Division at the cavalry camp-of-exercise at Aligarh.

A force selected from both regiments proceeded to the camp-of-exercise at Aligarh, where it was inspected by the Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The triennial change of stations took place in January, the headquarters of the 1st regiment moving to Goona, and the 2nd regiment to Agar.

Three squadrons of the force acted as escort to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Central India.

2. The *1st regiment* was commanded by Major H. A. Vincent till the 1st July, 1891; Captain E. E. Robertson officiated in command from the 2nd July; and Major Money from the 3rd January, 1892.

The regiment was inspected at Goona in March by Brigadier-General Morton, Commanding the Bundelkhand district.

Musketry.—Five hundred and eighteen men were exercised with Martini-Henry carbines and obtained a figure of merit of 54·75.

Two teams of the regiment entered for the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association "Lloyd-Lindsay Contest," and won the sixth prize in the local meeting.

The regiment also competed in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting, and won the second prize in the "Lloyd-Lindsay Contest."

3. *The 2nd Regiment.*—Colonel M. G. Gerard held command from the 26th April to the 15th July, 1891.

Major G. E. Money officiated in command from the 1st to the 24th April and from the 16th July until Major A. Masters assumed command on the 2nd January 1892.

The regiment was inspected at Agar in March by Major-General Anderson, C.B., commanding the Mhow district.

Musketry.—Three hundred and ninety-nine men were exercised with Snider carbines, and obtained a figure of merit of 41·50.

4. *Bhopal Battalion.*—Colonel G. R. Peart, the Commandant, was on furlough to Europe from the 14th of May to the 28th of October, 1891, during which period Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford held command of the regiment.

The conduct of the regiment has been satisfactory. Two courts-martial were held during the year, and two men were dismissed the service, having been convicted of theft and punished by the civil authorities.

The health of the regiment has been good; the daily percentage of sick to strength being 1·66.

The figure of merit for musketry in the year under review is 61·96. The number of marksmen is 287.

A few teams of the regiment took part in the various Association matches this year, *viz.*, Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, and Rajputana and Central India Rifle Association. They won considerable amounts in prizes.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General H. S. Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow district, on the 19th December, 1891.

5. *Malwa Bhil Corps.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne held command throughout the year.

Lieutenant A. Poingdestre held the appointment of Adjutant throughout the year.

The shooting of the regiment during the year under review has been satisfactory.

The health of the regiment has been generally good.

The regiment was not inspected during the year under review.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Examinations.

The Principal of the Indore Residency College was as usual employed to supervise the examinations of the Universities of Calcutta and Allahabad for which Indore is a centre.

The Calcutta Entrance Examination was held in February, 1892. There were forty-eight candidates in all. Thirteen appeared from the Indore English Madrasa, of whom nine passed; three from the Military High School, Indore, of whom one passed; and ten from the Canadian Mission School, Indore, of whom two passed. In addition to the thirteen mentioned above, nineteen students of the Madrasa appeared as private students.

The Sehore High School is the other school in Central India which takes the Calcutta University course. The boys from that school are not examined at the Indore centre, and so are not included in this report.

For the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta nine candidates appeared, all being students of the Canadian Mission College; four of them passed.

There are no examination results to be recorded this year for the college lately established at Indore, under most favourable auspices, by the Maharaja Holkar. The date at which that college was affiliated to the University of Caclutta did not admit of any of its students appearing for the First Arts Examination in 1892.

At the Allahabad University Entrance Examination held in March, 1892, seventy-four candidates in all appeared. This large number is not to be taken as indicating a decided preference in this part of the country for the Allahabad course to that of Calcutta. At least twenty of the seventy-four candidates had no connection with Central India, but belonged to schools in Bombay and Poona, as scholars of which they had appeared unsuccessfully at the Bombay Matriculation Examination held in December last. The attention of the Allahabad University authorities has been directed to this immigration of Entrance candidates, which if it continues to increase, as it undoubtedly will unless it is checked in some way, will make it a very difficult matter to provide proper accommodation and efficient supervision for those who present themselves for examination at this centre.

The Madhava College at Ujjain particularly distinguished itself in this examination, all its candidates, thirteen in number, having been successful. Five boys passed from the Dhar High School, five from the Mhow Zoroastrian School, three from the Jaora High School, three from the Residency School, Indore, and one each from the Rutlam and Dewas Schools. The Lashkar College and the High Schools at Rewa, Sutna and Charkhari take the Allahabad course, but as their students are not examined at this centre information regarding them is not yet available.

For the Allahabad Intermediate Examination, which corresponds to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta, eight candidates appeared, all of them being students of the Madhava College, Ujjain. Four of them passed.

The only college in Central India which is licensed to teach up to the full B. A. Standard is the Holkar College at Indore. It is understood that a B. A. class will be opened in that college in the beginning of next term. It is to the

Holkar College that the successful Ujjain students would naturally go to continue their studies; but difficulties may arise from the fact that the Holkar College is under the University of Calcutta. It is to be hoped that the authorities of that University will allow students, like those mentioned above, who have passed the Allahabad Intermediate Examination, to study for a Calcutta degree at Indore.

II.—Central India Schools Examinations.

These examinations are conducted by the Principal of the Residency College, Indore. They are designed to test the proficiency and progress of the three English classes of High Schools next to the highest, or Entrance, class. The course of studies follows that prescribed for Middle Schools Examinations in the North-West Provinces. That for the first class is the Allahabad University Entrance course slightly modified. The examination papers are prepared at Indore, and sent round in sealed packets to the different schools that have been fixed upon as centres. The examination at each centre is supervised by a headmaster from another district, who forwards the answer papers to Indore. The expenses of the examination are met by a small fee levied on the boys examined. Sholarships given by various Chiefs of Central India are awarded yearly according to the results of the examinations. Several schools have joined in the scheme this year for the first time, as the excellent High School at Sehore, the Gwalior State Schools at Gwalior, Morar, Bhilsa, Bhander, Shahjapur and Mandsaur. It is to be hoped that before long the Education Member of the Council of Regency will bring the Ujjain School also under the scheme. That school, the Indore Madrasa, and the Canadian Mission School, are now the only High Schools in Central India which do not submit their boys to the examinations.

In all 303 boys appeared this year, as against 238 in 1891.

The examinations for the year being just over, the results are not at the time of writing ready for publication.

III.—Inspection of State Schools.

The Principal of the Residency College, having been appointed Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India has not been able to inspect many of the Malwa schools during the year under report. He has, however, visited the schools at Dhar and Rutlam, and submitted reports on their efficiency to the Agent to the Governor General. The Principal hopes to inspect all the High Schools in Malwa during the ensuing monsoon and cold weather.

IV.—Residency (Rajkumar) College.

There have been studying at the College during the year under report the Thakur of Piplauda and two of his brothers, four sons of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, the Dewan of Lalgarh, the Thakur of Nawlana and his younger brother, the Raja of Mandhata (Central Provinces), Bapu Ranjit Singh of Tal, Shrimant Bajirao, hereditary Dewan of Dewas, Senior Branch, Shrimant Madhu Rao Kibe, and Rao Chattrakaran, zemindar of old Indore.

Malhar Rao Baba Saheb of Dewas, Junior Branch, joined the college in April, 1892, and arrangements have been made for the young Rana of Ali Rajpur joining as soon as the rains break.

The Gwalior Boarding House is now finished and ready for occupation. It is matter of regret that so far no proposal has been made to send to the college the sons of any of the Sardars and Thakurs belonging to the Maharaja Sindhia's dominions.

The financial condition of the college is satisfactory, the income for the past year being R7,777-11, and the expenditure R5,734-9-6.

Residency School, Indore.

In November, 1891, the establishment of the Residency School was reorganised, and a new head master, Mr. Lakshman Narayan Lemaye, B.A , appointed. The results of the reorganisation are in every way satisfactory, and the number of boys now on the roll is 177, as against 123 in 1891. Three boys from the school passed the Allahabad Entrance Examination in February, 1892. The income for the year was R5,163-5-4 and the expenditure R4,209-13-1.

R. H. GUNION, *Principal,*
Residency College, Indore.

CHAPTER XIV.

POST OFFICES.

1. During the year offices were opened at Deola, Panch Pipla, and Indargarh on the alignment of the Dohad-Rutlam Railway; two offices, Palia and Ghatia, were closed; seven offices were transferred to the Central Provinces Circle; and one office was transferred from the Railway Mail Service. On the 15th March 1892 there were in the circle 137 post offices, 66 letter boxes, 111 postmen, and 27 village postmen. Mails are conveyed 423 miles by railway, 129½ by mail cart, and 1,721 miles by runners.

2. There are 18 combined post and telegraph offices, six of which keep 2nd class hours.

3. There was one highway robbery of the mails during the year. This occurred on the evening of the 5th February, 1892, at Jamal Khal, in Gwalior territory, about a mile and a half north of Soyet Kalan on the Agar-Jhalrapatan road. The contents of one parcel of jewellery, insured at Indore for R700, was stolen. I am advised that five men were arrested on suspicion and that none of the jewellery has been recovered; the sender has received compensation.

4. The commission on money orders issued at Sirdarpore, Jhabua, Kooksee, Rajpoor, and Barwani which, on the 1st February, 1891, was raised to one and a half per cent., was reduced to one per cent. on the 1st August, 1891.

5. A new building for the Post and Telegraph Office at Sirdarpore was erected during the year.

6. The value of money orders issued at the Gwalior State Post Offices which passed through the Imperial Offices of exchange, namely, Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, and Ujjain, for payment in India, amounted to R9,71,152, as compared with R9,33,778 in 1890-91. The value of money orders issued at Imperial Post Offices in India, payable at Gwalior State Post Offices, was R4,14,816, as compared with R3,71,611 in 1890-91.

7. The postage due on unpaid articles of the letter mail, sent through the Imperial Post Offices at Indore and Neemuch for delivery through the Holkar State Post Offices, and the postage collected on such articles, was as follows:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Due on articles sent to State Post Offices	1,716	2	0	1,701	7	0
Half share of postage due to Imperial Post Office	858	1	0	850	11	6
Half share of postage due on articles returned as undeliverable	125	1	0	113	0	6
Paid to Imperial Post Office by the Holkar State	733	0	0	737	11	0
Percentage of postage on undeliverable articles	14·57			13·3		

8. It is estimated that from the 137 post offices in the circle the number of articles received for delivery during the year was 38,79,044, as compared with 36,25,076 in 1890-91.

J. W. BARWISE,

Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPHS.

The mileage of lines open at the commencement of the year was 884; no lines were added or dismantled during the year. The mileage of wires when the year opened was 2,787; 8 miles were added in the year and 3·4 miles were dismantled, leaving a closing mileage of 2,791·6.

2. The total number of telegraph offices in Central India supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on 31st March, 1892, was as follows:—

Departmental	7
Postal Combined	18
Railway	82

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D., in submitting the report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency, records his appreciation of the work of the hospital assistants in charge of the different dispensaries. Fifty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-eight patients were treated during the year, showing a small increase on the previous year. The total number of major operations were 138, as compared with 155 in 1890. Cholera occurred in a most violent epidemic form in the Agency during May, June, July, August and September, having been disseminated by a fair held at the villages near Sarangpore.

The Prince of Wales' Hospital and the Zenana Hospital in the city of Bhopal remain under the charge of Assistant Surgeon K. K. Joshi and Miss Niebel, of whom Dr. Dane speaks very highly. Ninety-three major operations were performed at the former and twenty at the latter hospital.

Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, who has been appointed Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand, *vice* Surgeon-Major Goldsmith retired, submits a full report of the medical institutions in the Baghelkhand Agency. The block for women in connection with the Victoria Hospital, referred to in the last year's report, has been completed. The Agency suffered severely during the year from cholera. Far fewer cases of small-pox than usual occurred this year, *viz.*, 281, against 773 last year. The total numer of patients treated was 1,26,878. There were 347 major operations performed; this number includes 21 litholopaxies, all successful.

Surgeon-Major J. Duke submits the annual report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency. They were visited during the year by Surgeon-Major Lowdell and Surgeon Captain Macwatt who were working during the absence of Surgeon-Major Duke. The dispensary at Jobat was closed during the year. Thirty-one major operations were performed at the Victoria Hospital.

Surgeon S. H. Henderson submits the report on the Nowgong Dispensary. Five thousand six hundred and seventy-two out- and 228 in-patients were treated during the year. There have been 346 minor and 15 major operations. Of the latter 10 were lateral lithotomies, with 2 deaths.

The report on the Goona Charitable Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon-Major Lowdell. Cholera was more prevalent than usual. Fifty-five major operations were performed during the year. The total number of persons who came under treatment was 8,383. Hospital Assistant Wishwanath is reported to have done his work very well.

Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts submits the report of the medical institutions in northern Gwalior. A new dispensary was opened during the year at Narwar. Surgeon-Major Crofts has frequently brought to the notice of the Council of Regency at Gwalior the advisability of opening more dispensaries in the district, and it appears that orders have been issued to build seven more hospitals. There were 205 major surgical operations performed during the year, as compared with 166 in the previous year. This number included 16 operations for stone in the bladder, all successful. The women's hospital at Lashkar is reported to be increasing in popularity.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra submits the annual report of the Charkhari Medical Department. The total number of out-patients treated at the Charkhari Dispensary was 15,426, and the total number of in-patients was

379. Twenty-one major operations and 638 minor operations were performed during the year.

Malwa Dispensaries.—The number of dispensaries in Malwa is the same as in the preceding year. The Council of Regency at Gwalior have at last sanctioned R25,000 to build a new hospital at Ujjain, and building will be commenced immediately. The dispensaries in Malwa have done most useful and important work during the year and are a great boon to the inhabitants. Three hundred and forty-four major surgical operations were performed during the year by the several hospital assistants in charge of these dispensaries.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott officiated as Residency Surgeon from the 1st January to the 23rd October when I returned from furlough. The Indore Charitable Hospital has continued its steady cause of usefulness during the year. The number of in-patients treated was 2,950, giving a daily average of 141·90. The number of out-patients treated was 27,969, or a daily average of 168·04. There were 402 major surgical operations performed. This number included 182 operations on the eye, principally for cataract; 52 operations for stone in the bladder were performed with a mortality of two. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott performed a successful ovariotomy.

The medical school in connection with this hospital continues to flourish. Twenty students attended the class during the year and four young men received certificates at the end of the winter session qualifying them to perform the duties of hospital assistants.

The female medical class in connection with this hospital continues to prosper, and it is hoped that five of the students will qualify themselves for practice during the ensuing year.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Brigade Surgeon, Lieut.-Col.,*
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names, *viz.* :—

1.	Lieutenant	C. E. Ross	Bhopawar.
2.	„	A. F. Bruce	Western Malwa.
3.	„	D. Peart	Bhopal.
4.	„	F. Minchin	Bundelkhand.

2. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement at the close of the working season in the several Agencies :—

	Settled in 1891-92.	Reported pending.
Bhopawar	31	23
Western Malwa	20	7
Bhopal	27	146
Bundelkhand	8	23
Baghelkhand	...	6
Gwalior	...	9
Indore	...	3
Goona	2	11

There are three cases in which appeal has been allowed, still awaiting final settlement.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated in the Bhopal Agency during the official year 1891-92.

NOTE.—Only the actual number of persons vaccinated, and not the number of operations, are shown. Re-vaccinations have been wholly excluded from the statement.

ESTABLISHMENT.	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Government	...	...	
Municipal	...	...	
Local Fund	...	...	
Native States	36,150	32,301	
Dispensaries	12,711	11,640	
Local Corps, Bhopal Battalion	82	75	
TOTAL	48,943	44,016	

M. J. MEADE, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Bhopal

BHOPAL AGENCY, SEHORE;
The 25th April, 1892.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Name of Station.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Dhar	33·67	22·34
Jhabua	29·39	30·20
Ali Rajpur	32·79	34·41
Barwani	17·00	14·75
Jobat	24·00	24·9
Bagode	31·90	32·40
Manpur	50·30	46·60
Sirdarpur	25·93	28·97
Total	244·98	223·76
Average rainfall	31·26	29·22

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1891-92.

Names of Articles.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Weight.	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹
English manufactures	975	73,125	300	22,500	1,275	95,625
Country „	465	18,600	1,485	59,400	1,950	78,000
Raw cotton	3,030	39,390	2,985	10,447½	6,015	49,837½
Coin	...	...	194	97,000	194	97,000
Fireworks	...	...	1,500	22,500	1,500	22,500
Grocery	19,980	1,19,213¾	27,240	1,74,870	47,220	2,94,083¼
Timber	4,650	4,650	8,850	8,850	13,500	13,500
Brass and copper vessels	690	27,600	255	8,925	945	36,525
Grain	5,295	12,858¾	46,140	1,00,642½	51,435	1,13,501¼
Total	35,085	2,95,437½	88,949	5,05,135	124,034	8,00,572½

III.

Bhopawar Agency, Native States. Civil Justice for 1891-92.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1890-91.		Cases filed during the year 1891-92.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1891-92.		Remaining at the close of the year 1891-92.		Remarks
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	684	2,98,706	1,881	2,38,960	2,565	5,37,666	1,862	1,62,203	703	3,75,463	
Jhabua	127	15,647	752	38,847	879	54,494	775	37,031	104	17,463	
Ali Rajpur	4	2,206	102	16,325	106	18,531	97	5,844	9	12,687	
Barwani	151	47,286	947	61,951	1,098	1,09,237	997	76,484	101	32,753	
Jobat	10	1,543	5	223	15	1,766	3	131	12	1,635	
Bagode (Dewas)	55	4,063	205	4,883	260	8,946	234	6,375	26	2,571	
Total	1,031	3,69,451	3,892	3,61,189	4,923	7,30,640	3,968	2,88,068	955	4,42,572	

IV.

Statement showing Criminal Justice in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1891-92.

Offences.	Pending at close of 1890-91.		Instituted during 1891-92.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1891-92.		Total.		Whipped.		Fined.		Transported.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Dhar.																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	341	...	1,985	...	2,326	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	420	1,662	...	...	236	...	2,326	...	...	*Information incomplete.*									
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhabua.																																
Murder and attempted murder	2	2	12	6	14	8	4	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	6	3	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	78	78		
Culpable homicide	4	3	11	1	15	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	4	3	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	144·5	578
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	3	3	35	5	38	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	24	3	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	12	4	85·	340
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	7	5	7	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	15·	30
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	75	75
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	54	44	404	242	458	286	75	54	...	...	...	...	93	52	243	153	47	27	458	286	1	1	170	104	...	...	72	48	243	153	18·4	3,785
Committing abortion	1	1	14	4	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	5	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	33·8	169
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	13	8	297	190	310	198	14	8	2	1	...	...	46	24	213	152	35	13	310	198	1	1	143	96	...	...	69	55	213	152	19·1	3,313
Total	77	61	789	460	864	521	98	69	8	5	3	2	156	78	484	320	115	47	864	521	2	2	314	201	...	...	168	117	484	320	21·16	8,425

Statement showing Criminal Justice in Native States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1891-92—contd.

Offences.	Pending at close of 1890-91.		Instituted during 1891-92.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1891-92.		Total.		Whipped.		Fined.		Transported.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Ali Rajpur.																														
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	8	3	15	12	23	15	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	18	11	1	1	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	18	11	30	360
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	6	1	7	2	13	3	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	1	1	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	1	182	182
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	51	1	1	100	52	...	...	56	29	...	...	43	22	99	51	5	255
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	4	1	96	51	100	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	10	5	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	1	5
Receiving stolen property	...	...	10	5	10	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	129	97	12	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	126	95	...	...	129	97	...	...	107	79	...	...	19	17	126	95	1	97
Total	19	6	258	167	277	173	...	...	...	...	9	3	4	3	261	164	3	3	277	173	...	...	173	112	...	...	88	52	261	164	6·15	11·09
Barwani.																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	176
Dacoity with murder	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	10	2	10	1	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	3	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	8·75	35
Rape	2	2	10	9	12	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	10	...	...	...	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	286
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grivous hurt.	1	1	7	5	8	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	4	3	...	...	8	6	...	..	1	1	...	...	3	2	4	3	67·0	335

Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	6	6	124	74	130	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	24	82	52	11	4	130	80	16	7	45	28	...	...	21	17	82	52	20·78	1,580
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	8
Miscellaneous offences	10	8	593	365	603	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	66	483	297	11	10	603	373	...	...	458	276	...	...	25	21	483	297	14·30	5,192
TOTAL	29	19	754	462	783	481	...	...	...	...	6	4	163	104	573	356	41	17	783	481	17	8	504	305	...	...	52	43	573	356	16·54	7,612
JOBAT.																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96
Culpable homicide	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	4	1	9	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	33	47
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Rape	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	17	34
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	48
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	34	20	34	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	27	17	2	2	34	20	...	...	14	7	...	...	13	10	27	17	35	420
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	1	1	76	44	77	45	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	6	55	29	8	4	77	45	...	...	55	29	...	...	...	...	..	...	11·5	516
TOTAL	2	2	125	72	127	74	...	...	...	...	16	10	11	7	86	50	14	7	127	74	2	...	71	38	...	...	15	12	86	50	16·5	1,222
BAGODR.																																
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity unaccompanied by murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Committing abortion	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	48	31	116	71	164	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	44	72	54	8	4	164	102	...	...	69	50	...	...	3	4	72	54	...	...
TOTAL	48	31	119	74	167	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	44	74	56	9	5	167	105	...	...	71	52	...	...	3	4	74	56	81	8,188

J. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

V.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1891-92.

States.	Number of Prisoners								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1892.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1891.	Admitted during the year 1891-92.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
										R			
Dhar . .	124	303	427	...	1	4	319	324	103	4,912	102	44	
Jhabua . .	52	226	278	18	2	4	218	242	36	1,555	52·82	29	
Ali Rajpur .	27	103	130	6	...	1	100	107	23	1,446	32·00	45	
Barwani . .	50	123	173	41	...	...	76	117	56	3,263	52·74	62	
Jobat . .	16	151	167	16	1	...	135	152	15	327	14·80	23	
Bagode (Dewas) .	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	123	1	35	
Total .	269	916	1,185	81	4	9	858	952	233	11,626	255·36	238	

VI.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1891-92.

Names.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1891-92.	Total.	Expenditure for 1891-92.	Closing balance on 31st March 1892.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar. . .	...	8,24,203	8,24,203	6,86,721	...	
Jhabua . .	2,809	1,34,401	1,37,210	1,36,413(*a*)	797	(*a*) Includes R6,665 on account of Thandla Pettawad exchange, R10,391 liquidation of debts, R664 Census, and R813 visit to Indore to attend the Viceregal Durbar, etc.
Ali Rajpur .	32,940	98,240	1,31,180	96,674(*b*)	34,506	(*b*) Includes R24,000 on account of Nazarana to Government reducing the debts to R22,435. Also includes R1,000 anniversary rites of the deceased Vejay Singh. Census R556, etc.
Barwani . .	4,08,785	2,05,060	6,13,845	1,47,048	4,66,797(*c*)	(*c*) Includes Government Promissory Notes for R2,50,000. Arrears of land revenue about R10,000 are still to be recovered.
Jobat . .	7,145	20,692	27,836	19,372(*d*)	8,464	(*d*) Includes R3,000 paid towards the liquidation of debts and R712 on account of Boundary Settlement charges.
Bagode (Dewas)	4,039	12,040	16,079	11,863(*e*)	4,216	(*e*) Includes R2,500 remitted to Dewas as surplus balance, R1,773 on account of Survey and Settlement, and R1,591 on account of settlement of disputed boundaries.
Kathiwara . .	75	3,488	3,563	3,487	76	
Ratanmal . .	13	1,500	1,513	980	533	
Mathwar . .	4,220	7,458	11,678	7,848	3,830(*f*)	(*f*) Incudes R2,000 on account of deposit. Includes R2,000 on account of deposit Government Promissory Notes for R1,500 and purchase of gold R2,390.
Manpur (British) .	3,336	20,998	24,334	24,334(*g*)	...	(*g*) Includes R14,293 remitted to Indore Treasury on account of surplus balance and R10,041 the actual expenditure of the Pargana.

J. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

RETURN No. I.—*Return of reported Dacoities committed in the States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1891-92.*

No.	District or State, with village and pargana.	Date of dacoity, and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom, how, and nature of property plundered.	VALUE OF PROPERTY		NO. OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DACOITS					REMARKS: Showing what caste the dacoits were or appeared to be; how armed, whether mounted or on foot.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	GWALIOR.			*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*								
1	Sandla	18th April 1891	...	1,125 0 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
2	Bara Undwa	4th May 1891	...	19 8 0	6 8 0	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
3	Rajgarh	7th May 1891	...	3 8 0	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	
4	Kodia Khera	1st Dec. 1891	...	13 8 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
5	Jagardi (Bag)	4th Jan. 1892	...	8 15 0	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	10	
	TOTAL	.....	...	1,170 7 0	6 8 0	1	2	35	...	...	...	35	
	DHAR.												
1	Deonalia	21st Oct. 1891	...	9 15 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
2	Kalsada	9th Dec. 1891	...	186 8 0	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	
3	Kharki	4th Jan. 1892	...	133 2 6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
4	Mote Karod	25th Jan. 1892	...	28,951 2 0	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	16	
5	Bhidota Khurd	28th Jan. 1892	...	177 14 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	
	TOTAL	.....	...	29,458 9 6	...	...	2	51	1	...	...	50	
	JHABUA.												
1	Tarkheri	20th June 1891	...	225 0 0	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	
2	Ramgarh	22nd Sept. 1891	...	22 8 0	...	...	2	8	5	...	...	3	
3	Dhebar	25th Sept. 1891	...	217 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	
4	Wania Khali	8th Feb. 1892	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	.....	...	503 4 0	50 0 0	...	3	26	10	...	...	16	
	ALI RAJPUR.												
1	Baratkichowhi	12th May 1891	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	
2	Khandala	18th June 1891	...	257 0 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
3	Chota Undwa	11th Sept. 1891	...	3 5 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
4	Gadat	5th Dec. 1891	...	31 9 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
5	Arti	28th Jan. 1892	...	250 0 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
6	Mota Undwa	3rd Mar. 1892	...	16 8 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
7	Sejgaon	9th Mar. 1892	...	50 4 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
	TOTAL	.....	...	609 10 0	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	49	
	BARWANI.												
1	Chakeri	25th Dec. 1891	...	13 5 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
2	Borlai	26th Feb. 1892	...	38 0 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
	TOTAL	.....	...	51 5 0	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	
	JOBAT.												
1	Barkhera	11th Jan. 1892	...	75 0 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
	RATANMAL.												
1	Cheri	10th June 1891	...	911 0 0	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	...	32,779 3 6	56 8 0	1	7	221	11	...	...	210	

J. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

The April 189 .

APPENDIX I.

REWAH STATE.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Rewah State for the year 1891-92.

No.	Receipts, Budget Major Headings.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Estimates for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Opening Balance . .	6,57,150 9 1	9,37,910 0 0	9,54,516 3 5¼	
2	Land Revenue . .	8,36,107 7 2	8,86,000 0 0	8,74,273 14 6	
3	Permit or Customs . .	1,65,132 10 2	1,60,500 0 0	1,78,011 5 9½	
4	Muskirat and Abkari .	59,344 3 3	64,000 0 0	71,945 6 6	
5	Forest	1,54,043 10 1¼	1,56,325 0 0	1,53,301 1 8½	
6	Law and Justice . .	29,821 4 10½	36,300 0 0	33,734 15 7	
7	Royalty on Coal . .	34,138 3 10	37,500 0 0	27,489 9 8	
8	Cesses	8,859 11 3½	7,500 0 0	8,754 5 1½	
9	Interest . . .	8,315 13 4	19,000 0 0	27,085 12 10	
10	Loans Recovered . .	12,147 4 8	13,000 0 0	12,313 7 9	
11	Miscellaneous . . .	8,004 14 7½	7,600 0 0	6,517 2 8	
12	Miscellaneous and Extraordinary . . .	18,957 0 7	8,300 0 0	15,538 4 2	
	Total Receipts .	13,34,872 3 10¾	13,95,725 0 0	14,08,965 8 3½	
	GRAND TOTAL .	19,92,022 12 11¾	23,33,635 0 0	23,63,481 11 8¾	

No.	Expenditure, Budget Major Headings.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Estimates for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Revenue Department .	1,44,204 0 4½	1,70,124 0 0	1,56,657 10 11½	
2	Forest Department . .	42,951 15 6½	52,444 0 0	51,999 5 8	
3	Customs Department .	26,435 12 10	30,025 0 0	28,230 9 0	
4	Army Department . .	2,62,386 7 3½	2,66,944 0 0	2,64,434 10 4½	
5	Public Works Department	90,155 4 9½	1,00,000 0 0	99,507 1 ½	
6	Law and Justice . .	16,505 7 3	16,273 0 0	15,703 4 8	
7	Police Department . .	29,428 10 2	29,922 0 0	29,338 8 7	
8	Jails	17,479 11 7	17,100 0 0	18,793 3 3½	
9	Education . . .	16,142 3 1	18,828 0 0	17,372 14 10	
10	Political charges . .	43,559 10 2½	41,759 0 0	41,688 2 2	
11	Pensions and Charitable Grants . . .	67,537 1 6	70,760 0 0	71,824 1 0	
12	Medical Department .	28,580 5 5	26,863 0 0	25,094 0 9½	
13	Palace charges . .	2,03,687 13 5	2,00,932 0 0	2,07,987 12 5½	
14	Miscellaneous . . .	12,932 13 11	11,920 0 0	11,800 9 11	
15	Old debts . . .	5,995 7 0	10,000 0 0	6,598 9 11	
16	Loans given . . .	4,438 11 2	.....	12,930 0 0	
17	Beohar and other expenses	18,007 11 6	25,000 0 0	13,519 3 6	
18	Bonus to Dr. Goldsmith .	.....	.....	14,291 5 8	
19	Expenses in purchase of Promissory Notes . .	5,649 15 6	.....	9,015 7 5	
20	Expenses in connection with the marriage arrangement of Lalaia Saheb . . .	1,427 7 0	.....	617 13 0	
	Total Expenditure .	10,37,506 9 6½	10,88,894 0 0	10,97,514 6 2¾	
	Closing Balance .	9,54,516 3 5¼	12,44,741 0 0	12,65,967 5 6	
	GRAND TOTAL .	19,92,022 12 11¾	23,33,635 0 0	23,63,481 11 8¾	

D. ROBERTSON,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

II.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for the year 1891-92 in detail as compared with those of the previous year.

Receipts.							Expenditure.					
No.	Particulars.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of the vendors for the year 1891-92.	No.	Particulars.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tax on sale of articles .	1,40,712 14 2	1,55,949 9 5	15,236 11 3	...	247 8 4	1	By Establishment .	22,089 12 0	22,313 12 5	224 0 5	...
2	„ „ cattle .	...	...	...	...	...	2	„ contingency .	244 3 1	263 7 3½	19 4 2½	...
3	Baiyaee . . .	11,280 12 0	9,459 7 8	...	1,821 4 4	148 4 0	3	Purchase of opium .	4,117 5 9	3,303 3 10	...	814 1 11
4	Grazing fees . .	5,888 5 0	5,195 4 0	...	693 1 0	251 0 0						
5	Duty on stones . .	4,043 1 2	3,335 7 10	...	707 9 4	...						
	Total .	1,61,925 0 4	1,73,939 12 11	15,236 11 3	3,221 14 8	646 12 4						
6	Sale of opium . .	19,286 3 3	22,180 15 9	2,894 12 6	...	...						
7	„ ganja . .	615 13 9	3 8 3	...	612 5 6	...						
8	Licensed fee from vendors	5,791 9 6	6,748 12 0	957 2 6	...	592 8 3						
9	Abkaree . . .	33,650 2 9	43,008 5 6	9,358 2 9	...	3,197 14 0						
10	Ferry . . .	3,712 15 0	4,182 13 6	469 14 6	...	518 4 0						
	Total .	63,056 12 3	76,124 7 0	13,680 0 3	612 5 6	4,308 10 3						
	GRAND TOTAL .	2,24,981 12 7	2,50,064 3 11	28,916 11 6	3,834 4 2	4,955 6 7		GRAND TOTAL .	26,451 4 10	25,880 7 6½	243 4 7½	814 1 11
	Net Increase .	...	...	...	...	25,082 7 4		Net Decrease .	...	...	570 13 3½	...

Sutna,
The 30th April 1892.

D. ROBERTSON, *Major,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Number of cases.			Disposal of the decision appealed against.				Remaining on 31st March 1892.
	Remaining on 1st April 1891.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah .	...	32	32	21	3	4	28	4

IV.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1892.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte*.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	19	53	72	42	2	...	...	...	1	...	45	27

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1892.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte*.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	8	16	24	13	1	...	...	...	...	4	18	6

VI.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1891-92.

Nature of Cases.	Pending at close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Paipakhar—					
Huzur Tehsil	3	32	35	33	2
Teonthur „	...	63	63	63	...
Madhogurh „	...	38	38	38	...
Total .	3	133	136	134	2

VII.

Statement showing the Working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1891-92.

Number.	Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrate of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrate and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	8	15	6	13	...	...	3	6	17	34
2	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	15	4	20	...	...	1	1	6	36
4	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	1	3	19	28	14	19	34	50
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	1	3	7	13	69	152	524	924	601	1,092
6	Robbery	...	...	1	4	4	9	1	5	6	18
7	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rape	...	...	10	11	1	1	...	...	11	12
9	Assault or criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	5	9	52	77	57	86
11	Theft	...	...	1	1	72	115	286	512	359	628
12	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3
13	Cheating	...	...	...	...	13	22	13	13	26	35
14	Miscellaneous	2	14	12	18	255	447	688	1,169	957	1,648
	Total	12	47	42	83	438	783	1,584	2,729	2,076	3,642

VIII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1891-92.

Nature of Offence.	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.								Pending on 31st March 1892.	
							Discharged.		Convicted.		Escaped.		Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	...	...	8	15	8	15	1	2	6	10	...	2	7	14	1	1
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	15	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Causing grievous hurt	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...
Unlawful assemblage	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	9	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...
Total	...	...	12	47	12	47	1	3	9	26	...	2	10	31	2	16

IX.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1891-92.

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1891.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1892.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	9	424	433	422	11

X.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.			Remaining on 31st March 1892.
		Pending on 1st April 1891.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1	Dewan	9	166	175	...	168	168	7
2	Civil Judge	58	224	282	5	241	246	36
3	Deputy Magistrates . . .	246	3,461	3,707	261	3,224	3,485	222
4	Honorary Magistrates . . .	326	1,206	1,532	39	1,245	1,284	248
	Total .	639	5,057	5,696	305	4,878	5,183	513

XI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases decided by 26 Lacs Committee for 1891-92.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment of 26 Lacs Committee .	115	174	289	174	115

XII.

Statement of Revenue Cases of the Rewah State for 1891-92.

No.	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.						Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	*Ex-parte.*	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Office	38	814	852	...	...	1	1	826	828	24	
2	Adalut Dewani	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
3	Settlement Officer, Huzur Tehsil, Buxi											
	•Hanooman Pershad	212	63	275	...	1	...	1	216	218	57	
4	Ditto ditto Pandit Luchmi Narain	...	272	272	1	56	1	...	86	144	65	63 Transferred.
5	Ditto, Madhogurh	518	766	1,284	...	13	10	...	660	683	567	34 Do.
6	Ditto, Ramnaggar	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Do.
7	Ditto, Teonthur	334	382	716	...	4	8	...	446	458	241	17 Do.
8	Tehsildar, Huzur Tehsil	90	1,000	1,090	38	134	20	11	763	966	110	14 Do.
9	Ditto, Madhogurh	9	482	491	5	11	1	4	349	370	72	49 Do.
10	Ditto, Mowgunj	44	978	1,022	4	46	9	20	835	914	37	71 Do.
11	Ditto, Ramnaggar	17	259	276	1	18	3	20	205	247	16	13 Do.
12	Ditto, Burdi	8	259	267	4	42	10	16	190	262	5	
13	Ditto, Teonthur	24	477	501	14	30	9	20	384	457	23	21 Do.
14	Deputy Magistrate, Manpore	3	54	57	...	5	1	...	25	31	1	25 Do.
15	Ditto, Rewah Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Honorary Magistrate, Ghooman	...	11	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	
17	Ditto, Bargawan	6	14	20	1	8	1	...	6	16	4	
18	Ditto, Chandia	2	22	24	...	2	...	13	1	16	...	8 Do.
19	Ditto, Baikunthpore	11	63	74	9	3	1	4	27	44	30	
20	Ditto, Krishengurh	3	14	17	1	2	2	...	6	11	6	
21	Ditto, Kripalpore	11	18	29	...	11	...	2	12	25	4	
22	Ditto, Rampore, B.	2	21	23	2	3	...	...	15	20	1	2 Do.
23	Ditto, ditto, U.	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
24	Ditto, Rewah Khas	9	33	42	10	9	...	2	17	38	4	
25	Ditto, Marwar	...	6	6	...	1	...	1	3	5	1	
26	Ditto, Singhwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Ditto, Jodhpore	...	10	10	...	3	...	4	3	10	...	
	Total	1,349	6,020	7,369	90	402	77	120	5,077	5,766	1,282	321 Do.

XIII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1891-92.

Pending at the close of the year 1890-91.	Filed during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposal.					Pending at the close of the year 1891-92.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
		Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.						
...	32	32	21	3	4	...	28	4
		Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.						
4	116	120	66	16	15	17	114	6
		Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.						
9	102	111	57	23	11	18	109	2

XIV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1891-92.

Pending at the close of the year 1890-91.	Filed during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1891-92.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	*Ex-parte.*	Total.	
			Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
19	53	72	42	2	...	...	1	...	...	45	27
			Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.								
6	124	130	75	12	1	6	1	23	...	118	12
			Appeals from the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.								
109	508	617	198	52	2	18	1	220	...	491	126

XV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1891-92.

Pending at the close of the year 1890-91.	Filed during the year 1891-92.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	*Ex-parte.*	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
			Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
8	16	24	13	1	4	...	...	...	...	18	6
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.								
2	38	40	16	4	4	3	8	1	...	36	4
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.								
25	141	166	41	9	2	...	72	...	1	125	41

XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases for and against the Durbar, relating to the Estate of the deceased Ranawat Maharani for the year 1891-92.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Cases in which the Durbar was plaintiff . .	1	15	16	16	...	
Cases in which the Durbar was defendant . .	...	1	1	1	...	
Total . .	1	16	17	17	...	

XVII.

Statement showing the Number of Villages surveyed and assessed, the previous Jamas and the Increase.

No.	Name of Pergunah.	Total number of villages.		Number of villages surveyed.						Number of villages assessed.						Previous jama of the assessed villages.	Present jama of the assessed villages.	Increase.
				Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.		Total.		Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.		Total.				
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.			
																R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Huzur Tehsil . . .	712	442	707	441	5	1	712	442	517	323	172	41	689	364	1,61,519 1 7	2,18,616 15 2	57,097 13 7
2	Madhogurh . . .	531	421	237	78	98	221	335	299	79	45	144	99	223	144	67,960 5 9	1,03,154 7 9	35,194 2 0
3	Teonthur . . .	604	1,233	224	544	43	108	267	652	184	169	15	52	199	221	81,115 8 9	1,03,111 11 0	21,996 2 3

XVIII.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for 1891-92.

No.	Name of court to which appeal is made.	From what Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.								Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.		
	To	From													
		Appeal to Settlement Officers.													
1	Settlement Officers	Tehsildars . .	10	18	28	1	2	...	14	4	...	4	25	3	
		Percentage . .	...	...	...	3·57	7·15	...	50	14·29	...	14·29	89·30	10·70	
		Appeals of Settlement Cases.													
2	Dewan's Court .	Settlement Officers	23	611	634	512	...	87	2	...	3	18	622	12	
		Percentage . .	...	...	...	80·75	...	13·73	·32	...	·47	2·83	98·10	1·90	

XIX.

Statement giving account of the Jail Industry of the Rewah State for 1891-92.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles and materials on 1st April 1891.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	Total.	Cost of manufactures sold during year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1892.	Loss in raw material.	Remarks.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
293 8 11	2,012 2 2¾	2,305 11 1¾	2,025 8 7¼	275, 5 5	4 13 1½	

SUTNA;

The 30th April 1892.

Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XIXA.

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1891-92.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

	In Jail on 1st April 1891.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Released during the year.											
										Transferred.*			Died.†			Discharged.‡			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Prisoners	253 5 L. C.	12	265 5 L. C.	357 11 L. C.	25 1 L. C.	382 12 L. C.	610 16 L. C.	37 1L. C	647 17 L. C.	43 10 L. C.	...	43 10 L. C.	21 2 L. C.	...	21 2 L. C.	379	31	410	443 12 L. C.	31	474 12 L. C.
Hawaltees in Jail	5	...	5	69	7	76	74	7	81	...	...	...	2	...	2	64	5	69	66	5	71§
„ Thana Gird	2	...	2	31	4	35	33	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4	37	33	4	37
„ Kotwali, Rewah	2	1	3	203	21	224	205	22	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	22	219	197	22	219

	Remaining on 31st March 1892.			Expenditure during the year.					Daily average number of prisoners and Hawaltees.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawaltees.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rations of Hawaltees and Cotwalees.	Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Fixed Establishment.	Total.					
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Prisoners	167 4 L. C.	6 1 L. C.	173 5 L. C.	₹ a. p. 7,211 3 6	₹ a. p. 1,098 14 7	₹ a. p. 295 9 8	₹ a. p. 3,485 2 4	₹ a. p. 12,090 14 1 3,485 2 4 8,605 11 9	261	₹ a. p. 46 5 2	₹ a. p. 3 13 9	₹ a. p. 32 15 6	₹ a. p. 2 11 11
Hawaltees in Jail	8	2	10	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
„ Thana Gird	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kotwali, Rewah	8	...	8	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...

* By transferred is meant that 10 life-convict males transported to Andamans and 33 term previous males sent to Sutna.
† Out of 21 males, 15 died of dysentery, 3 of pneumonia, and 3 of debility.
‡ Out of 379 term previous males and 31 term previous females (410); 7 males on payment of fine, 10 males on bail, 3 males and 1 female on revision, 25 males and 4 females for debility by Superintendent's order, 14 males and 1 female from Appellate Court, 308 males and 25 females on expiry of their term and 12 for good conduct.
§ Out of 66 males and 5 females (Hawaltees), 11 males and 3 females released for want of proof, 1 male on payment of fine, 4 males on bail, 11 males and 1 female transported, 37 males and 1 female imprisoned, and 2 males died.
N.B.—L. C.=Life Convicts; T. P.=Term previous; M=Male; F=Female.

XX.

Abstract of the Expenditure on Public Works Department during the year 1891-92.

No.	Name of Works.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Salaries	7,723 0 6		
2	Miscellaneous and contingent, etc.	994 10 11		
3	New tools and plants	213 1 5		
4	Palaces	21,258 10 1		
5	Public buildings	21,345 4 5		
6	Govindgurh tank	1,935 12 4		
7	Roads	12,638 9 5		
8	Reserve and workshop	4,091 7 0		
9	Encamping grounds	415 12 6		
			70,616 4 7	

XX.

DETAILS.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works Department during the year 1891-92.

Serial No.	Name of Works.	Budget allotment for 1891-92.	Estimate sanctioned up to the end of March 1892.	Actual for 12 months from April 1891 to March 1892.	Balance available out of the Budget allotment.	Balance available out of the sanctioned estimate.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Salaries	8,256 0 0	8,256 0 0	7,723 0 6	532 15 6	532 15 6	
2	Miscellaneous, Contingent, etc.	1,050 0 0	994 10 11	994 10 11	55 5 1	...	
3	New tools and plants	300 0 0	234 2 5	213 1 5	86 14 7	21 1 0	
4	*Palaces.*						
	1. Govindgurh Palace R 4,300	...	5,056 14 8	4,568 14 10	...	...	
	2. Ramnaggar Fort 500	...	441 1 4	150 0 0	...	...	
	3. Rewah Palace 1,500	...	1,650 7 0	1,650 7 0	...	...	
	4. Sutna Palace 1,000	...	1,398 10 3	1,398 10 3	...	...	
	5. Rewah Raghamahal 1,350	...	2,042 4 10	2,042 4 10	...	...	
	6. Lawn-tennis Courts 400	...	...	...	...	...	
	7. Hydraulic Ram 100	...	38 9 6	38 9 6	...	...	
	8. Piping 100	...	86 10 6	86 10 6	...	..	
	9. Madhogurh Fort 330	...	162 4 0	162 4 0	...	...	
	10. Barehdari Raghamahal 1,250	...	1,246 14 8	1,223 4 11	...	...	
	11. Allahabad Kothi 500	...	213 0 6	213 0 6	...	...	
	12. Aviary in Sutna Kothi ...	...	1,934 13 4	1,934 13 4	...	...	
	13. Servants' quarters in Sutna Kothi 4,532	...	4,532 0 0	4,286 15 4	...	...	
	14. Mukhtiargunj Kothi ...	...	736 9 11	736 9 11	...	...	
	15. Shikargunj Kothi 1,314	...	1,314 0 0	1,246 8 11	...	...	
	16. Drains in Raghamahal 500	...	750 0 0	364 2 0	...	...	
	17. Porch in Sutna Kothi ...	...	1,279 0 0	1,005 0 0	...	...	
	18. Repairs of His Highness' throne 2,610	...	...	...	...	...	
	19. Benares Kothi 7,000	...	...	...	...	...	
	Transferred to Public buildings 4,210	...	150 7 0	150 7 0	...	...	
	2,790						
	TOTAL PALACES	23,076 0 0	23,033 11 6	21,258 10 1	1,817 5 11	1,775 1 5	
	Public buildings.						
	1. Govindgurh Agency R 372	...	672 0 0	653 2 0	...	...	
	2. Victoria Hospital 798	...	726 7 11	659 7 6	...	...	
	3. Miscellaneous buildings 1,000	...	999 15 11	856 11 5	...	...	
	4. Regimental lines, Rewah 1,300	...	1,233 3 7	1,229 11 7	...	...	
	5. Regimental lines, Sutna 634	...	731 5 8	731 5 8	...	...	
	Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works Department during the year 1891-92—continued.

Serial No.	Name of Works.	Budget allotment for 1891.	Estimate sanctioned up to the end of March 1892.	Actual for 12 months from April 1891 to March 1892.	Balance available out of the Budget allotment.	Balance available out of the sanctioned estimate.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Dead-house, Rewah R 500	...	487 8 0	487 8 0	...	...	
	7. Rewah Katchery . 300	...	796 6 4	715 6 3	...	...	
	8. Accountant's office 500	...	494 7 3	488 4 0	...	...	
	9. Rewah jail buildings . . . 1,037	...	978 12 6	978 12 6	...	...	
	10. Rewah Agency . 1,000	...	764 6 9	764 6 9	...	...	
	11. Sutna Agency . 1,970	...	2,801 7 6	2,801 7 6	...		
	12. Buildings in Muffasil . . . 600	...	597 3 9	597 3 9	...	...	
	13. Naro bungalow . 300	...	296 13 6	293 2 0	...	...	
	14. Female ward . 4,000	...	5,983 1 0	5,983 1 0	...	...	
	15. New office in Sutna Agency . . 1,933	...	1,933 0 0	1,892 1 7	...	...	
	16. Old Post Office building	...	174 0 0	170 13 3	...	...	
	17. Addition to stable at Agency	...	1,536 8 1	1,536 8 1	...		
	18. Transferred from Govindgurh tank 912	...	...	...	...	...	
	19. Constructing School at Baikuntpur	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	...	...	
	20. Boat at Govindgurh . . 456	...	40 3 6	40 3 6	...	...	
	21. Constructing a bundh at Monze Kotar	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	
	22. Transferred from Benares out of R7,000 R2,790 . 4,210	...	...	...			
	Total Public Buildings .	21,816 0 0	21,712 15 3	21,345 4 5	470 11 7	367 10 10	
6	Govindgurh tank	1,936 0 0	1,936 0 0	1,935 12 4	0 3 8	0 3 8	
7	Roads.						
	1. Great Deccan road 1,800	...	1,800 0 0	1,508 6 3	...	...	
	2. Culverts on road 500	...	486 0 0	401 1 0	...	...	
	3. Sohagi road . 700	...	700 1 0	594 13 2	...	...	
	4. Sutna-Bela road 5,500	...	5,626 1 9	5,626 1 9	...	...	
	5. District roads . 1,556	...	2,100 1 11	2,100 1 11	...	...	
	6. Bridges on roads 300	...	46 10 9	46 10 9	...	...	
	7. Gursary Ghat . 400	...	471 1 8	471 1 8	...	...	
	8. Papra Ghat . 400	...	500 8 9	500 8 9	...	...	
	9. Bichhia causeway 201	...	201 0 0	199 0 3	...	...	
	10. Agency road . 500	...	507 4 10	507 4 10	...	...	
	11. Diversion road . 200	...	200 0 0	199 7 1	...	...	
	12. Govindgurh road 1,309	...	629 0 0	484 0 0	...	...	
		13,366 0 0	13,267 13 8	12,638 9 5	727 6 7	629 4 3	
8	Reserve Workshop 2,718	2,718 0 0	{ 523 2 0 3,568 5 0	523 2 0 3,568 5 0	...	...	
	Total Reserve .	2,718 0 0	4,091 7 0	4,091 7 0	1,373 7 0	...	In excess.
9	Encamping grounds .	...	415 12 6	415 12 6	...	...	There was no budget provision for the encamping grounds. The cost was transferred from other heads.
		72,518 0 0	73,942 9 3	70,616 4 7	1,901 11 5		

D. ROBERTSON,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

XXI.

Statement showing the Forest Revenue Collections and Disbursements for the year 1891-92.

No.	Parganah.	Receipts.							Disbursements.							Surplus.	Remarks.
		Timber.	Bamboos.	Minor forest produce.	Lac.	Annual commutation dues.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Salary.	Contingencies.	Lac.	Timber and Bamboos.	Travelling allowance.	Arboriculture.	Total.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Sadar Office	...	...	...	76 0 0	...	...	76 0 0	5,691 6 8	...	...	...	623 6 3	24 11 0	6,339 7 11	...	
2	Ramnaggar	11,277 11 5	754 8 6	7,484 2 10½	68,244 10 2	236 13 6	1,352 0 1½	89,349 14 7	4,150 8 8	...	13,476 3 1	6,471 9 10½	...	620 1 3	24,718 6 10½	...	
3	Singrouli	41 10 9	134 0 3	2,172 4 9	29,793 15 4	174 10 0	7 12 6	32,324 5 7	2,091 2 9	...	7,401 6 2	...	...	...	9,492 8 11	...	
4	Burdi	4,899 15 9	8,404 14 3	1,479 2 1½	314 11 3	182 12 0	804 1 9	16,085 9 1½	1,767 12 3½	...	78 1 10	...	...	79 1 9	1,924 15 10½	...	
5	Huzur Tehsil	5,542 9 5½	0 15 9	327 3 3	50 4 0	25 4 0	408 14 11	6,355 3 4½	1,329 5 3	...	...	1,931 13 6	...	34 8 6	3,295 11 3	...	
6	Teonthur Tehsil	2,666 10 0	1 0 6	535 2 0	...	241 14 6	30 8 0	3,475 3 0	408 12 6	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	411 2 6	...	
7	Forest Revenue collected by Permit Department.	589 5 8½	1,086 10 7½	1,550 0 1½	4 8 0	157 13 6	1 1 0	3,389 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	25,017 15 1	10,382 1 10½	13,547 15 1½	98,484 0 9	1,019 3 6	2,604 6 3½	1,51,055 10 7	15,439 0 1½	...	20,955 11 1	8,405 13 4½	623 6 3	758 6 6	46,182 5 4	1,04,873 5 3	

Sutna,
The 30th April 1892.

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

XXII.

Statement of Boundary Cases disposed of by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1891-92.

Number of cases pending on 1st April 1891.	Instituted during the year 1891-92.	Total.	Disposal.			Pending on 31st March 1892.	Remarks.
			Amicably settled.	Made over to Boundary Settlement Officer.	Total.		
5	1	6	1	1	2	4	

XXIII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1890-91.	Instituted during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1891-92.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand . . .	...	8	8	8	...	

XXIV.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1890-91.	Instituted during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1891-92.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand .	2	13	15	14	1

XXV.

Statement of Civil Cases (Original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1890-91.	Instituted during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1891-92.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	...	2	2	...	2	

XXVI.

Statement of Civil Cases (Appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1891-92.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1890-91.	Instituted during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1891-92.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	6	20	26	14	12	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1891-92.

STATES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficiency.	REMARKS.
	₹	₹	₹	
Charkhari (Net) . . .	5,06,900	5,00,504	6,396	Promissory Notes for 4 lakhs.
Sarila (Estimates) . . .	52,782	43,519	9,263	Promissory Notes for 1½ lakhs.
Bhaisaunda (Estimates) . .	13,878	9,158	4,720	
Garrauli (Estimates) . .	44,100	44,180	80	

FRED. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

GOONA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1891-92.

Name of State.	Particulars of Rulers.				General Statistics.			Armed Forces.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalows.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal Roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Number of serious cases.				Principal productions.	Seasons under report, favourable or otherwise as regards		General Remarks.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Government Mails.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
Sirsi	Diwan	Meherban Singh.	21	Has only succeeded his brother last year.	Unknown	4,679	4,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	The criminal cases of all Chiefs in international administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Goona. The civil cases are settled in their own Courts.	...	...	2	...	...	Wheat, gram, opium, jowar, and other Indian grains; cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.	Fair	Good	The States of Gurra, Parone, Umri, Bhadowra, and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, Goona.
Bhadowra	Raja	Madho Singh	16	Too young to judge a sickly boy.	Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Fair	Good	
Umri	Raja	Pirthi Singh	21	Intelligent and fairly promising.	Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	...	...	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Fair	Good	
Parone	Raja	Gajandar Singh	23	Manly and promising. State well-managed, and I believe free of debt.	Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		Fair	Good	
Dharnaodha.	Thakur	Bhim Singh	33	Weak, also greatly in debt.	Unknown	4,888	9,000	...	..	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Fair	Good	
Gurra	Raja	Balbhadar Singh	23	Most unpromising. Is already heavily in debt.	Unknown	10,854	12,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2	...	...		Fair	Good	
Raghogarh.	Raja	Jeymandal Singh	73	Old and much in debt. Leaves management of state to officials.	Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	1	...	Agra and Bombay Road.		...	...	5	...	...		Fair	Good	

Annual Return of Children vaccinated in the Goona Agency during the year 1891-92.

Sex.	Result of Vaccination.							Remarks.
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Remaining.	Total.	
Male . .	37	154	191	147	43	1	191	
Female .	21	110	131	96	35	...	131	
Total .	58	264	322	243	78	1	322	

E. ROBERTSON, *Capt.*,
Political Assistant, Goona.

III.—Provincial General, 1891-92.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.						
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	55,605	15	5			
Sale of Stamps	32,656	11	0			
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,057	10	7			
Electric Telegraph	41,384	9	2			
Postal (including Money Order) collections	8,62,081	6	3			
Miscellaneous	40,399	13	1			
II.—Payment by Native States.						
Contribution to Contingent	2,26,241	0	7			
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,21,951	4	10			
Tributes paid through British Government	2,64,608	3	7			
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	24,778	4	10			
Succession and Nazrana	28,500	0	0			
	19,00,264	15	4			
GRAND TOTAL	.....			19,00,264	15	4

III.—Provincial Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.																		BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1892.		
	Balance on 1st April 1891.			Total Receipts during the year.			Grand Total Receipts.			Collection and management of Superintendence.			Public Works proper.			Local Improvements.			Police and Judicial.			Education.			Hospitals, Dispensaries.			Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.			Total.					
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
I. Cantonment Local Funds.	74,018	8	10	1,98,913	12	1	2,72,932	4	11	21,473	12	2	45,858	5	7	1,331	15	3	32,663	6	10	4,368	0	0	11,356	14	3	...	88,719	12	0	2,05,772	2	1	67,160	2	10
II. Political Agencies and Maunpore Pergunna Funds	29,486	2	2	1,21,594	2	11	1,51,080	5	1	8,694	0	3	25,906	13	2	14,730	4	3	15,394	9	7	15,654	8	0	2,273	11	8	...	22,915	7	5	1,05,569	6	4	45,510	14	9
III. Fund raised for special purpose.	66,945	6	3	1,84,465	14	0	2,51,411	4	3	31,050	14	9	31,375	10	10	.....			.....			16,639	15	7	13,431	12	10	...	86,539	12	1	1,79,038	2	1	72,373	2	2
IV. Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	24,920	0	0	19,243	0	0	44,163	0	0	1,320	0	0	2,275	0	0	2,060	0	0	6,908	0	0	.....			2,238	0	0	...	708	0	0	15,509	0	0	28,654	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	1,95,370	1	3	5,24,216	13	0	7,19,586	14	3	62,538	11	2	1,05,415	13	7	18,122	3	6	54,966	0	5	36,662	7	7	29,300	6	9	...	1,98,882	15	6	5,05,888	10	6	2,13,698	3	9

INDORE RESIDENCY,
Dated 7th June 1892.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazaar Fund.	...	5,541 0 0	5,894 0 0	11,435 0 0	
2. Gwalior Agency . .	...	.....	547 4 8	547 4 8	
3. Bhopal Agency . . .	...	22 2 7	9,955 12 5*	9,977 15 0	* Includes R1,154-10-1 for Establishment.
4. Western Malwa Agency .	...	.....	710 0 6	710 0 6	
5. Bhopawar Agency . .	...	.....	791 0 0	791 0 0	
6. Goona Agency . .	...	275 8 6	701 5 4	976 13 10	
7. Manpur Pergunna Road Fund.	...	.....	.....	.....	
8. Manpur Pergunna School Fund.	...	.....	.....	.....	
9. Manpur Pergunna Town Fund.	...	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund.	...	.....	2,275 0 0†	2,275 0 0	† Repairs to Commandant's house at Sirdarpore . R 959 Repairs to clerks' quarters at Sirdarpore . 742 Repairs to Chowkies in the Agra and Bombay Road . . 574 R2,275
11. Baghelkhand Agency .	...	.....	.....	.....	
12. Bundelkhund Agency .	...	328 12 11	616 10 5	945 7 4	
13. Mhow Cantonment .	...	27,823 11 6	13,084 9 8	40,908 5 2	
14. Neemuch „ . .	...	.....	865 3 8	865 3 8	
15. Nowgong „ . .	...	357 4 6	3,368 14 9	3,726 3 3	
16. Sipri . „ . .	...	358 9 6‡	413 8 0	772 1 6	‡ For provision of 50 lamp posts, etc.
17. Mehidpur „ . .	...	.....	.....	.....	
18. Sutna „ . .	...	.....	.....	.....	
19. Malwa Dharamsala Fund	...	65 12 0	.....	65 12 0	
20. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	.....	1,208 14 9	1,208 14 9	
21. Abkari Fund . .	(a) 20,000	(b) 10,000	.....	30,000 0 0	(a) For road and local improvements. (b) For improvement to Indore Residency Bund.
22. Bhopawar Chickli Fund .	...	.....	.....	.....	
Total .	20,000	44,772 13 6	40,533 4 2	1,05,306 1 8	

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1891-92.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department .	2,177	...	1,973	203	220	2,396
Under Political Agencies . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,177	...	...	...	...
	...					
Total .	...	2,177	1,973	203	220	2,396

A.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1891-92.

No.	Roads and Lines of Communication.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather roads.	Average cost of making the roads per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the roads per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	193	...	...	7,723	233	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road . . .	115	...	...	10,678	180	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	163	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	457	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	188	
6	Beora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	149	
7	Beora-Rajgurh Road . . .	15	...	...	4,479	55	
8	Indore-Sinarole Road . . .	14	...	...	9,315	332	
9	Mhow-Kherry Ghât Road . .	36	...	...	9,315	118	
10	Dhar Branch, Dhar Tirlo, and Sirdarpur Roads.	24½	...	...	6,046	169	
11	Indore Station Road	20	...	...	Not known	225	
12	Burnagur-Budnawur Road . .	7	...	...	3,886	...	Newly completed.
		490½	...	...	...	206	
	Nagode Division.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road . . .	14¾	...	...	7,609	260	
2	Nowgong-Srinagur Road . .	20¾	...	...	5,260	17	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road . . .	100¼	...	...	9,823	139	
4	Banda-Sagar Road	59⅞	...	...	7,048	123	
5	Heera Ghât Road	3½	...	...	4,614	...	Newly completed.
6	Great Deccan Road	44¼	...	...	Not known	21	
7	Nagode Kallinger Road . . .	...	38	...	200	18	
8	Allipura-Hurpalpur Feeder Road . .	7½	...	...	5,075	83	
	Total .	250½	38	...	...	95	

B.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1891-92.

No.	Roads and Lines of Communication.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair-weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the roads per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi Road	45	...	...	...	...	
4	Gwalior-Etawa Road	59½	...	...	...	...	
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Sipri Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
7	Short roads round Gwalior	10¼	...	...	..	...	
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...	
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17¾	...	...	...	...	
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...	
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55¼	...	...	...	...	
12	Neemuch-Nusseerabad Road	9¼	...	...	...	...	
13	Dhar-Sirdarpur Road	12¼	...	...	...	...	
	Total	548¼	...	...	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...	
2	Beora-Ashta Road	22	...	...	...	...	
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...	
	Total	91½	...	...	...	...	
	Rewah State.						
1	Bela-Sutna Road	22½	...	...	...	214	
2	Great Deccan Road	87½	...	...	...	28	
3	Sohagi Pass Road	...	32	...	...	43	
4	Rewah to Govindghur	...	10	...	...	24	
5	Govindghur to Ramnagur	...	...	17½	...	45	
6	Ramnagur to Amarpatan	...	...	17	...	38	
7	Rewah to Sitlaha	...	...	36	...	6	
8	Sohagi to Dabourah Railway Station	...	...	30	...	3	
9	Mowgunj to Sihawal	...	...	27	...	19	
	Total	110	42	127½	...	47	

J. CRAIG,
Offg. Superintending Engineer,
Central India and Rajputana.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURN RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN 1.—Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.

2.—Exports—Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.

3.—Provincial Exports—details.

4.—Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1891-92, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China Markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1891.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
April	2,157½	989	1,069	1,121	1,175	1,075	1,142	1,142	1,182	1,186	1,212	1,091	1,101	1,185	1,195	1,099	1,112	1,214	1,236	
May	2,498	1,001	1,086	1,136	1,197	1,075	1,145	1,152	1,220	1,186	1,255	1,098	1,101	1,193	1,195	1,109	1,114	1,236	1,284	
June	2,237	1,004	1,108	1,131	1,193	1,081	1,157	1,155	1,220	1,185	1,255	1,098	1,123	1,193	1,195	1,114	1,152	1,256	1,284	
July	2,194	995	1,096	1,116	1,181	1,068	1,155	1,165	1,198	1,195	1,225	1,121	1,136	1,193	1,203	1,128	1,139	1,232	1,243	
August	3,187½	1,019	1,112	1,127	1,180	1,050	1,155	1,162	1,198	1,171	1,225	1,124	1,147	1,201	1,201	1,128	1,150	1,203	1,243	
September	4,035	1,028	1,128	1,123	1,182	1,060	1,150	1,155	1,175	1,193	1,200	1,138	1,144	1,215	1,221	1,251	1,169	1,201	1,238	
October	2,265	1,026	1,116	1,118	1,177	1,040	1,150	1,155	1,186	1,193	1,200	1,124	1,138	1,215	1,218	1,145	1,159	1,222	1,230	
November	3,002	999	1,081	1,099	1,186	1,037	1,156	1,159	1,190	...	1,200	...	1,126	...	1,121	1,147	1,149	1,226	1,236	
December	2,400	988	1,055	1,099	1,189	1,037	1,159	1,162	1,190	1,190	1,205	...	1,124	...	1,218	...	1,145	...	1,232	
1892.																				
January	2,337	996	1,057	1,101	1,181	1,025	1,158	1,155	1,180	1,190	1,205	1,119	1,130	1,212	1,218	1,143	1,160	1,230	1,232	
February	3,249	1,006	1,078	1,116	1,204	1,065	1,140	1,153	1,180	1,190	1,240	1,127	1,232	1,210	1,237	1,159	1,172	1,230	1,265	
March	2,941	998	1,070	1,117	1,206	1,065	1,140	1,153	1,216	1,260	1,240	...	1,152	...	1,234	...	1,172	...	1,263	
	Chests	Average price per chest																		
Total chests	32,503																			
	Duty R																			
Duty at R600	1,95,01,806	1,004	1,083	1,117	1,188	1,056	1,150	1,156	1,194	1,189	1,222	1,115	1,138	1,202	1,205	1,132	1,149	1,225	1,249	
Average	2,708½																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports—Imperial and Provincial, 1891-92.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at R600.	No. of passes.	No. of chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	705	11,164½	66,98,700	201	870½	6,09,350
					34¼	Free.
Rutlam	111	1,282	7,69,200	56	43	30,100
					40½	Free.
Dhar	61	869½	5,21,700	...	...	...
Ujjain	609	7,817½	46,90,500	70	299	2,09,300
					...	...
Chitor	408	3,123½	18,74,100	51	137	95,900
					265½	Free.
Jaora	104	1,106	6,63,600	...	...	...
Bhopal	142	1,603½	9,62,100	1	4	2,800
					...	...
Mandsaur	432	5,536½	33,21,900	24	51½	36,050
					21½	Free.
TOTAL	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	1,405	9,83,500
					361¾	Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	1,387	9,70,900
					192½	Free.
1889-90	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389	1,376½	9,63,550
					138½	Free.
1888-89	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	1,500½	10,21,475
					120¾	Free.
1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	1,531½	10,72,050
					131	Free.
1886-87	2,896	40,839	2,65,45,350	356	1,317	9,21,900
					143	Free.

NOTE.—Pass duty on Imperial exports, R650 per chest from 28th June 1882, R600 per chest from 5th July 1890.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1891-92—Details.*

1891-92.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	71	252⅓	1,76,750
	69	341½	Free
Madras Presidency	83	496½	3,47,550
Berar—Hyderabad Assigned Districts	43	268½	1,87,950
Hyderabad, Deccan	137	387½	2,71,250
Mysore Government	.....	20	Free
Coorg Administration	.....	¼	Free
TOTAL	334	1,405	9,83,500
	69	361¾	Free

Hundi Stamps to the value of R13,717-7-0 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1891-92.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10-0 per chest.
	R *a.* *p.*	*R* *a.* *p.*	*R* *a.* *p.*
Indore	12,035 0 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,325 0 0	1,325 0 0	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	3,151 15 0
Ujjain	8,116 8 0	8,116 8 0	.....
Jaora	1,106 0 0	1,106 0 0	.....
Bhopal	1,607 8 0	1,607 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	5,588 0 0	5,588 0 0	.....
TOTAL	29,778 0 0	17,743 0 0	3,151 15 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

A.—Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		NUMBER OF SUITS					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1891-92.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1890-91.	Filed during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposed of during 1891-92.	Pending at close of 1891-92.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident Gwalior	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular Suits	6	11	17	8	9	9,904 4 0	1,238 0 6	642 0 0	80 4 0	1,371	171·3
	Execution of Decrees	13	19	32	11	21	362 9 0	32 15 4	2 12 0	0 4 0	1,719	156.2
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	Regular Suits	6	85	91	75	16	6,685 12 0	89 2 4	465 10 0	6 3 4	4,945	65·93
	Execution of Decrees	3	27	30	27	3	1,267 7 6	46 15 1	5 15 0	0 3 6	1,490	55·18
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular Suits	17	35	52	39	13	2,813 1 1	72 2 1	93 5 0	2 6 3	2,567	65·82
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Goona	Regular Suits	...	63	63	62	1	2,546 1 6	41 1 1	190 4 0	3 1 1	1,128	18·19
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	29	194	223	184	39	21,949 2 7	98 6 9	1,391 3 0	7 8 11	10,011	54·40
	Execution of Decrees	16	46	62	38	24	1,630 0 6	26 4 7	8 11 0	0 3 7	3,209	84·44
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular Suits	14	138	152	124	28	25,093 11 11	201 9 0	1,377 8 0	11 1 9	2,704	21·8
	Execution of Decrees	...	97	97	89	8	27,879 8 4	313 3 10	22 4 0	0 4 0	178	2·
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	Regular Suits	23	266	289	262	27	11,258 6 3	42 15 6	761 10 0	2 14 6	4,201	16·03
	Execution of Decrees	37	319	356	324	32	3,484 5 9	10 12 0	107 0 0	0 5 3	14,087	43·4
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular Suits	6	53	59	54	5	1,164 1 3	21 8 11	...	...	390	7·22
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamasdar of Manpur	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	43	457	500	440	60	37,516 3 5	75 0 6	2,139 2 0	4 13 9	7,295	16·57
	Execution of Decrees	37	416	453	413	40	31,363 14 1	69 3 9	129 4 0	0 5 0	14,265	34·53

A.—Civil Justice—*concluded.*

Class of Court.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1891-92.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1890-91.	Filed during 1891-92.	Total.	Disposed of during 1891-92.	Pending at close of 1891-92.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Mhow	Regular Suits	11	66	77	69	8	61,952 12 6	897 13 10	6,558 11 9	95 0 10	3,669	53·1
	Execution of Decrees	8	209	217	213	4	2,18,110 13 10	1,023 15 11	496 2 0	2 5 3	2,064	9·69
	Small Cause Cases	61	741	802	773	29	36,982 14 10	47 13 4	3,968 12 6	5 2 1	16,321	21·11
	Execution of Decrees	28	998	1,026	998	28	62,086 15 6	62 3 4	1,188 14 0	1 3 0	7,483	7·497
Railways	Regular Suits	...	3	3	3	...	2,001 5 3	667 1 9	213 8 6	71 2 10	60	20·
	Execution of Decrees	...	5	5	5	...	3,608 5 6	721 10 8	8 8 0	1 11 2	23	4·6
	Small Cause Cases	5	60	65	60	5	3,143 12 1	52 6 4	344 12 6	5 11 11	1,574	26·23
	Execution of Decrees	...	70	70	69	1	6,056 15 5	87 12 6	93 0 0	1 5 6	432	6·260
Neemuch	Regular Suits	6	40	46	40	6	12,852 9 3	321 5 1	670 2 0	16 12 0	993	24 82
	Execution of Decrees	1	26	27	27	...	16,693 7 0	581 3 9	31 14 0	1 2 11	52	1·9
	Small Cause Cases	43	532	575	537	38	18,475 0 0	34 6 6	2,062 5 0	3 13 6	12,979	24·2
	Execution of Decrees	...	539	539	539	...	30,371 2 6	56 5 6	280 13 0	0 8 4	1,065	1·9
Railways	Small Cause Cases	1	19	20	18	2	374 0 0	20 12 5	40 0 0	2 3 7	360	20·
	Execution of Decrees	...	2	2	2	...	155 0 0	77 8 0	2 1 0	1 0 6	4	2·
Nowgong	Regular Suits	...	12	12	10	2	4,115 15 11	411 9 7	619 10 1	61 15 5	550	55·
	Execution of Decrees	3	4	7	7	...	1,712 6 6	244 10 0	31 5 0	4 7 6	340	48 57
	Small Cause Cases	5	125	130	125	5	4,477 7 5	35 12 8	618 15 0	4 15 2	2,325	18·6
	Execution of Decrees	2	29	31	30	1	1,037 13 3	34 9 6	70 3 0	2 5 5	474	15·8
Sipri (Political Assistant, Goona)	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small Cause Cases	21	14	35	32	3	1,963 2 6	61 5 7	168 12 0	5 4 4	35	1·09
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	17	121	138	122	16	80,922 10 11	586 6 4	8,062 0 4	240 15 1	5,272	43·21
	Execution of Decrees	12	244	256	252	4	2,39,125 0 10	934 1 3	567 13 0	9 10 10	2,479	9 83
	Small Cause Cases	136	1,491	1,627	1,545	82	65,413 4 10	40 3 3	7,203 9 0	27 2 7	33,594	21·74
	Execution of Decrees	30	1,638	1,668	1,638	30	99,707 14 8	59 12 5	1,634 15 0	6 6 9	9,458	5·77
GRAND TOTAL	Regular Suits	89	772	861	746	115	1,40,388 0 11	163 0 10	11,592 5 4	15 8 7	22,578	30·26
	Small Cause Cases	136	1,491	1,627	1,545	82	65,413 4 10	40 3 3	7,203 9 0	27 2 7	33,594	21·74
	Execution of Decrees	95	2,344	2,439	2,341	98	3,71,826 14 1	152 7 2	2,340 11 0	0 15 11	29,411	12·56

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1890-91.		Instituted during 1891-92.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1891-92.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Courts of Political Agents and other Officers excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	2	2	17	10	19	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	4	8	7	...	...	19	12	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	...	...	8	7	19·91	239
Culpable homicide	3	4	33	18	36	22	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	2	23	14	3	1	36	22	...	...	22	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	23	14	38·75	814
Dacoity	1	9	304	36	305	45	...	...	1	...	10	3	198	23	56	16	40	3	305	45	...	...	39	13	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	56	16	16·47	692
Receiving stolen property	...	...	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	4	...	...	9	6	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	15·66	94
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	4	2	250	154	254	156	...	...	...	...	14	3	96	56	140	95	4	2	254	156	13	10	72	52	4	1	12	9	...	...	...	...	39	23	140	95	6·24	962
Miscellaneous offences	3	2	999	545	1,002	547	...	...	1	1	7	4	515	240	448	296	31	6	1,002	547	...	...	59	40	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	380	249	448	296	10·75	5,818
Total	13	19	1,614	770	1,627	789	...	...	2	1	39	16	826	328	682	432	78	12	1,627	789	13	10	200	123	4	1	21	16	21	6	3	3	420	273	682	432	11·09	8,621
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	9	3	10	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	208
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	12	12
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	2	1	33	15	35	16	...	...	...	...	4	2	13	4	18	10	...	...	35	16	...	...	12	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	18	10	10·5	168
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	22
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	173	135	173	135	...	...	...	...	5	4	70	47	93	81	5	3	173	135	42	37	33	39	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	13	11	93	81	5·43	718
Miscellaneous offences	21	11	1,095	525	1,116	536	...	...	...	...	3	3	492	277	615	252	6	4	1,116	536	...	...	26	21	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	...	566	222	615	252	9·81	5,224
Total	24	13	1,316	681	1,340	694	...	...	...	...	15	11	585	331	729	345	11	7	1,340	694	42	37	73	67	3	2	27	12	...	...	...	...	584	237	729	345	9·24	6,352
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,384	751	1,384	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	102	1,188	649	...	...	1,384	751	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,183	644	1,188	649	·61	461
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	37	32	2,930	1,451	2,967	1,483	...	...	2	1	54	27	1,411	659	1,411	777	89	19	2,967	1,483	55	47	273	190	7	3	48	28	21	6	3	3	1,004	510	1,411	777	10·22	14,973
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,384	751	1,384	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	102	1,188	649	...	...	1,384	751	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,183	644	1,188	649	·61	461
GRAND TOTAL	37	32	4,314	2,202	4,351	2,234	...	...	2	1	54	27	1,607	761	2,599	1,426	89	19	4,351	2,234	55	47	277	194	7	3	49	29	21	6	3	3	2,187	1,154	2,599	1,426	6·96	15,434

C.—Criminal Justice.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	34	20	0·58	17
Political Agent, Bhopal	107	107	...	107
„ „ Bundelkhand	305	154	·504	...
„ „ Baghelkhand	17	17	1	17
„ „ Western Malwa	20	73	3·65	33
„ „ Bhopawar	3	3	1	22
„ Assistant, Goona	76	192	2·52	52
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.	71	71	1	71
Attaché Agent, Governor General, Central India (1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency).	379	382	1·007	377
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).	67	140	2·08	65
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar } Magistrate,	280	280	1	280
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur } 2nd class	22	22	1	22
Kamasdar, Manpur }	...	...	...	...
Total	1,381	1,461	1·05	1,063
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	125	3,220	25·7	106
„ „ Neemuch „ „	912	912	1	912
„ „ Nowgong „ „	440	463	1·05	417
„ „ Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	240	93	0·38	240
Total	1,717	4,688	2·73	1,675
GRAND TOTAL	3,098	6,149	1·98	2,738

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	43	3,692 9 1	...	43	3,692 9 1
Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	6	408 0 0	...	6	408 0 0
Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	.....	1	54	4,551 2 2	1	54	4,551 2 2
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	...	23	210 0 0	...	...	.....	...	23	10 0 0
Western Malwa Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	7	552 0 0	...	7	552 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. Bhumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	.....	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. Manpur Pergana Police.	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	.....	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. Agency Road Police	...	...	.....	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
Goona Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
Total	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	159	13,727 11 3	5	255	22,013 11 3
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	135	15,012 0 8	...	135	15,012 0 8
Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	76	9,130 9 7	...	76	9,130 9 7
Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	50	5,476 13 10	...	50	5,476 13 10
Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	20	2,724 0 0	...	20	2,724 0 0
Total	...	...	.....	...	281	32,343 8 1	...	281	32,343 8 1
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	440	46,071 3 4	5	536	54,357 3 4

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1892.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.					TOTAL.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1891.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	TOTAL.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.			
										₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Indore	288	308	596	1	...	9	297	307	289	7,464 9 10	728 13 1	1,736 4 9	2,820 0 0	3,954 14 0	16,704 9 8	301·74	55 5 9
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEHORE JAIL — Convicts paid from Imperial Revenue.	13	73	86	18	...	1	53	72	14	390 2 3	147 14 11	...	239 0 2	100 7 3	877 8 7	14·86	59 0 9
SEHORE JAIL — Under-trial prisoners from Local Funds.	...	15	15	13	...	...	1	14	1	107 7 10	32 8 5	...	...	...	140 0 3	4·97	28 2 9
Nowgong	52	172	224	90	...	2	58	150	74	2,036 10 1	309 15 4	160 8 0	1,632 0 0	...	4,139 1 5	70·88	58 6 3
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	11	35	46	14	...	...	19	33	13	291 11 10	51 9 8	10 6 0	756 0 0	...	1,109 11 6	7·47	148 8 10
BHOPAWAR AGENCY JAIL — Sardarpur, Khalghat, Manpur	26	63	89	32	...	1	44	77	12	545 10 10	62 12 7	42 5 9	192 0 0	...	842 13 2	16·26	51 13 4
Goona	5	23	28	...	...	...	18	18	10	377 0 1	74 14 4	99 12 0	406 0 0	72 12 4	1,030 6 9	10·93	94 4 4
TOTAL	395	689	1,084	168	...	13	490	671	413	11,213 4 9	1,408 8 4	2,049 4 6	6,045 0 2	4,128 1 7	24,844 3 4	427·11	58 2 8
Cantonment Lock-ups.																	
Mhow	4	223	227	20	...	...	205	225	2	155 0 0	...	...	...	...	155 0 0	3·3	46 15 6
Neemuch	10	48	58	7	...	...	45	52	6	377 10 0	21 12 0	19 4 0	96 0 0	...	514 10 0	6·2	83 0 0
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	14	271	285	27	...	...	250	277	8	532 10 0	21 12 0	19 4 0	96 0 0	...	669 10 0	9·5	70 7 9
GRAND TOTAL	409	960	1,369	195	...	13	740	948	421	11,745 14 9	1,430 4 4	2,068 8 6	6,141 0 2	4,128 1 7	25,513 13 4	436·16	58 7 10

M.—Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
Indore	20	282 0 0	16	175 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	36	457 8 0
Mhow	91	372 0 0	5	10 0 0	24	43 8 0	...	.....	120	425 8 0
Neemuch	19	59 13 0	...	.....	11	24 15 6	...	.....	30	84 12 6
Nowgong	29	71 8 0	1	2 0 0	6	14 0 0	1	1 0 0	37	88 8 0
Sipri	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Sehore	22	40 0 0	3	4 8 0	18	33 0 0	27	40 8 0	70	118 0 0
Sutna	...	.....	...	.....	7	5 8 0	...	.....	7	5 8 0
Agar	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Goona	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bundelkhand Nowgong	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total	181	825 5 0	25	192 0 0	66	120 15 6	28	41 8 0	300	1,179 12 6

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	$\frac{6}{8}$	467	4	586	$1\frac{7}{8}$	1,762	$2\frac{7}{8}$	2,419
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Company	114	...	...
„ „ (Nowgong)	...	...	1	606	1	156	$\frac{1}{2}$ Battalion	336	1	917
Nerbuda District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	$1\frac{6}{8}$ and detachment	1,127	5	742	$1\frac{7}{8}$	1,712	$3\frac{7}{8}$	3,336
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	906
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	599
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	2	1,505
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	$3\frac{6}{8}$ and detachment	2,377	5	742	$1\frac{7}{8}$	1,712	$5\frac{7}{8}$	4,841

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India Administration for the year 1891-92.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
884	...	...	884	2,787	8 (*a*)	3-4 (*b*)	2,791-6

(*a*) Eight miles shown short in that portion of the line belonging to the Nagpur Division.
(*b*) Due to dismantlement of lines—

Bhopal Office loop	1 0
Mhow Government Office	0 6
Indore Railway Station	1 8
	3 4

Traffic and Revenue for Departmental Combined Offices.

Names of Offices.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Collection.	Remarks.
Departmental.					
Goona	1,943	1,829	3,960	1,814 14	
Indore	6,249	8,802	51,767	6,942 4	
Indore City	9,456	9,030	...	8,160 6	
Mhow	7,053	8,094	42	9,296 9	
Neemuch	4,561	3,820	7,534	4,650 7	
Rutlam	3,650	4,310	...	3,726 1	
Ujjain	6,656	6,624	...	6,587 5	
Postal Combined.					
Agar	1,601	1,709	...	1,951 11	
Bhilsa	273	381	4	274 13	
Biaora	545	701	14	573 5	
Bhopal	2,632	4,053	5,556	2,837 7	
Dewas	869	922	...	984 4	
Dhar	1,279	1,247	...	1,791 7	
Gwalior	1,508	1,605	4,536	1,326 15	
Janak Tâl	3,305	5,796	...	3,219 0	
Jaora	1,984	2,130	...	2,015 1	
Mandsaur	1,869	1,956	...	1,737 3	
Nowgong	2,628	2,279	...	3,062 4	
Rewah	1,116	1,187	...	1,679 12	
Sorangpur	187	255	...	179 6	
Sehore	1,408	1,475	...	1,346 6	
Shojapur	559	655	2	554 12	
Sipri	1,012	955	...	831 6	
Sirdarpore	747	814	...	786 15	
Sutna	1,797	2,201	2,836	2,071 1	

Number of Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Nil.	Binagaon Postal Combined Office on the 30th September 1891.

W. CINGENTONES,
Superintendent of Telegraphs, Indore Division.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Remarks.
Malwa Dispensaries.						
Includes 17 Dispensaries . .	2,39,957	857	7,209	746	12,836	
Gwalior Agency.						
Includes 11 Dispensaries . .	69,115	104	35,021	205	2,068	
Bhopal Agency.						
Includes 15 Dispensaries . .	1,03,100	1,983	49,977*	251	6,735	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
Bundelkhand Agency.						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries	21,903	53	3,164	36	984	
Bhopawar Agency.						
Includes 12 Dispensaries . .	48,673	263	2,290	44	1,893	
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Includes 14 Dispensaries . .	1,26,878	1,900	48,994	347	7,057	
Mhow Cantonment.						
Includes 2 Dispensaries . . .	16,970	12	605	...	...	
Total .	6,26,596	5,172	1,47,260	1,629	31,573	
Total of last year .	6,02,036	2,071	93,885	1,597	27,155	
Increase	24,560	3,101	53,375	32	4,418	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 92 F. D.—8-9-92—.264—H.R.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 57.

REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1892-93.

Published by Authority.

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CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1893.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

Part		Page
I.—Introductory		1
II.—Political—		
Chapter	I.—Gwalior	9
„	III.—Bhopal	21
„	IV.—Bhopawar	26
„	V.—Western Malwa	31
„	VI.—Baghelkhand	36
„	VII.—Bundelkhand	40
„	VIII.—Guna	48
III.—Departmental—		
Chapter	IX.—Public Works Department	51
„	X.—Opium	54
„	XI.—Judicial	55
„	XII.—Local Corps	57
„	XIII.—Education	59
„	XIV.—Post Offices	61
„	XV.—Telegraphs	62
„	XVI.—Medical	63
„	XVII.—Miscellaneous	66

APPENDICES.

Appendices to Part II.—Political.

Appendices to Part III.—Departmental.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1892-93.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency during the year under report. I visited Gwalior in August 1892, and again in March 1893. From Gwalior I went in August to Simla to attend a conference on dacoity matters, and on my return journey I visited Bhopal. In November 1892 I left Indore for the annual tour and marched through Manpur, Dhar, Sirdarpur, Jhabua and Pitlawad in the Bhopawar Agency to Rutlam. From Rutlam I proceeded through the Western Malwa Agency, visiting Sailana, Piploda, Jaora, Mandsaur, Neemuch and Sitamau. From Sitamau I marched into the Bhopal Agency and visited the Chiefs of Khilchipur, Rajgarh, Maksundangarh, Narsingarh, Kurwai and other places. I arrived at Bhopal in February and after visiting Her Highness the Begam returned to Indore through Sehore and Dewas. With a few exceptions I saw every Chief and all the important Thakurs or Bhumias in the three Agencies. The condition of all the States, except Sailana and Sitamau, appeared to be satisfactory.

2. The rainfall last season was sufficient everywhere and in some places excessive. The *kharif* crop was injured by a long break at the commencement, and by excessive rain at the close, of the season. The *rabi* crops were at first most promising, and the wheat, gram, and other cold weather crops, which I saw during my tour in the Bhopawar, Western Malwa, and Bhopal Agencies, were remarkably good. Some injury was caused by frost and by rain and hail; but on the whole the harvest has been good.

3. The Gwalior State has been fairly well administered, but there are still too many dacoities. The Educational Department continues to improve under the management of Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, member of Council. The number of schools has increased from 175 to 183 and of students from 10,216 to 11,116. There are six students receiving technical education at the Mayo School of Art at Lahore. Balwant Rao 'Bhaya Sahib Sindia has had charge of the Public Works Department, which has done good work. There is, however, too much delay on the part of the Council in sanctioning works for which grants appear in the Budget. The Administration have shown

a readiness to construct feeder roads for the railway, and under the able superintendence of the Chief Engineer, Mr Harris, much useful work has been done. The Memorial Hospital and the College at Lashkar are approaching completion. They are beautiful buildings and reflect great credit on Mr. Harris, who designed them. Surgeon Major Crofts continues to conduct the Medical Department satisfactorily. Four new hospitals are under construction. The army has been kept in good order by General Kashi Rao Surve, and the Imperial Service Cavalry continue to improve under the supervision of Captain Edwards. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. At the close of the financial year (June 5th, 1892) the cash balance, exclusive of investments, amounted to four crores and eighty-eight lakhs. The expenditure during the year was heavy owing to the marriages of His Highness and his sister. The President, Bapu Sahib Jadu, has occasionally been prevented by indisposition from taking an active part in the administration. In all important matters he has been ready to seek the advice of the Resident.

4. The Revenue Department has been presided over by Sintoba Sahib Temak. The most important event in the year in this Department was the transfer of all settlement operations to the charge of Colonel Pitcher. A regular settlement of three districts was being conducted by Muhammad Kasim Khan, and two other officers were engaged in making a summary settlement of six districts. The Council were of opinion that the regular settlement was unsatisfactory and that the so-called summary settlements were too elaborate and too expensive. It was decided, therefore, to stop all these settlement operations and to make over to Colonel Pitcher the task of completing the survey and preparing all the papers and statistics required for the assessment. The Council have, in my opinion, acted wisely in giving Colonel Pitcher the charge of the settlement.

5. The Judicial Courts disposed of a considerable amount of business and the file of pending cases is satisfactory. I have impressed on the Council the importance of insisting that grave offences, such as dacoity, are not leniently punished, and I am glad to acknowledge the readiness with which they have accepted my advice. The Chief Justice, Munshi Sohan Lall, has been directed to consider the propriety of the sentences passed by the subordinate Courts and a number of cases have been revised by him. The Prant Judges, Gobind Rao Vasudeo Tullu and Chintaman Rao Vinayak Vaidya, have disposed of a large number of suits and have given satisfaction.

6. Considerable progress has been made with the Goona-Bina Railway, and work is also proceeding on the Bhopal-Ujjein line. It was intended that the latter line should be constructed at the expense of the Gwalior State. Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, however, expressed a desire to pay herself for the construction of the portion of the line which runs through Bhopal territory, and the Council have acceded to her request.

7. His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has enjoyed good health during the year and made satisfactory progress. He has now been given the charge of the Palace Department. A considerable sum of money is expended annually in this Department, the management of which will, it is hoped, afford His Highness an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of business and accounts, and some practical experience in administration. His Highness visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta in January.

8. I am glad to be able to report an improvement in the small State of Khaniadhana, which is under the Resident at Gwalior. The Chief wisely consented to appoint Pandit Shri Narayan as his Kamdar. The finances of the State are now in a satisfactory condition, and there is a small credit balance. There has been a decided improvement in the criminal administration.

9. The affairs of the Indore State have been conducted satisfactorily. His Highness the Maharaja has continued to devote his attention to the Revenue Department, and during the last cold weather he inspected the northern portion of his territories. The assessment there was found to be high, and a considerable reduction was made in the revenue demand. The building of the new College is nearly completed, and under Mr. Cholmondeley's careful supervision the institution will, there is every reason to believe, be a success. Progress has been made with the training of the Imperial Service Troops. The criminal administration has been satisfactory, and the State has been tolerably free from violent crime. During the year 18 dacoities were reported, but few of them were of a serious description. Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chiman Rao Bedarkar continued to hold the office of Diwan.

10. The Dewas State, Senior Branch, has been managed by Rao Bahadur V. Kunte, Superintendent of the State, under the supervision of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General. Her Highness Tara Raja Sahiba, the Raja's only Rani, who was a sister of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, died at Dewas on 1st April 1893, after a lingering illness.

It was estimated last year that the State debt would be reduced to R91,436 by the end of 1892-93. Owing however to the unforeseen expenses connected with the illness and death of the Rani, the savings available for the repayment of the debts have fallen short of expectation and the balance of debt on the 31st May 1893 will amount to R1,11,679-2-3, exclusive of interest, which will be about R3,000.

11. The Dewas State, Junior Branch, was, on the death of His Highness the Raja Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Powar, taken under superintendence during the minority of the present Raja, Mulhar Rao Baba Sahib Powar. The principal event in the year has been the installation on the 22nd of September 1892 of the Raja by the Agent to the Governor General. The young Raja is a student at the Rajkumar College at Indore and is making satisfactory progress.

The annual income of the State is a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The expenditure for the year, including money spent in repaying debts, amounted in round numbers to R3,37,600. The closing balance for 1892-93 is estimated at R82,732-14-4. Debts to the extent of R30,681-7-2 were admitted and paid off during the year. Claims amounting to R28,944-12-8 are under examination. The State has still R3,66,800 invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. One case of dacoity occurred during the year.

12. The Bhopal State has been well administered except as regards the suppression of dacoity. It is disappointing to find that the number of dacoities in the State have seriously increased, 26 being reported this year as compared with 6 reported in the previous year. I personally drew the attention of Her Highness to the prevalence of violent crime in her State, and she assured me that efforts would be made to arrest the offenders. Of the 26 dacoities, 16 were committed between the 1st of November and the 1st of April. The police have succeeded in arresting 60 persons charged with having committed dacoity, and it is hoped that order will again be restored. Her Highness entertained His Excellency the Viceroy at the Bhopal railway station in October, and in February she gave an entertainment at Bhopal to celebrate the remission of the obligation of presenting a nazar to the Viceroy. The Educational and Medical Institutions in the State are doing good work. The Leper Hospital which Her Highness maintains near Sehore is well managed by Dr. Dane, and a favourable account is given of the Hospital for Women which Miss Niebel superintends in Bhopal city. The Imperial Service Troops are rapidly improving in efficiency. The office of Minister was held during the year by Munshi Imtyaz Ali.

13. The condition of the minor States in the Bhopal Agency continues to be fairly satisfactory. The Chiefs of Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur are competent administrators, but they are not sufficiently alive to the importance of a good criminal administration and of exercising an efficient control over the Moghias and criminal tribes in their territories. The Nawab of Kurwai has been given the charge of his State, and has not shown a decided capacity for governing it. Dacoities were more numerous in the minor States, 15 cases being reported, as compared with 7 in the preceding year.

14. No change of importance has occurred in the States of the Bhopawar Agency. His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar suffered last year from a stroke of paralysis. He has recovered as much as can be expected, but still remains in Indore. The prolonged absence of His Highness has somewhat impaired the efficiency of the administration. The financial condition of the Jhabua State is not satisfactory. The revenue does not much exceed the expenditure, and it is difficult to pay off the debts which were incurred by the Chief. His Highness has shown a good spirit and has supported the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Bhikaji, who continues to manage the State with ability. The young Rana of Ali Rajpur is studying at the Indore Residency College, and is a promising boy. The financial condition of this State improves under the management of the Thakur of Jakhnaoda. The Rana of Barwani has quarrelled with his Diwan, but the affairs of the State do not give much trouble and the financial position is sound. The Rana of Jobat manages a part of his State with the assistance of the Diwan, and is said to take an interest in the work. During the year under report the deaths of the Thakurs of Dotria and Bakhtgarh were announced.

There were no serious dacoities in this Agency, but the number of offences reported showed a slight increase.

15. The Western Malwa Agency has sustained a great loss in the death of Colonel Buller. He had an intimate acquaintance with the Chiefs and was deservedly popular with them. The death of the Raja of Rutlam, which took place in January last, is much to be regretted. His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., was a good administrator and was much respected. He has been succeeded by his son, Sujjan Singh, who is now studying at the Indore Residency College, and will, I hope, be hereafter as good a ruler as his father. The financial condition of the Rutlam State is satisfactory and the administration is being conducted under the Political Agent's supervision by Khan Bahadur Kursetji Rustamji, who was appointed by the late Raja. Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan has managed the affairs of the Jaora State and has been well supported by His Highness the Nawab. The State debt now amounts to about 3 lakhs. A marriage has been arranged between the Nawab's daughter and His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. The affairs of Sailana are in an unsatisfactory condition and the debt amounts to over a lakh of rupees. The condition of Sitamau goes from bad to worse. The Chief is in the hands of intriguers and owes a considerable debt in addition to several instalments of the tribute which he is bound to pay to the Gwalior State. Kesri Singh, the Thakur of Piploda, has, on attaining his majority, been placed in charge of his estate. He was educated at the Residency College and will, I think, do well. There was a slight decrease in the number of dacoities reported from this Agency. The Jaora State showed an improvement and of the total number (26) 14 dacoities occurred in Gwalior and 9 in Indore territory.

16. Colonel Robertson has during the year superintended the Rewah State with judgment and ability. The revenue is increasing, and it will be possible to increase the expenditure on important public works. The office of Diwan

has been held by Lall Ramanaj Parshad Singh, C.I.E., a Sardar of the State, and more extended powers have been conferred on the Council, so as to prepare them for the time when the Maharaja will undertake the administration. His Highness visited Calcutta in the cold weather, and afterwards proceeded to Dumraon, when the final ceremonies of his marriage were concluded.

Of the minor States Nagode continues to attract attention. The condition of this State has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

17. I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the condition of the Bundelkhand States. His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha continued to govern his State with firmness and ability. There were only two petty dacoities in Orchha territory during the year, and the Darbar succeeded in capturing many of the dacoits who were at large. In Panna the administration has not been so good, but crime is now suppressed, and it is to be hoped that the Maharaja will not allow his State to relapse into disorder. The Bijawar Darbar is not strong and required a good deal of assistance from the Agency to control the Thakurs, who abetted dacoity. Order was preserved in Datia and Ajaigarh, but the Darbars of both States allowed dacoits to take shelter in their territories. The Maharaja of Ajaigarh has now exerted himself to redeem the character of his administration, and the Maharaja of Datia will, I hope, follow His Highness' example. A favourable report is given of the Charkhari State. This was the first year of the Maharaja's administration. The Chhatarpur State was specially harassed by the dacoit Durg Sing. His Highness the Raja has shown much energy and the measures taken by him met with considerable success. The Rao of Alipura allowed the dacoits to shelter in his territory. He has, however, recognized his obligation to suppress crime, and has assisted in securing the arrest of the outlaw Durg Sing. For the whole of Bundelkhand 39 dacoities were reported during the year, and of these 27 occurred in the first six months. The number reported in the preceding year was 59, and in the year before that 94.

18. In the Goona Agency the only matter calling for notice is dacoity. This Agency is subject to inroads of dacoits from Rajputana, and the petty Chiefs are unable to maintain an efficient police. Ten dacoities were committed in the Gwalior district of Bajrangarh and 10 in the small estates.

19. There is an increase in the number of dacoities reported during the year for the whole of Central India. The total number is 250, as compared with 194 in 1891-92 and 302 in 1890-91. For this increase the States of Gwalior and Bhopal are principally responsible. The number of dacoities reported by Gwalior is 105, as compared with 71, the number reported in 1891-92. The worst returns were from the Isagarh district, where 19 dacoities were committed. The increase of crime in the Bhopal State has been already noticed. Both Gwalior and Bhopal are exposed to the inroads of dacoits from other States and from British India, but I think that the Darbars should do more to preserve the peace. In both States efforts are being made to capture the dacoits, and in Bhopal a good many arrests have been made and a number of dacoits have been convicted. The Moghias in the Bhopal Agency began to plunder again, but the Political Agent took active measures against them. The capture of a large number of these dacoits by the Superintendent of Sehore will no doubt produce a good effect.

20. In Bundelkhand dacoity has been almost completely suppressed. At first efforts were made to induce the Chiefs to restore order in their States. I constantly impressed on them the necessity of reforming their administration, and they were induced to unite their forces in the joint pursuit of the dacoits throughout the country without regard to jurisdiction or territorial limits.

The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, also placed at our disposal the services of several of his native officers to conduct the operations and to lead the contingent of sepoys and cavalry supplied by the States. These measures were attended with some success. The Raja of Chhatarpur took strong measures against those who harboured dacoits, and the outlaw Durg Singh had to withdraw for a time to the Hamirpur district. Another leader, Bikramajit, was shot in June, 1892, by some Chhatarpur Thakurs. In the following September Maharaj Singh, a notorious outlaw, was killed at Bijawar, and besides these many other leading dacoits had been killed or arrested before the cold weather began. Of the total number of dacoities (39) reported for the year only 17 occurred in the last nine months and a decided advance had been made in suppressing crime. The Dacoity Department officers, however, were not supported, as they should have been, by some of the Darbars. Influential Thakurs and even State officials either helped the dacoits or neglected to take any measures against them, and in some cases the conduct of the Chiefs themselves was open to grave suspicion. There were still several notorious outlaws at large, and it was not improbable that a fresh outbreak of crime might occur in the cold weather. I therefore proposed that Mr. Hankin, the District Superintendent of Police of the Saugor district, should be appointed at the expense of the States as a special officer for the suppression of dacoity in Bundelkhand. To this proposal the General Superintendent agreed, and it was approved by the Government of India. Mr. Hankin took charge of the operations against the dacoits on the 7th of November 1892. He has worked with great energy and skill, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces assisted him by taking measures to prevent dacoits from obtaining shelter in British India. The gangs which principally troubled Bundelkhand have now been broken up, and there is only one leading outlaw, Sultan Singh, who has not been captured. For the arrest of this dacoit the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Gwalior Council, the Indore Darbar and the Political Agent of Bundelkhand are taking joint action, which I hope will soon be successful.

21. During the greater part of the year under report Colonel Wilson had charge of the Bundelkhand Agency. The operations against the dacoits were superintended by him and during his absence on leave by Captain Herbert, and for the success obtained up to the time of Mr. Hankin's appointment these officers are entitled to much credit. Dr. Lethbridge, the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, has afforded me and the Political Agents constant and valuable assistance.

22. For the trial of persons arrested for committing dacoity in Bundelkhand, Captain Rooke, the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, was invested with special powers. Since the first outbreak of dacoity in Bundelkhand in 1890-91 up to the 31st March 1893, 529 persons have been brought to trial in the Sessions court at Nowgong or in the Native States for offences in connection with dacoity, and 392 persons have been convicted. Of those convicted 128 were subjects of British India; 51, 18, 36 and 23 persons belonging to the Jhansi, Hamirpur, Saugor and Lalitpur districts respectively. The number of persons convicted in 1890-91 was 84, in 1891-92, 190 and in 1892-93, 118. There are now at Nowgong 86 men awaiting trial for dacoity or for offences connected with dacoity.

23. With regard to the progress of education there is nothing new to report. At Indore the Indore State High School, the Canadian Mission School and the Residency School are doing well; and the schools at Dhar, Rewah, Rutlam, Chhatarpur and Charkhari maintain their reputation. There are excellent schools at Sehore for boys and girls which are maintained by contributions

from the Bhopal Agency local fund, subscriptions from some of the Native States, and fees paid by the pupils. The Residency College at Indore is well attended. The young Rajas of Dewas and Rutlam, the Rana of Ali Rajpur, the brother of the Nawab of Rampur and a number of young Thakurs are studying there, and the management of the institution under Mr. Gunion is satisfactory.

24. The Imperial roads of the Agency are reported to be in good order. Efforts have been made to promote the construction of feeder roads for the railways. The construction of a road from Katora railway station on the Indian Midland Railway to the town of Kurwai has been commenced at the cost of the local funds. The Gwalior Council have, with praiseworthy liberality, promised to continue this road from Kurwai to the border of the Seronj pargana of Tonk, a great grain-producing country. The Tonk Darbar have been asked to construct the rest of the road to Seronj, but have not yet replied. The Gwalior and Bhopal Darbars are constructing other feeder roads, and in Bundelkhand the Datia State is making a road from Sonagir railway station to the sacred hill of the same name. The Samthar Darbar have almost completed a road from Samthar to Moth station on the Indian Midland Railway, and the Charkhari and Chhatarpur Darbars have agreed to construct a road from Lauri to Mahoba.

25. The operations connected with the Census of 1891 terminated on the 31st January 1893. All the compilation sheets except those for Caste and Occupation were completed by the middle of May 1892. The greater part of the staff was then dispensed with, and the attention of the office concentrated on Tables XVI, XVII and XVIIIA. These were very long and tedious to compile, but were finished in manuscript in October 1892. The cost to the Imperial Government of the Census in Central India is estimated in round numbers at R43,000. It is satisfactory to observe that the Superintendent of Census Operations notes that all the States have co-operated in the census in a way which showed that they appreciated the advantages to be derived from it. The State of Rewah, it is said, carried out all its own census arrangements with a degree of accuracy and despatch which would have done credit to many districts in British India.

26. Eight hundred and sixty-one Vilayatis were shown in last year's report to be in Malwa and the tract immediately north of the Narbada. From the reports received this year from the Agencies comprising this tract, the number of these foreigners appears to have fallen to 432. This decrease shows that the Darbars discourage the employment of Vilayatis in their territories. During the year twelve Vilayatis were removed from Central India and sent back to their homes.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor General
in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY:
The 29th May 1893.

E. S. REYNOLDS, *Col.*,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General
in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY:
The 1st August 1893.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report on the Gwalior Residency for 1892-93.

I.—General.

The commencement of the rains was retarded. Only 1 inch and 44 cents fell in June. In July the rainfall was good and amounted to 10 inches and 47 cents. In August it was 15 inches and 99 cents, and in September 7 inches and 47 cents. By the gauge kept at the Residency the total fall of the year was 38 inches and 24 cents, and it was sufficient and well distributed.

The *kharif* crop was good on the whole, but the *rabi* is reported to be only an average crop, having been damaged in some parts by hail and winter rains.

The prices of food grains were fairly steady.

The public health was good, and there was no epidemic disease except some cases of cholera in the autumn in certain districts of Northern and Eastern Gwalior and in Lashkar city.

2. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and His Royal Highness the Archduke of Austria, visited Gwalior on the 24th and 29th January 1893 respectively, and were accorded suitable receptions. Both these visits took place during His Highness the Maharaja's absence in Calcutta.

3. The Agent to the Governor General visited Gwalior on 23rd August 1892, and again on 16th March 1893.

4. Lieutenant Colonel D. W. K. Barr proceeded on seven months' special leave on 18th April 1892 and was succeeded by Colonel J. Biddulph. On return from leave Colonel Barr was appointed to officiate as Resident in Kashmir; and Colonel Biddulph continued to officiate as Resident at Gwalior till the 6th January 1893, when he was transferred to Baroda, and I relieved him.

5. Colonel J. Biddulph was on tour for sixteen days in December 1892, and visited parts of the Gwalior districts of Narwar and Bhander.

II.—Political.

6. *Gwalior State.*—His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, accompanied by myself, the Maharani Regent, the President of the Council of Regency, and some of the principal Sardars, visited Calcutta in January 1893, at the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness stayed in Calcutta for about a fortnight, and returned to Lashkar on 1st February 1893.

During his stay at Calcutta His Highness paid several visits to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness also visited His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Members of Council, and the Foreign Secretary; he saw the Mint, the Fort, the Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the High Court and many other places of interest. The Maharaja enjoyed the visit heartily and was greatly benefited by it in every way. His Highness gave donations, aggregating R10,000, to various charitable institutions in Calcutta.

7. His Highness has continued his education under Mr. Johnstone, but on this subject a separate report has been submitted.

Dharam Narain, the Assistant Tutor, died during the year, but it has not been thought advisable to fill his place. His Highness, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been placed in charge of the Kherij Mashahera or Palace Department, in order to give him some practical knowledge of the working of official business. Both His Highness and Her Highness the Maharani Regent are on very friendly terms with the Residency.

8. The administration has been conducted during the year by the Council of Regency, and their proceedings submitted to me as usual.

During the four months that I have been in charge, I have found them extremely amenable, and they have most cheerfully adopted any suggestions made to them for the suppression of crime, etc. They have agreed to all the proposals made by the Superintendent of the Moghias for the settlement of these people, sanctioning a sum of R6,000 instead of the R2,500 agreed to last year. For this I think they deserve credit, as it is not a matter in which they naturally take much interest. They, however, seem to be becoming more alive to the desirability of taking decisive measures for the repression of organized and violent crime.

The President and Members of the Council have, without exception, been very cordial in their relations with the Residency during my short tenure of office; and I trust this may continue.

I am glad to have this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Raghunath Rao Yadoo, Secretary to the Council.

9. The Imperial Service Cavalry seems to be progressing satisfactorily. They were inspected in March by Mr. Crosthwaite, and presented a very smart appearance. The officers appear to be acquainted with their parade duties, and the men work very steadily. The horses are not all that could be desired; but this will improve. Captain Edwards, the Inspecting Officer, has just purchased a number of remounts from Bombay.

Lines have been sanctioned for the two regiments at a cost of R1,70,000.

Railways under Construction.

10. *Goona-Bina Railway.*—A special report showing the progress made in the construction of the Goona-Bina line, during the year under report, has been separately submitted to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India in the Public Works Department. The following statement gives the expenditure incurred on the several heads during the year: —

			₹
Survey plant and establishment			57,191
Earthwork			1,21,283
Bridge-work	Major	R1,91,359	
	Minor	„ 23,040	2,14,399
		Carried over	3,92,873

	₹
Brought forward	3,92,873
Road crossings	97
Ballast	17,220
Station and offices	64
Station and office furniture	341
Direction	37,343
Engineering	95,680
Stores	4,002
Audit and accounts	3,296
Medical and sanitation	7,177
	5,58,093
Add—Miscellaneous advances	6,57,713
	12,15,806
Deduct—Deposits	2,026
Net expenditure	12,13,780

During the year under report, Mr. Edward J. Moore, Engineer-in-Chief, Goona-Bina Railway, was transferred to Assam, and Mr. P. T. S. Large succeeded him.

The Gwalior Darbar have agreed to cede the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the line to the British Government.

The same type of permanent way on the Goona-Bina Railway line as is in use on the Indian Midland Railway was, as recommended by the Government of India, adopted by the Gwalior Darbar.

All land in British India required for the Goona-Bina Railway has been granted free of cost.

The Gwalior Darbar have expressed their desire to have the Goona-Bina line constructed by their own Engineer-in-Chief; and not to make it over to the Indian Midland Railway Company.

With regard to the working of the line, the terms offered by the Indian Midland Railway Company are still under consideration of the Darbar.

11. *Ujjein-Bhopal Railway.*—Mr. W. Sherman, the Engineer-in-Chief, Ujjein-Bhopal Railway, reports as follows on the work done on the Ujjein Bhopal line during the year:—

"*Survey.*—At the end of the official year 1891-92 the estimates of direct line and Shahjapur Alternative had been sent in, and the small staff available put on to flood investigations of the Niwaj and *Bari* Kali Sindh rivers, for which there was no time during the previous year, and running trial lines between Berchha and Tajpur (26 miles) and again between Tajpur and Maksi (15 miles). The first line proved to be very heavy and had to be abandoned. The second it was thought would have to be abandoned, owing to its greater length (by ½ mile) than original line, and a line between the two seemed one which, while as short as the original line, would be better by saving some heavy bridging in the vicinity of the *Chhoti* Kali Sindh and Tilar rivers. This was left to be done during present season, the staff being then put on to the permanent alignment of those parts of the line which were common to both direct and alternative projects, *viz.* Ujjein to Tajpur 10 miles, and Bhopal to a point 46 miles from same, near the village of Chakrod in Shujalpur pargana. This work was just got through before the monsoons set in. Meanwhile I had left for Simla to be referred to by Consulting Engineer for State Railways, who was then considering the project and whose note on same has since been received. During the monsoons the staff was engaged in getting up land plans and schedules, longitudinal and cross sections, earthwork quantities, etc., of the permanent work. This was not got through until the end of November, by which time sanction to direct project had been received. Since then staff has been engaged on field work and land acquisition. The whole of

the land required from near Ujjein to Tajpur (8 miles) has been acquired, as also has that between the Parbati and Chakrod; but the 6 miles in guaranteed villages has not been formally handed over yet by the Political Agent of Bhopal. All work about to be begun in Bhopal territory was deferred by order of the Agent to the Governor General in November last, and up to date this restriction has not been removed, excepting for the temporary quarters at Sehore, land for which was only handed over on 28th February last, and work on which is now in progress. Earthwork was started in miles 38 to 46 (from Bhopal) towards the end of February, and since then in waste land in the guaranteed villages, the total quantity to date being 1,656,000 cubic feet. It is a particularly light section, and it is believed that the whole between miles 32 and 46 (from Bhopal) will be finished this month."

"A strong party has been at work since about Christmas in putting in the final line between Chakrod and Tajpur, 57 miles. The field work has just been finished and the plans, etc., are in progress. It is hoped that by end of next month work will be in progress continuously from Bhopal to the *Bari* Kali Sindh 68 miles, and from Ujjein to Tajpur (8 miles); 2 miles next to Ujjein having been left untouched until the station arrangements there can be finally settled, which cannot be until it is known which Company is to work the line."

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred during the year on several heads :—

	R
Survey	5,219
Plant	16,427
Establishment	85,812
Earthwork on *Head-quarters Division*	3,466
Ditto „ *Ujjein* „	341
Tools and plant	195
Direction	3,404
Engineering	4,094
Medical and sanitation	1,184
Miscellaneous advances	472
	1,20,614

"With regard to the cession of land for the construction of the Ujjein-Bhopal Railway, a difficulty arose in respect of the cession of land in Bhopal territory. The original proposal was that the Gwalior Darbar was to provide the funds, and the Government of India to construct the line as a State railway, the Bhopal, Indore and Dewas States agreeing to give the land required on the above understanding. The Gwalior Darbar accordingly provided the funds; but it was subsequently not found practicable to construct the line as a State railway.

This difficulty having been brought to the notice of the Gwalior Council of Regency, they at once expressed their willingness to allow the Bhopal, Indore and Dewas States to contribute the sum necessary for the construction of that portion of the railway which should run through their respective territories, provided the Gwalior Darbar were repaid, with interest, the full amount expended by them in making surveys, etc., of the portions in question.

With regard to the gauge, the Gwalior Darbar desire to have the Ujjein-Bhopal line constructed on the standard gauge, and not on the metre gauge as recommended by the Secretary of State for India; and in my opinion they are right. They consider that the slight saving effected by the construction of the less expensive line would be no real economy, and that the inconveniences involved by a break of gauge will not be compensated by the smaller outlay. They say that they, after careful consideration, decided to lay out the sum required for a railway on the standard gauge, as being a good and sound investment; and that to lay out a smaller sum on a line of metre gauge will not

be nearly so profitable an undertaking. As the funds which they desire to invest are surplus revenues at the disposal of the State, it seems right that they should be allowed to lay them out in the manner which they believe to be most conducive to their own interests, so long as no objection exists which would render their projects undesirable from a political point of view.

12. *Land Records, Survey and Settlement.*—The most important change effected during the year under report in the conduct of the settlement operations was the abolition of the three settlement departments, under Muhammad Kasim Khan, Khan Bahadur Saiyad Zahid Hussain, and Bala Rao *alias* Narain Rao Wasudeo Kharkar. After mature consideration, the Council of Regency decided to postpone the work of settlement till the period of the present *patta bandi* expires; and directed Colonel Pitcher, the Director of Land Records, to push on the work of the training and organization of patwaris, and to have the remaining districts of the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants surveyed through the agency of patwaris. These changes have been approved of by the Government of India, and the services of Khan Bahadur Saiyad Zahid Hussain have been ordered to be replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Considerable progress has been made by the Department of Land Records, and the Council of Regency have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of this Department, has conducted the duty entrusted to him. The usefulness of the work done by Colonel Pitcher is evident from the fact that, on the closing of the three Settlement Departments, the work of completing records and maps was made over to him.

The following extract from the annual report of Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Records, shows the work done during the year:—

"Forty-eight schools of instruction were open at the commencement of the year, operating in six districts, and during the course of the year instruction and training has been extended to every tahsil of the nine districts comprising the area covered by the operations of this Department. Up to date 98 schools have been opened at various times and places, and at the close of the year 45 schools remained in active operation, 3 had been closed, and 18 remain open at such period as the Kanungo Instructor can spare time from his field work for the instruction of patwaris' heirs, tahsil officials, and candidates.

"As fast as copies of the settlement maps and khasras could be procured, qualified patwaris have been set to work to draw out records for their villages in accordance with the rules.

"In the revision care has been taken to give the new circles as close to their homes as possible, and where the cash salary for the new circle may fall below the value of the emoluments formerly enjoyed the difference has been made up by personal allowances for life. As time goes on, advantages will be taken of vacancies occurring to reduce the number of circles, and consequently expenditure; the proposed number of circles being in excess of actual requirements, but being at present irreducible owing to the necessity for providing for all qualified men from amongst the former staff.

"It may not be considered out of place here to compare the cess of 4 per cent. fixed by the Council with what obtains in British territory. At the last Oudh settlement 6 per cent. was the rate fixed for the patwaris, and for the North-Western Provinces in accordance with the provision of sections 29-31 of Act XIX of 1873 as amended by Act VIII of 1879, the cess was fixed ordinarily at 6 per cent. of the land revenue to 'defray the expenses of the kanungo and patwari establishment.'

"In the revision of settlement now proceeding in the Central Provinces the patwari cess is being fixed at rates varying up to 6 per cent. and averaging 5 per cent.

"*Survey.*—During the year surveys of the Ambáh, Pôrsá, Gôrmí, Lahâr, and Bhândere parganas were brought to a close; while surveys were commenced of the Karera, Pichore, Chanderi, Basodapa and Bhilsa parganas.

"*Financial.*—The amount allotted to me for the year at its commencement for all purposes was R99,078. Subsequently one lakh per annum was added as a contribution towards the

improvement of pay of patwaris, and on the suspension of settlement operations, the cost of which had been 3 lakhs per annum, the Council was pleased to rule that I might apply all the savings I could effect in the above R99,078 within the next three years, to survey purposes, adding one lakh more to be spread over the same three years and to be drawn by myself at my discretion."

13. *Finance (Gwalior).*—A report on the financial condition of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June 1892 was submitted by Colonel Biddulph with his letter No. 6658, dated 29th November 1892, which showed that the revenue receipts for the year amounted to R1,41,90,507, being an increase of R1,60,183 on the receipts of the previous year; while the expenditure charged against revenue was R1,34,67,548, being an increase of R23,87,865 on the expenditure of the last year. The increase of disbursements is said to be due to expenditure incurred with reference to the recent marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and of his sister. On 6th June 1892 the actual cash balance, excluding investments, was as follows:—

	R
Reserve Treasury	2,74,25,610
Working Treasury	2,14,25,024
TOTAL	4,88,50,634

Since the close of the State financial year, ending 5th June 1892, two quarterly statements of account have been received from the Darbar, *viz.*—

1st quarter (6th June to 31st August) 1892.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	36,78,915	13	0
Expenditure	55,97,801	5	2

2nd quarter (1st September to 30th November) 1892.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	77,84,884	13	1
Expenditure	84,00,014	0	7

III.—KANIADHANA.

14. A special report on the affairs of this petty State has already been submitted with this office letter No. 2448, dated the 27th April 1893. Pandit Shri Narayan, a clerk in the Resident's office, was deputed as Kamdar for one year, on the 12th May 1892, when he found the State Treasury empty; the pay of the servants in arrears, the credit of the Raja lost, no police arrangement of any kind; the financial condition of the State hopelessly embarrassed; in short, the whole affairs of the State in utter confusion. The new Kamdar worked hard and showed judgment and firmness of character in putting the affairs on a satisfactory footing. A system of keeping regular accounts of the receipts and expenditure has been introduced; a budget of the receipts and charges is prepared; the State servants are paid every month; proper arrangements have been made for the punctual submission of the report of heinous crimes occurring in the State; and police chowkies and thanas have been established wherever found necessary. On overhauling the State accounts, a correct list of the State debts was prepared, which showed that the total liabilities amounted to R23,593-1-3, and that the Raja had behaved with great recklessness, contracting a number of debts for trivial sums, and never paying for a single article taken by him, such as ghi, oil, cloth, flour, etc. The

incompetence of the Raja to manage his affairs could not be more clearly shown. The debts have all now been paid off for R11,126-7-3 Government coin, equal to R12,661 Gajashahi; and, to guard against the possibility of the Raja again contracting debts, stringent orders have been issued to all the creditors, and other persons, not to advance money hereafter to the Raja under penalty of forfeiture of their claims.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the State from 12th May 1892 to 31st March 1893, in Gajashahi currency:—

	R
Opening balance (Government notes, etc.)	13,483
Receipts	26,555
	40,038
Expenditure	32,081
Closing balance	7,957

Under the head Expenditure is included the sum of R12,661, paid to the creditors of the Raja in liquidation of the State debts. The finances of the State have now been placed on a satisfactory footing. There being a balance in hand of R7,957; while the expenditure is well within the receipts. This is all due to the exertions of Pandit Shri Narayan, who is deserving of great credit for the successful manner in which he has conducted the duties entrusted to him.

A son was born to the Raja on 27th November 1892.

Sheopur-Baroda.

15. This is a guaranteed estate consisting of 35 villages. The area is about 225 square miles, and the population 12,332 souls. It lies in the Sheopur pargana of the Sabalgarh district in Gwalior.

The family are Gor Rajputs. About 1809 the chiefship was conquered by Mahrattas from Raja Radhika Das, the grand-father of the present Raja Bijey Singh.

Raja Bijey Singh is 32 years of age, and has two sons (the eldest is 6 years old), and three daughters, the eldest of whom is 10 years of age. The family intermarries into the Kotah, Kerowli, and other Chiefs in Rajputana.

The revenue of the estate is estimated at R59,096 (Topshahi currency), and expenditure at R50,472. There are no debts.

Kathon.

16. The small estate of Kathon in the Sabalgarh district of Gwalior is also a guaranteed holding. The area is 30 square miles and the population 3,990 souls.

The revenue of the estate is R4,000. Thakur Hargian Singh, the holder of the estate, is rumoured to have died in July 1892, on his way to Jagannath; but no report of his death and succession has yet been made to this office.

IV.—Judicial.

17. *Gwalior Residency.*—The returns annexed show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no civil suits. Of the five criminal cases, one was committed for trial by the Political Assistant at Goona, and the remainder were tried by the Resident, under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

Three appeals in criminal cases, preferred against the order of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, were disposed of during the year. The orders of the lower court were reversed in two cases, and upheld in one.

One civil appeal against the order of the Political Assistant, Goona, was preferred on the 29th November 1892, and Colonel Biddulph fixed the case for hearing on the 3rd January 1893. Subsequently the hearing was postponed from time to time, first on account of the Resident's absence from Gwalior on duty, once on account of a plea of sickness preferred by the appellant, and again on appellant's representing that his father had died, and that he could not in consequence appear in court.

18. *Gwalior State.*—The number of Judicial Courts in the State is the same as last year.

The following table shows the work done during the year:—

	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil suits	4,264	21,941	21,384	4,821
Criminal cases	2,213	24,845	24,616	2,442

The Sadr Adalat, presided over by Munshi Sohan Lal, disposed of 485 civil suits, of which 391 were appeals, and 94 original and miscellaneous cases; and 640 criminal cases, of which 329 were appeals, 258 revision cases, and 53 reference and miscellaneous cases. The increase in the criminal cases is explained by the fact that all the cases of (1) murder, (2) dacoity, (3) theft, (4) cattle-lifting, and (5) highway robbery and house-breaking, are, under the orders of the Council of Regency, sent for by the Sadr Adalat, and the orders passed by the lower court are reviewed on the revision side.

Of the 36 reference cases, 13 cases of murder were sent up to the Sadr Adalat for confirmation. Capital sentence was awarded in 3 cases, 2 of which were confirmed by the Council of Regency, and the prisoners were hanged; and one is still pending in the Council of Regency.

The Prant Judges, Govind Rao Vasudev Tullu and Chintaman Rao Vinayak Vaidya, disposed of 1,084 civil suits, and 1,434 criminal cases.

The returns show that fines to the extent of R73,482 were inflicted during the year, of which 47,610 only were realized.

There were seven instances of treasure trove during the year, in which R894-9-6 of different coins were found, which were deposited in the State Treasury.

Eight prisoners are reported to have escaped from the Mangaoli jail, of whom 7 have been arrested, and one, Birja Lodhi, is still at large.

The necessity for building a strong central jail at Mongaoli has been brought to the notice of the Council of Regency. The jails at Sabalgarh and Bhander have been completed.

V.—Dacoity.

19. *Gwalior State.*—The number of dacoities reported during the year 1892-93 was 55, as compared with 40 in 1891-92. Of 1,031 persons said to have been concerned in these dacoities, 130 were arrested. No reason is assigned for this increase of about 38 per cent. in cases of violent crime; but I am asking the Council for an explanation. The proportion of arrests to persons concerned is greater than in last year, which is so far satisfactory.

The district of Isagarh heads the list of gang robberies with 19 cases; next come Bhander with 9, and Narwar with 8 cases. While the northern districts

of Tavarghar, Shikarwari, Bhind, and Sabalgarh were singularly free. This is attributed to the efficient administration of these districts by their respective Subhas. The Council of Regency have recently transferred the Subhas of Narwar and Isagarh, where the dacoits seem to have got quite out of hand; and, with the view of better maintaining the peace of the country, have invested the Subhas with full power over the police in their districts in the same manner as District Magistrates in British provinces.

Special measures have also been taken by the Darbar for the suppression of dacoity in the Narwar, Isagarh, and Bhander districts. A special official has been deputed to co-operate with Mr. Carew in arresting dacoits in the Bhander district; an additional police force has been sanctioned, and Mr. Onraet, Inspector General of Police, has been ordered to visit the affected districts, and take immediate steps for arresting the criminals.

In the Isagarh district the late Khubsingh, an escaped confessing prisoner of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, committed most of the dacoities reported to have occurred there. Khubsingh, with his gang, recruited from Gwalior, Sagar, Kurwai, and Bhopal, was captured by the Sagar police in July 1892. Khubsingh himself being subsequently tried and hanged in Sagar for the Moodia-Hindupat dacoity. Most of Khubsingh's followers were arrested by the Gwalior police, and tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. A reward of ₹500, offered by the Gwalior Darbar for the arrest of Khubsingh, was paid to the Sagar police in September 1892. The only noteworthy members of his gang now at large are Maharaj Singh of Ehraoni in the Isagarh district, and Jitpal, Thakur of Bhondan in the Bajrangarh district. Both of them have been proclaimed, and rewards offered for their arrest.

The gang of Himmat Singh and Gorry Lal (two escaped convicts of Gwalior) and Patha Nai, a subject of Bhopal, who were concerned in most of the dacoities committed in the year under report, have been lately arrested with their leaders: the two first by the Sagar police in the Kurwai State, and Patha by Bhopal. Both the above-noted gangs, who were mostly Bagries and Minas, have been completely accounted for.

Another leader, Sher Khan, of the Sironj pargana of Tonk (which borders the Mangaoli pargana of the Isagarh district), who is said to be concerned in most of the dacoities which occurred in the talukas of Naterun and Shamshabad, is still at large. His followers are chiefly Mewatis and once promised to become formidable, but, on a clue being found, a body of the Gwalior police attacked three men of the gang in Gungurwara, pargana Bhilsa, and killed Sher Khan's trusted lieutenant, Sher Ali, and captured the two others.

In the Bhander district, several of the dacoities are said to be the work of the notorious dacoit leader Sultan Singh of Sehgawan in Datia, and his associates, who are mostly subjects of Datia, and some of the Jhansi district, notably of Larore village. Special measures for the capture of this dacoit have now been jointly undertaken by Gwalior, the Bundelkhand Agency, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and it is hoped he will be arrested ere long.

Pheran Singh, of Badanpur in Jhansi, has also a gang of his own, and most of the dacoities which occurred in Karera and Pichor parganas in the Bhander district are traced to him. Ganesha Lohar of Kararkhera, an amnestied dacoit, who had joined Pheran Singh's gang last year, and was proclaimed a second time, was traced one night to his home, and in an encounter was shot dead by the Gwalior police.

The district of Narwar is said to have suffered at the hands of the Karhaya Thakurs, who committed most of the dacoities in that district. Several of the culprits have since been arrested.

The Mewatis and other criminals of Rajgarh and Narsingarh States are said to commit raids in the eastern districts of Gwalior; and the parganas of Neemuch suffer at the hands of offenders from the Rajputana States bordering it.

On the whole, the Gwalior police appear to have done fairly well during the year under report, and in some instances behaved gallantly in the pursuit of dacoits. They have given assistance to the police of the neighbouring districts. Mr. Onraet reports that corrupt practices amongst them are becoming rare. He represents strongly the necessity of arming them, if not with arms of precision, at all events with weapons of some utility. The President has also again addressed me on the subject. Mr. Onraet's request for weapons of some utility seems reasonable, but this point will be considered in a separate communication.

20. *Kaniadhana.*—Two cases of dacoity are reported to have occurred in Kaniadhana during the year under report. In the one, five persons concerned were arrested by the Kaniadhana police, and were forwarded to the Resident at Gwalior for trial. All of them were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In the other case four persons, who were arrested by the Kaniadhana police, were released for want of evidence.

The prompt action taken by the Kaniadhana State in the arrest of dacoits, and the cordial assistance rendered by them to the Gwalior, Jhansi, Orchha, and Lalitpur police, have been duly acknowledged.

Randhir Singh, one of Khubsingh's gang, was arrested by Kaniadhana, and made over to the Gwalior Darbar. A reward of R100, offered by the Darbar for his arrest, was paid to the Kaniadhana men.

VI.—Educational.

21. *Gwalior.*—It is satisfactory to report further improvement in the Educational Department of the State under Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmad Khan Ahmedi, member of the Council of Regency.

The number of schools has risen from 175 to 183, the staff of teachers has increased from 368 to 376, and the students from 10,216 to 11,116 during the year under report.

The Budget grant for education was R1,28,523.

The number of students who appeared for the Entrance, Middle Sanskrit, and Central India Schools Examinations was 226, as compared with 237 in the last year.

The six students sent by the State to the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, continue to receive technical education there.

Athletic exercises and the teaching of gymnastics in the State schools continue to receive attention, and are found to be conducive to the health of the students.

VII.—Public Works Department.

22. Between 5th June 1892 and 28th February 1893 the net expenditure against Budget grant was—

	Net expenditure.	Budget grant.
	R	R
Gwalior Division	2,76,723	8,74,304
Malwa Division	1,11,435	3,39,621
Total .	3,88,155	12,13,925

The Estimated Expenditure up to 5th June 1893 is about 9 lakhs against a Budget Grant of 12 lakhs. The lapse is owing to certain works being started late in the working season and to some of the works for which grants appear not having been sanctioned.

The following are the more important works completed or in progress, with the amounts expended on each up to to the 28th February 1893 :—

		₹	
Gwalior Division	Transport Lines	45,046	Completed.
	Victoria College	4,79,852	In progress.
	Memorial Hospital	2,89,856	Ditto.
	Bhander Subat	71,752	Completed.
	Bhander Jail	7,719	Completed, but not paid for finally.
	Mongaoli School	2,232	In progress.
	Old Gwalior Dispensary	7,852	Completed, but not paid for.
	Tuman lines Joura	4,644	Ditto ditto.
	Museum in Moti Mahal	13,689	In progress.
	Ambah-Mahgawan Road	86,638	Ditto.
	Bagchini Feeder Road	17,194	Completed.
	Antri Feeder Road	5,134	Ditto.
	Bridge over Sone River	8,129	In progress.
	Bridge over Sindh River	94,940	Completed.
Malwa Division	Mandsaur Jail	52,964	Completed.
	Sonkach Dispensary	22,860	Ditto.
	Barnagar ditto	21,631	Ditto.
	Agar Subat	50,106	In progress.
	Palace at Ujjein	2,851	Ditto.
	Serai at Ujjein	1,948	Ditto.
	Agar-Sarangpur Road	1,70,892	Completed.
	Runija-Khachrod Road	1,39,399	In progress.
	Barnagar-Badnawar Road	27,145	Completed.
	Bhopawar-Rajgarh Road	13,603	In progress.
	Mangod-Amjhera Road	10,728	Completed.

For maintenance of roads taken over from Government and other roads there has been expended—

	₹
In Gwalior Division	47,972
In Malwa Division	17,898

All above roads are in first class order, having been well maintained.

Colonel Biddulph marched from Gwalior to Sipri and from Sipri to Jhansi in December 1892, and found the road in good order.

VIII.—Post Offices.

23. *Gwalior State.*—The Postal Department of the State, under the able management of Pandit Shivcharan, Postmaster General, has continued to make satisfactory progress, as is evidenced from the following statistics extracted from his annual report :—

Year.	Despatched.				Received.			
	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.
1891-92	18,02,197	3,51,512	72,921	13,109	17,89,121	3,71,218	64,117	15,917
1892-93	18,11,377	3,42,715	81,312	12,911	18,13,716	2,91,527	65,313	16,304

	R	a.	p.
The Postal income is shown as	83,316	7	4
The Postal expenditure	72,322	4	0
Balance to the credit of the State	10,994	3	1

The money order system continues to be popular:—

The value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment in the State	2,27,055	7	0
Value of money orders, issued by the Darbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices . . .	7,32,128	6	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances	2,34,568	7	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices' remittances	4,02,079	11	0

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, visited the Lashkar Post Office twice during the year, and was highly pleased with the manner in which the work was carried on. Colonel J. Biddulph, Resident at Gwalior, made an inspection and expressed his satisfaction. I also visited and inspected the Department, and found everything in excellent order. Pandit Shivcharan deserves much credit for the improvement effected by him in this Department.

IX.—Medical.

24. *Gwalior.*—The State Medical Department is progressing satisfactorily under the able supervision of Surgeon Major A. M. Crofts, Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

No new dispensaries have been opened during the year.

The Hospitals at Bhander, Mongaoli, Bhind and Gwalior are under construction, and the Memorial Hospital at Lashkar is being pushed on to completion.

The popularity of the Department is evidenced by the fact that 78,145 patients were treated during the year, of whom 76,608 were out-door and 1,537 in-patients.

One hundred and four major operations and 2,578 minor operations were performed during the year.

Thirty-four thousand nine hundred and eleven children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 35,021 in the preceding year.

X.—Miscellaneous.

25. Five cases of railway accidents, on the Indian Midland Railway, were reported during the year; 3 persons were killed, and 2 injured.

E. S. REYNOLDS, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident, Gwalior.

Gwalior Residency:
The 29th April 1893.

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CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1892-93.

1.—General.

The annual rains commenced unusually late in the year. There were indications in the month of May that they would be early; but the weather cleared up, and the month of June was very hot and trying. As it appeared likely that the *kharif* crop would be a failure, the question of starting relief works was considered. Fortunately this was not necessary, as, when the rains actually commenced after the end of June, the amount that fell was plentiful and the Sehore Hospital Register shows a total of 55·32 inches for the year, being above the average for the last ten years, which comes to 51·71. The kharif in fact suffered as a rule from excessive rainfall: and there have been numerous complaints of the crops being destroyed from too much moisture. The *rabi* crop is reported to be a good one, and would have been better but for the untimely fall of rain which occurred at the end of February, and lasted up to the 11th March. Some of the crops are said to have suffered in parts of the Agency, and this is undoubtedly the case as regards gram, and I have myself seen it turning black in various parts. As regards the wheat, however, I believe the crop to be a bumper one: and I doubt if it has suffered at all. The Christmas rains, which commenced about the 25th of December and lasted with slight breaks for three weeks, were most beneficial, and, but for the untimely rain referred to, the *rabi* harvest would have been in every respect one of the best we have had for some years. Though the harvests of late years have not been bad ones the prices continue high, compared with old rates. This is the case everywhere throughout the Agency, and I was told that at Bhilsa the rates were higher than at Gwalior itself. The fact is the railway tends to equalize prices throughout the country; and whereas in the Bhopal Agency rates used to be abnormally low they are now no longer so: and persons whose incomes were fixed before the country was opened up must feel the change greatly. I am informed that in certain families wheat flour is no longer used, and they are obliged to be content with cheaper and coarser grains. A gradual adjustment of wages will no doubt take place; but I believe that in the meantime there has been a good deal of suffering in families where the income was barely sufficient to supply the necessaries of life even with low rates.

There was not any great outbreak of cholera during the year, and the season has, on the whole, been a healthy one.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year except for 54 days, when Captain Tighe, Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, acted for me while I was away on privilege leave.

Colonel Peart held command of the Bhopal Battalion, and Surgeon Major Dane was the Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

Lieutenant Peart, Boundary Settlement Officer, was transferred to Bundelkhand in the same capacity in June, and was relieved by Lieutenant Ross from the Bhopawar Agency, who in turn was transferred to Indore in August. Mr. Bannerman, of the Central India Horse, came as Boundary Settlement Officer in November, and has carried on the duties up to the end of the year.

His Excellency the Viceroy stopped at Bhopal on the 28th of October, and was entertained at dinner by Her Highness the Begam, who was present herself on the occasion and came out of *purdah* in honour of it.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor General, paid a short visit to Bhopal in September, and made an extended tour in the Agency in January and February. In the course of it he visited all the principal States and settled several important cases. Towards the close of his tour he arrived at Bhopal and was present at an entertainment given by Her Highness the Begam in honour of the remission of her *nazar*. Mr. Crosthwaite subsequently visited Sehore and marched back to Indore *viâ* Ashta and Sonkach.

My own tour commenced in November and was not finished till the end of February. During this period I visited nearly the whole of the Agency which lies in Malwa: but was unable to go below the Ghats, and, as the districts lying between the Vindhyans and the Narbada have not been visited during the last few years, I propose going there during the next cold weather. During my tour I saw all the Chiefs and leading persons, and also made the acquaintance of most of the minor officials.

II.—Political.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has continued to enjoy good health, and Munshi Imtiaz Ali has, as before, been Minister. In August Her Highness opened in person the new Cotton Mills at Bhopal, which will, she hopes, prove a benefit to her people and her State. The new regiment of Imperial Cavalry which was started in May last, has made considerable progress under the immediate command of Major Hasandin Khan, who was formerly in the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. The arrangements for recruiting the men and providing saddlery, etc., have been entirely under the superintendence of Captain Edwards, who has recently been assisted by Mr. Cotgrave, of the Central India Horse. These officers deserve, I think, much credit for the progress made. About half the regiment has already been enlisted, and the purchase of the horses is being proceeded with. The regiment was inspected by Colonel Mellis in November, and I understand that he expressed himself pleased with what he saw. In November last Her Highness expressed a wish to share in the cost of the construction of the railway line from Bhopal to Ujjein. The question was referred to the Government of India and she has now, greatly to her satisfaction, been allowed to construct that portion of the railway which lies within the limits of the Bhopal State. Her Highness received ₹1,30,256-10-5 as profits on the working of the Bhopal State Railway for the half-year ending 30th June 1892. There has been a falling off in the instalment for the second-half of the year, which only came to ₹35,626-5-1, as compared with ₹59,876-3-6 for the same period last year. The profits for the whole year, however, came to ₹1,65,882-15-6. Her Highness continues to evince the same interest as before in the Female Hospital, which was under the charge of Miss Mackenzie until the middle of last month, when Miss Niebel, who had been studying at home, returned from leave.

There is little to record in the minor States of the Agency. The young Nawab of Kurwai was invested with powers by the Government of India in June last, and it was intended to have made an announcement of the fact in Darbar when the Agent to the Governor General visited Kurwai. Unfortunately the Nawab was severely injured by an explosion of gunpowder the day before the Agent to the Governor General reached Kurwai, and was prevented, in consequence, from taking any part in the Agent to the Governor General's reception. He has since recovered and resumed charge of the administration, which was conducted by his mother during his illness.

The Senior Rani of the Rajgarh Chief died just before the visit of the Agent to the Governor General, and the Chief was unable, in consequence, to attend any Darbars, which were dispensed with. The Agent to the Governor General, however, went fully into the affairs of the State with the Raja, who agreed to dismiss Pandit Shri Lall, against whom there have been many complaints of late years. The influence of this man over the Chief has not been for good, and it is to be hoped that he will adhere to his promise of not allowing him to reside in Rajgarh. Some complaints from cultivators in Rajgarh were brought before me while on tour, and the Chief has been asked to personally satisfy himself that the new assessment is a fair one.

The affairs of Narsingarh have been conducted as before by the Chief himself, and have, on the whole, been progressing smoothly with the exception of a troublesome quarrel between the Dowager Ranis and the Raja, giving rise to numerous complaints and counter-complaints from the parties concerned. I have used my influence with both parties to induce them to establish some *modus vivendi*, and of late they appear to be getting on better.

III.—Trade.

The opium returns show that 1,337½ chests passed the scales at Bhopal, as compared with 1,607½ chests last year.

The Out Agency of the Indian Midland Railway has proved a success and the earnings from it come to R27,991-4-3 for the year under report.

Trade has been duller during the past year and the earnings of the Indian Midland Railway show a falling off in the carrying trade, which may be regarded as an indication on this subject.

IV.—Judicial.

The appended Statements A, and B, show the cases, Civil and Criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore respectively during the past year.

V.—Police.

I have nothing particular to report under this head. The police in the larger States of Gwalior and Bhopal appear to have some degree of organization: but have not distinguished themselves in dealing with dacoity, which has been very prevalent during the latter half of the year. The fact is that even in the larger States the police are badly paid and badly armed, and have little faith in their leaders, who are often accused of being in league with the dacoits. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the police often fail to face the well-armed gangs opposed to them. In the smaller States no police force worth the name exists, and they are undoubtedly the retreats for armed gangs, who plunder defenceless villages in the surrounding districts.

VI.—Dacoity.

The marginal list shows the number of dacoities including cattle-lifting and highway robberies which occurred between 1st April 1892 and 31st March 1893. This return, however, does not absolutely represent the amount of crime that has occurred: for 7 cases of dacoity which really occurred in the previous year are entered in the return for the present one; and some cases which actually took place in 1892-93, but which have not yet been reported, may be brought to ligeht herafter. The

Bhopal	26
Gwalior Districts	22
Indore Districts	5
Narsingarh	2
Rajgarh	6
Nawab Basoda	1
Sarangpur, Pargana Dewas, Senior Branch	1
Pathari	3
Dariakheri	1
Tappa	1
Agra Barkhera	1
	69

return compares unfavourably with last year's figures, and the number of crimes is even higher than in 1890-91, when 64 cases occurred. The dacoities commenced to be frequent towards the end of the rains, and throughout the cold weather reports of crime have kept on coming in from every part of the Agency. The greater number of cases have been in Bhopal and Gwalior: but I have reason to believe that they were not in all cases the work of the residents of those two States: but were carried out by dacoits who have their head-quarters in smaller Chiefships, where police supervision is unfortunately lax. Latterly a determined and general effort has been made to capture and break up the gangs. The Bhopal Darbar report the capture of some 60 men, including a well-known leader, Patia Hajjam. The District Superintendent of Police, Saugor, captured a dacoit named Himmat Singh, and several of his associates in the middle of March, and the Superintendent of Sehore has recently broken up a large gang of Moghias, who are charged with having committed dacoities in the Hoshangabad district. As this event, however, occurred after the end of the year it will not be noticed further in this report. It is hoped that the efforts being made against them will effectually put a stop to any further dacoities being committed by the gangs who have been at work this year. It is to be regretted that the Moghias are supposed to be largely responsible for the amount of dacoity that has taken place: and the fact should be used in urging the Native States to undertake the settlement of the tribe in a more liberal spirit. I regret that the Narsingarh Moghias, whose settlement was supposed to have been making good progress, are reported to have taken a leading part in dacoity. It is clear that the supervision of the State officials must be very lax or they could never be able to leave their homes for long periods *without* the fact being known.

VII.—Education.

The Sehore schools for boys and girls were inspected in January by Mr. Elliott, the Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces. This is the first occasion on which they have been inspected since 1890, and I am glad to say Mr. Elliott's report is very favourable. The Inspector drew attention to certain points regarding collection of fees, the system of Persian education in the school, and the establishment of a boarding house, which will receive attention in due course. Her Highness' schools continue to do good work, and I was able to inspect a large one at Bairsia, which she has maintained on the same footing as it stood when the district was under British management. I also saw the schools in other States and districts: but they do not call for any special remark.

VIII.—Public Works.

The Bhopal Darbar have not commenced any fresh feeder roads during the past year, but work has been continued on the two roads from Shampura to Bhopal and from Raisen to Gulgaon, which were mentioned in last year's report. A road is to be constructed from Kethora railway station to Kurwai, and will be continued to Sironj. The Local Government have sanctioned an advance of ₹10,000 to aid the Kurwai Darbar in constructing the portion in that State, which will be recovered by instalments.

IX.—Boundary.

Mr. Peart disposed of 4 cases after the 1st April last year and before his transfer, and Mr. Bannerman settled 39 disputes up to the end of February

when he commenced work on the important line of frontier between the Indore district of Satwas-Nimawar below the Ghâts and the Bhopal tahsils of Ichawar and Magardah on the Malwa plateau. With the exception of 7 cases the above disputes were old ones, and I consider that a good season's work has been done. The 43 decided cases are distributed between the States as follows:—

	Number of cases.
Rajgarh *versus* Narsingarh	4
Gwalior *versus* Agra Barkhera	7
Gwalior *versus* Sironj	12
Gwalior *versus* Kurwai	1
Sironj *versus* Agra Barkhera	19
TOTAL .	43

X.—MEDICAL.

The detailed reports of the working of the hospitals and vaccination have been submitted separately to the Agent to the Governor General. The number of major operations was 224, as compared with last year, when it was 138.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

There is nothing particular to report regarding the Bhopal Battalion, which was completely armed with Martini-Henry rifles in October 1892. Colonel Peart, who was twice absent on privilege leave, held command throughout the year. Colonel Ransford, the 2nd-in-Command, was absent from 4th April to 22nd October 1892, during which period he officiated as Commanding Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

During the cold weather a party of the Bhopal Battalion have been employed in the Bundelkhand Agency against dacoits. Several cases of dhatura poisoning, none of which, however, were fatal, occurred during the past year in the city and suburbs of Bhopal. The poisoners have not yet, with one exception, been discovered, nor has the object of the crime been satisfactorily cleared up. The matter is still being enquired into.

M. J. MEADE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

BHOPAL AGENCY, SEHORE:
The 23rd April 1893.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1892-93.

I.—General.

The season and crops have been generally fair. The rainfall was quite sufficient, but the heavy rains late in July injured the maize crop considerably, while the untimely fall of rain and hail in December 1892 and January 1893 did some harm to the opium crops—

Average rainfall in Agency for 1891-92	29·22
Average rainfall in Agency for 1892-93	34·15

2. Lieutenant Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa-Bhil Corps, held charge of the Agency from the commencement of the year to the 28th April 1892, when he was relieved by Major A. M. Muir. The latter officer, on transfer to Dehra Dun, handed over charge of the Agency to Captain A. F. De-Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 27th February 1893.

3. Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel J. Duke held the appointment of Agency Surgeon from the commencement of the year to the 16th August 1892, when he was relieved by Surgeon Captain E. L. C. Smith. Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Duke resumed charge of the appointment on 13th November 1892.

4. The Agent to the Governor General made a tour in the Agency in November and December 1892, visiting Manpur, Mandu, Dhar, Sirdarpur, Jhabua, Thandla, Pitlawad, and meeting most of the Thakurs, Bhumias and leading men. The Political Agent visited Dassai, Tirla, Amjhera, Jhabua, Jobat, Ali Rajpur and Barwani.

5. The Commandant, Malwa-Bhil Corps, inspected all the outposts of the regiment during the touring season.

6. The Agency Surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel J. Duke, visited the dispensaries under the Agency during the year.

II.—Political.

7. *Gwalior and Indore.*—No reports are received from the Darbars regarding the portions of these States lying within this Agency.

8. *Dhar.*—His Highness the Maharaja has been under medical treatment at Indore throughout the year, and his prolonged absence from his State has not been without effect on the administration.

9. The revenue survey of the Dhar State has been started, but only half a pargana (Kuksi) has been surveyed.

10. Rao Bahadur Hari Narayan Kale, a Government pensioner of the Poona police, has been appointed head of the Dhar police, but in other respects no changes have yet been made.

11. The general administration of the State shows want of energy, and public works seem to be neglected.

12. The financial position is good, and would allow of more liberal expenditure. The revenue was ₹8,32,219 and the expenditure ₹7,17,002, leaving a closing balance of ₹7,76,886 on the 31st March 1893.

13. The jurisdiction question causes considerable friction between the Darbar and the Taluqdars.

14. *Jhabua.*—The Chief has at last been reconciled to his Diwan, and the long-standing quarrel with the Umraos has been settled. The adoption question is also in a fair way of being finally disposed of.

15. The Thandla-Pitlawad demarcation makes but slow progress, but this is not the fault of the Jhabua Darbar.

16. Three villages, formerly held in jaghir by the Chief's daughter, have been annexed to the State; but the revenue will, for a period of five years, be paid to the Raja, who has to recoup certain former expenditure in connection with this jaghir.

17. The finances of the State are not yet in a satisfactory position. The receipts amounted to R1,35,384, and the expenditure to R1,34,427, leaving a small closing balance of only R1,754, while the debts still amount to R87,605.

18. The Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji has, as usual, done excellent work, and the administration is continually improving.

19. *Ali Rajpur.*—The young Rana and his maternal uncle, Pahar Singh, were sent to the Residency College at Indore in July.

20. Maji Umed Kuarba, widow of Jaswant Singh, died on the 22nd May 1892, and her jaghirs were resumed by the State.

21. The appeal preferred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by some of the widowed Ranis of Ali Rajpur against the selection of Rana Pertab Singh has been rejected.

22. The income of the State has been R1,70,042 against R98,240 in the previous year. The debt has been reduced from R22,435 to R8,838.

23. *Barwani.*—The relations between the Chief and his Diwan Madho Rao Powar have, as usual, been somewhat strained, and the Diwan has applied for permission to retire on account of ill-health.

24. The Rana of Barwani visited Baria in February 1893 on the occasion of the wedding of the daughter of the Baria Chief.

25. The financial position of the State is very satisfactory. The income amounted to R2,53,441, as against R2,05,060 last year. At the end of the year there was a balance of R5,45,432 as under—

	R
1. Government Paper	2,50,000
2. Cash	2,70,244
3. Unadjusted	16,085
4. Loan to Local Bankers	9,103
TOTAL .	5,45,432

26. In other respects the administration calls for improvement, and it may be that expenditure has been too much restricted, except as regards public works, for which liberal grants have been made.

27. *Jobat.*—The Rana Sarup Singh, who is now 26 years of age, has not yet been invested with full powers. He has the management of two parganas, and is reported to take interest in his work.

28. The revenue of the State is R26,888. The debt now only amounts to R1,433-13-6, and will probably be paid off next year.

29. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao, continues to do good work.

30. *The Guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias.*—Bhom Singh, the Thakur of Dotria, died on 22nd April 1892, leaving behind a minor son, aged 6 years. The estate is under superintendence.

31. Pertab Singh, Thakur of Bakhtgarh (Guaranteed), died on 17th June 1892. Sardar Singh, of Bhambori in Meywar, was adopted successor by the widowed Thakurani. His succession was recognized by Government, and he was placed on the "guddi" on 1st September 1892.

32. The Bhumia of Bharudpura was invested with full powers on the 15th July 1892.

33. The Bhumiat of Garhi was granted to Rugnath Singh, of the Kali Baori family, adopted by the senior widow Champabai. The junior widow Darimbai adopted Mohan Singh, a nephew of the Bhumia of Kotideh, and had him, in opposition to Government orders, installed as Bhumia. The adoption has been declared invalid as far as succession is concerned, and the Bhumia of Kotideh has been excluded from Darbar for one year with effect from 1st January 1893.

III.—Trade.

34. The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scales was 661½, as against 869½ in the preceding year.

IV.—Judicial.

A.—*Civil.*

35. In the Court of the Political Agent 13 suits remained pending at the close of the last year, and 43 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 56. Of these 32 were disposed of and 24 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value of suits was only R1,095-13-9. They are almost all Manpur cases.

36. In the Deputy Road Superintendent's court there were 5 suits pending at the close of last year, and 42 instituted during the year. Of these 43 were disposed of, leaving 4 pending at the end of 1892-93. The total value of suits was R1,298-5-3. Further details will be found in Statement A.

B.—*Criminal.*

37. The statistics of the working of the courts of the States under this Agency will be found in the appendices.

V.—Police.

38. *Bombay-Agra Road Police.*—This force, which is paid out of the Local Funds, consists of 3 officers and 29 constables, and its annual cost is R3,168. Its duty is to protect the 88 miles of road, which lie within the limits of the Agency. The force is aided by 4 sowars, and 22 constables of the Bhumia police. The total strength of the Bhumia police, which is paid for by the British Government, is 4 sowars and 53 constables.

39. The Manpur pargana police consists of 1 officer and 12 sepoys.

VI.—Dacoity, with Serious Crime.

40. The number of dacoities increased from 25 in 1891-92 to 31 in 1892-93; but the value of property taken was only R8,958-6 against R32,779-3-6 in 1891-92.

41. The Dhar police appear to have been particularly inefficient in tracing and suppressing this kind of crime; but it may be that the greater number of offences were, as stated, committed by men residing in Holkar and Sindia territory.

42. Only 5 murder cases and 16 cases of culpable homicide were brought to trial during the year.

VII.—Education.

43. There is a regimental school at Sirdarpur, the average daily attendance at which was 49·48. Sanction has been received to establish a vernacular school in the Sirdarpur bazar, separate from, and independent of, the Malwa-Bhil Corps school.

44. *Manpur.*—There is an Anglo-Vernacular school at Manpur, a Hindi school at Kolani, and a school for Bhil boys at Khurdi, the average daily attendance being respectively 59·50, 14 and 13. Educational arrangements in this pargana have much to be desired.

45. *Dhar.*—There are 22 State schools (21 for boys and 1 for girls) and 24 private schools, as against 19 in the last year. There are 836 boys and 27 girls in the State schools, and 715 boys in private schools.

46. In the English school the daily average attendance was 76·5. This school sent up 10 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Of these 5 were successful; 6 boys passed the Central India Schools Examination.

47. *Jhabua.*—There is a Hindi school at Jhabua, attended by 59 boys, and a Sanskrit school with 18 boys. The Urdu school has been closed for want of pupils. There are also Hindi schools at the head-quarters of the Thandla, Ranapur, and Rambhapur parganas.

48. *Ali Rajpur.*—Five schools are maintained by the State, with an average daily attendance of 129 boys, and at an annual cost of ₹1,068.

49. *Barwani.*—There are nine schools maintained in the State at an annual cost of ₹4,991, the daily average attendance being 491·42, as against 508·34 last year. The post of Head Master and Inspector, which had been vacant for the last 8 years, has been filled up by the appointment of Babu Kalipada Sirkar, B.A., of the Allahabad University.

50. *Jobat.*—There is a Primary Hindi school at Jobat attended by 29 boys.

VIII.—Public Works.

51. *Dhar.*—No new public works have been undertaken this year.

52. *Jhabua.*—The work of making a "pucca" road to connect the town of Jhabua with the Indurgarh railway station has been taken in hand, and about 2 miles of earthwork has been completed.

53. *Barwani.*—A sum of ₹48,686 was granted for public works, of which ₹22,108 was for repairs to roads, and ₹1,543 were spent on irrigation.

IX.—Boundaries.

54. There were 23 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year and 10 fresh cases filed during the year, making a total of 33 cases. Of these 17 have been settled by Lieutenant B. C. Waterfield, and 16 are still pending settlement.

55. Of the 17 cases disposed of during the year, 7 were settled by investigation, 4 by panchayat, and 6 amicably.

X.—Medical.

56. The total number of in and out-patients admitted into all the dispensaries of the Agency was 60·719, as against 45·193 in the preceding year. There were 284 deaths, of which 109 were due to cholera. The dispensaries of the Dhar and Indore States within the limits of this Agency are not inspected by the Agency Surgeon, nor does the Dhar Darbar contribute to the Victoria Hospital or General Dispensary Fund.

57. Vaccination has not been a success. Very little work is done by the vaccinators.

58. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur is becoming popular, and the work increases steadily. It is also of importance as a training-place for compounders and dressers, but it is suffering from want of funds.

XI.—Local Corps.

59. Outposts have been maintained in the Satpuras, and at Ali Rajpur, Jhabua and Jhobat.

A. F. deLaessoe, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Camp,
——*th April 1893.*

CHAPTER V.

WESTERN MALWA.

Report on the Western Malwa Agency by Major A. Masters, Political Agent, for 1892-93.

I.—Officers.

During the early portion of the year under review Colonel H. M. Buller was Political Agent of this Agency. When Colonel Buller proceeded on privilege leave in September 1892, he handed over to me, and I have remained in charge throughout the remainder of the year.

The untimely and lamented death of Colonel Buller at Simla, on the 3rd October, caused deep regret all through Western Malwa, and the Chiefs of this Agency, with whom he was very popular, on hearing of the sad intelligence, closed their courts and offices in respect for his memory.

Surgeon Captain C. M. Moore took medical charge of the Agency on 25th September from Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Caldecott, who proceeded to Europe on six months' furlough. This officer has lately rejoined his appointment.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, left for the Baluchistan Agency, and was succeeded by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, of the Bhopal Battalion, who shortly after handed over to Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, who came from Rajputana on 21st October 1892.

Captain A. D. Fordyce has been Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch throughout the year.

II.—Season Crops and Health.

The rainfall was the heaviest known for many years, being 57 inches at Agar, against the average of 36 inches of previous years. The *kharif* crops, such as mukka, jowar and cotton were somewhat damaged by the excessive fall of rain. The short cotton crop, however, fetched enhanced prices and enabled the cultivators to pay their rents. The heavy rains filled the tanks and wells amply for purposes of the opium cultivation. The winter rains were also abnormally heavy and proved beneficial for the gram and wheat crops, although considerable damage was done to stacked grass. Hail and frost executed their quota of injury, but, on the whole, the season has proved very favourable for agriculturists.

Cholera was prevalent from April to July, and lingered on till September; some 2,815 fatal cases being reported from the district. Most mischief was done in the tract of country extending from Pirawa to Rampura in the north of this district.

III.—Annual Tour.

I left Agar on the 22nd November and in conjunction with the Assistant Political Agent of Banswara and Partabgarh, held the Border court at Bajna from 27th to 29th November, and disposed of 100 cases which had been pending for some years between the States of the two Agencies. Some serious cases of dacoities connected with Gwalior and Partabgarh States had to be struck off the Border Court list, owing to the difficulties created by the Motamids, and were directed to be dealt with in the ordinary way. After finishing this work, I marched my camp to meet the Agent to the Governor General in Central

India, at Bhilpank, the first stage of his late cold weather tour in this Agency. I accompanied him throughout the tour in Western Malwa, in the course of which the Chiefs of Rutlam, Sailana, Jaora and Sitamau were in succession visited at their capitals. The tour also included the city of Mandsaur, Cantonment of Neemuch in Gwalior territory; Chandwasa, where the rock-cut temples of Dhamnar are situated; Bolia in Rampura; Pirawa of Tonk; and Soheit of Gwalior. The country from Chandwasa to Soheit is well cultivated, but is without roads, and requires to be opened up by communications. The tour of the Agent to the Governor General through this Agency lasted from 11th December to 4th January; and I returned *viâ* Susnair and Burla, reaching Agar on the 9th January.

IV.—Political.

Relations with the officials in the districts of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, Jhallawar and Tonk have on the whole been satisfactory. There is nothing special to chronicle with regard to these States, except what will appear under the heads of Police, Dacoity and Public Works.

The railway officers who have lately been on duty in the Gwalior, Indore, and Jhalawar parganas, making a survey of the proposed line from Rutlam junction to Jalrapatan and onwards, have received the usual assistance from the local officials.

Jaora.—The management of this State under the supervision of this office continues to be satisfactorily conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, the Minister, whose services have been lent by Government to this State for a further period of 5 years. Certain intriguers have lately tried to discredit the Minister's work by circulating anonymous petitions containing false accusations against him; but it is due to the Nawab to state that he supports his minister and consequently his work is not hampered.

The heavy debt that existed against this State in 1885, when the affairs came under supervision, amounting to 16 lakhs, has during the last seven years been reduced to about 3 lakhs; and it is hoped the remainder will be liquidated in the next two or three years. The Buksh, or Paymaster, Ganga Sahai, of the Jaora State, committed extensive forgeries and embezzled large sums of money without attracting for some time the attention of the Minister. Notices for Ganga Sahai's arrest have been circulated, but no clue to his whereabouts has yet been obtained. The Minister having various duties to perform, he much requires the services of a competent assistant to supervise more closely the work of his subordinates. I have brought this subject to the notice of His Highness the Nawab. The civil and criminal courts also stand in need of re-organization, owing to the inefficiency of the present officials presiding over them.

A daring burglary with murder was committed in the city of Jaora on the night of 25th January by some thieves, who broke into the house of one Jamaludin, and being discovered in their attempt to commit theft, shot him dead. A reward of R200 has been notified by the Darbar for the arrest of the offenders.

Rutlam.—It is with extreme regret I have to mention the lamentable demise in January of His Highness Sir Runjit Singh, K.C.I.E., the Raja of Rutlam, at the early age of 31 years. He was a wise and able ruler, and his death is a great loss to Western Malwa. He was kind, considerate and popular with all classes of his subjects, and was much respected by the surrounding Rajput States, which looked on him as their titular Chief. He paid great personal attention to the affairs of his State, and was an enlightened Chief, and very liberal in his expenditure on charity. The Raja had been in

ill-health since December last from bronchitis; there was a temporary improvement under the treatment of Dr. Sidney Smith, of Bombay, but owing to a change in the weather and return of cold winds, a relapse set in and His Highness died of pneumonia on the 28th January 1893. On receipt of this sad intelligence I proceeded to Rutlam to regulate affairs, and arrange for the safe custody of the jewellery and valuable State property. All courts, offices, and shops were closed for a period of thirteen days on account of mourning. The number of visitors who came to offer condolences was large, and a heavy expenditure had, as usual, to be incurred on the obsequies of the Raja. I experienced difficulty in placing a limit on this head. The obsequies will extend over a period of one year, and are likely to cost about R50,000.

Proposals were framed and submitted for the future administration of the State, and the education of the late Raja's son and heir, Sujjan Singh, a youth of 13 years of age, at the Rajkumar College at Indore. The appointment of Mr. A. Herbert, as Tutor to the young Chief, has been duly sanctioned. It is intended to make as few changes as possible in the administration, which has worked so smoothly and successfully heretofore. Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustamji retains the post of Diwan. He is a man of high reputation, having formerly filled important posts in the service of the Bombay Government and Baroda State, and he has hitherto done his work at Rutlam satisfactorily.

Rutlam State is free from debt, and there is no necessity to make any great changes or retrenchments in the existing arrangements and establishments. The Budget system will be introduced from the coming year, commencing in June, and an annual surplus of over R50,000 is anticipated. The State is in a prosperous condition, with the people contented, and under the new administration further progress and prosperity may be augured, as was the case under the superintendence of the late Khan Bahadur Shahmut Ali, C.S.I.

The city of Rutlam is rising in importance as the junction of the Rajputana Malwa Railway with the Rutlam-Godra Railway, now under construction, and with other lines under consideration.

It is very desirable that the Medical Department of the State be re-organized and placed on a sound footing, and that a suitable hospital be built at Rutlam. I have drawn up a scheme for this purpose in consultation with Dr. Keegan, and hope to carry it out in the course of the coming year.

Sailana.—The financial condition of the Sailana State has lately been subjected to investigation with the result that matters are found to be in a worse condition than represented. The Kamdar, Khushal Singh, with the best of intentions, has failed to manage the financial affairs of the State satisfactorily during his six years' incumbency in office; and the debt against the State proved to be considerably higher than represented. The Kamdar was found unequal to the difficulties to be contended against at Sailana, and was advised to retire, which he has done.

Though the subject of the appointment of a new and efficient Kamdar has now repeatedly been impressed on the Chief, this has not yet been done. Raja Dooley Singh states he is personally managing affairs without a Kamdar; but he is not equal to the work. The non-appointment of a Kamdar is causing much inconvenience to public business, and it is hoped that the report lately received is true, to the effect that a complete reconciliation has been effected between the Raja and his adopted son and heir Kuwar Jaswant Singh, and that Jaswant Singh will now be entrusted with the duties of the Kamdar.

The State accounts now represent the debt to be R1,17,000, which it will take some years to clear off.

Sitamau.—This State is in a most unsatisfactory condition, being involved in heavy debt without any proper arrangements for its liquidation.

It is important that steps should be early taken to control the financial affairs of this State. The debt against the State is reported by the Raja to be R1,10,000; but I have reason to believe it is considerably more, and that it will take many years to liquidate.

Piplauda.—The young Thakur Kesri Singh of Piplauda having attained his majority, has recently been entrusted with the management of his estate, subject at present to the supervision of this office. During the four years of his minority, the estate was well managed by Thakur Mokand Singh, the uncle of the present Thakur, and a debt of about R1,00,000 has been cleared off. Mokand Singh having retired from the Kamdarship, Kesri Singh has been permitted to appoint Sheikh Elahi Buksh, an old official of the estate, as his Kamdar, and, under the present arrangements, Piplauda affairs appear to be progressing favourably.

Guaranteed Thakurs.—Nothing of importance has occurred during the year with the other guaranteed holdings. The estates of Lalgarh, Bhatkheri, and Naulana continue to be under the supervision of the Agency owing to the minority of their holders. A scheme has been lately drawn up for liquidating the debt of R25,000, which Bhatkheri owes. Some disputes between Bhatkheri and its suzerain chief Indore, regarding boundaries, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and sayar duties, remain unadjusted, and are at present under consideration.

V.—Judicial.

Returns of civil and criminal cases, and of the Agency jail, are herewith submitted.

Neemuch cantonment.—Six civil appeals against the decisions of the Civil Judge, Neemuch, were made to this court, in all of which the lower courts' judgments were confirmed. Five criminal appeals were made against the sentences of the lower court, in one of which the sentence was mitigated.

Two criminal sessions cases, *viz.* one for murder and the other for culpable homicide, were tried by the Political Agent at Neemuch; the former resulted in acquittal, and in the latter one year's imprisonment was awarded.

VI.—Police.

A Police establishment of 25 constables has during the year been entertained for the Godra-Rutlam Railway, and placed under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

The police arrangements in the larger native States, such as Gwalior and Indore, are still far from efficient, and the local police cannot be relied upon for prompt and effective action.

VII.—Dacoity.

The following dacoities have been reported; but I have to observe these reports are invariably received long after the occurrences:—

In Gwalior districts	14
„ Indore „	9
„ Dewas (Junior Branch)	2
„ Jaora State	1
Total	26

One was a serious case attended with murder of a person, in pargana Barnagar of Gwalior. After the first intimation of the occurrence of a dacoity, nothing is known in the Agency as to the progress made by the State police in tracing the crime. There has, however, been a considerable diminution during this year in the crime of dacoity in Western Malwa, and more particularly in Jaora State.

No mail robbery has been committed during the year.

VIII.—Public Works.

The work on the Rutlam-Godra Railway has made good progress under Mr. Hogan, the Executive Engineer.

The construction of two proposed feeder roads, from Piplauda to Jaora, and from Sailana to Namli, are being taken in hand. I regret to say that the States mostly interested in the construction of these roads, are affording very little assistance in the matter.

During the year under review, a large and well planned jail has been built by Gwalior State at Mandsaur. This had for years been a desideratum. The new Subhat buildings at Agar are now on the point of completion; they constitute a well arranged and ornamental pile, which has been ably designed and executed by Mr. G. Harris, Chief Engineer, Gwalior.

It would be of considerable benefit to Western Malwa to have a metalled road constructed along the well beaten highway from Shujalpur *viâ* Sarungpur, Agar, Barod, Gungrar, Sitamau and Mandsaur to Partabgarh, a total distance of 140 miles, mostly through Gwalior territory; 30 miles of this road is already metalled, namely from Sarungpur to Agar.

The present minority at Rutlam presents a good opportunity for reclaiming the waste lands in the vicinity of Bujna. The construction of wells in the neighbourhood of arable tracts of waste land would lead to new villages springing up, and a great increase of profitable agriculture.

IX.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, has settled some 27 boundary disputes satisfactorily during the present season, for which great credit is due to him. About 11 cases more are now pending.

X.—Miscellaneous.

Opium.—The depression in the opium trade continues, owing to the slack demand in China for the Malwa drug. The Sitamau State is reported to have raised its export duty on opium.

Abkari.—The smuggling of liquor into the Neemuch cantonment from the adjoining villages of Rajputana States has much increased during the year, to the injury of the Neemuch abkari revenue.

Vilayatis.—During the year eight Vilayatis have been deported from this Agency to Peshawar.

A. MASTERS, *Major*,

Political Agent, Western Malwa.

Agar, Western Malwa:
The 25th April 1893.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1892-93.

I.—General.

Season and Crops.—The year was a normal one, apart from the unequal distribution of the rainfall, a marked characteristic of the monsoon in this part of India. There is little connected with the seasons to chronicle. Some portions of the Agency received less rain, others more exuberant moisture than was desirable, and the usual hail storms in the spring did some damage, but, speaking generally, there was nothing from an agricultural stand-point to complain of. The rainfall was not inadequate and prices were steady. The public health was also satisfactory. Epidemic disease was fortunately entirely absent, and the season must be regarded, so far as the very limited amount of reporting allows us to judge, as having been a healthy one. Cholera and small-pox attract more notice than fevers, though the latter are probably responsible for a considerably larger share of damage to the population. As yet our arrangements for recording vital statistics are so defective that any deductions regarding the public health are mostly speculative.

Tour.—During the cold weather I was able to march in light order through the north of Rewah, where a settlement is in progress, and then by taking advantage of the railway to join my main camp in the extreme south, where, after visiting Amarkantak and all important Thakurates in the south and east of Rewah, I finished up on the Jabalpur, Mirzapur Road adjoining the north-east frontier of the State, being compelled to return to head-quarters earlier than usual to prepare for the Maharaja of Rewah's visit to Calcutta and the consummation of his marriage at Dumraon.

II.—Political.

So far as the public peace and contentment were concerned, the year was entirely uneventful. There was no disturbance or popular excitement of any kind. A few events of interest may be recorded—

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah's visit to Indore and Mhow in August.
2. The opening of a purdah hospital at Rewah in October.
3. The Maharaja of Rewah's visits to Calcutta and Dumraon in February, and his bringing back with him his bride from the latter place.
4. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Rewah belongs, strictly speaking, to the current year, as he arrived at Sutna on the 4th April, but may be referred to here as having been anxiously looked forward to during the close of 1892-93.

An important change was, with the permission of the Agent to the Governor General, made in the form of administration in Rewah; the Council, with the Dewan as President, having been granted some real and effective power in the State, instead of remaining, as they had been for some years, merely a consultative body.

The affairs of Rewah will be referred to in detail further on. It is not often that the annual history of the four smaller States, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, contains any matter of sufficient interest to deserve mention in the annual report. Their affairs are of very slight political importance, such matters as arise being purely of local interest. The Chiefs govern their States in a patriarchal and antiquated style, having no money to spare for administrative luxuries, and are, as a rule, let alone. In Nagode, however, the administration is so notoriously inefficient that some measure of interference seems to be called for, and has been recommended.

III.—Rewah.

His Highness the Maharaja, who is now in his 17th year, has made steady progress in the right direction, and is now commencing to learn with the Superintendent the business of administration. He gives promise of becoming a capable and intelligent ruler, and as he will have the favourable start which a well-ordered State and a sufficiently-full treasury afford he has every chance of becoming a credit to our training. With his marriage he has entered upon a more independent and critical stage of existence. The dowager Maharanis, led by the Chandelin, still occupy the position of watchful observers of our administration, which occasionally shows itself in letters to the Superintendent. The administration pursues the even tenor of its way, giving full weight to the guiding principle of Baghel politics, which is "Hasten slowly," but at the same time firmly gathering in State rights, gradually cementing and turning with an effective reality the authority of the Darbar, whilst allowing the people every facility for representing their claims and grievances.

IV.—Finances.

Judged from this aspect, our management can hardly be impugned, even by the most uncompromising critic. The revenue and cash balance are steadily increasing year by year, without any attempt at squeezing the people or creating a prosperous present appearance at the expense of the future. Appendix I gives the estimated and actual figures of income and expenditure during 1892-93—

	R	a.	p.
The opening balance on the 1st April 1892 was . .	12,65,967	5	6
The estimated income was	14,51,398	0	0
And the actuals	14,90,443	12	0

In expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
The estimate was	11,49,015	0	0
The actuals were	11,99,549	1	3
Leaving a cash balance, on the 1st April 1893, of .	15,56,862	0	3½

Of this sum R7,25,700 is invested in 4 per cent. Government Paper.

V.—Trade.

Increased facilities were offered to traders, especially in the south of Rewah, by the remission of the rate, levied under the name of a grazing fee, on through road-borne traffic and by a decrease of 50 per cent. in the tax on imports and exports levied at bazars adjoining the railway. The beneficial results of this

measure are now being felt at the central station of Sahdol on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, where the traffic has increased to a remarkable extent. I visited the place a few days ago and the commercial activity there is surprising. There is every prospect of the loss we have incurred by these remissions being recouped in full at an early date.

VI.—Judicial.

The people of Rewah have, fortunately perhaps, not as yet arrived at the stage of enlightenment when they may be expected to acquire a taste for litigation. As regards civil judicial work there is, I am afraid, a good deal of make-believe; the usual difficulties before a plaintiff or decree-holder in recovering his money are accentuated in a backward Native State, where any attempt at forcible realization or even an adverse decision may sow the seed of personal enmity; men of position are always tenderly dealt with and with restrictions upon the sale of land, civil courts are not as freely resorted to as they might otherwise be. The criminal courts have however a very useful task to perform, and, though it is not possible to insist upon a strict regard to uniform procedure, the outturn of work is fairly creditable. The great difficulty is to get any judicial officer to read even part of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. I have, in order to place before Tahsildars and others a few main and important principles, written a small pamphlet for their use, which has been translated into the local dialect. Though very elementary, it is sufficient for the present development of administrative and judicial talent in Rewah. The practice of forging titles to land, encouraged by the late Maharaja's weakness and misrule, obtains to an incredible extent in Rewah. We have lately succeeded in bringing a large number of forgeries to light and other disclosures are expected. Unfortunately the forger who was instrumental in most of these forgeries and whom I convicted under Section 472, Indian Penal Code, died of stone in the bladder shortly after admission to jail, just when there was a prospect of his making a full confession.

VII.—Jail.

The management of this institution is creditable, the health of the prisoners is well looked after, discipline is fairly maintained and the manufactures are improving.

VIII.—Police.

No remarks.

IX.—Education.

There are not wanting signs that the people are at last awakening to the benefits of education. There are now several village schools which are doing good work, some attended largely by the sons of Thakurs, and the High School at Rewah is doing very well. Not only as regards ordinary instruction and a large Rajkumar class, but also in connection with Patwaris' classes and the tuition given to young men in administrative questions in order to fit them for the service of the State.

X.—Public Works.

Considerable attention has been paid to the important question of public works, and so far as was possible, all buildings and roads have been kept in efficient repairs. This year it is proposed to extend our Public Works programme in the direction mainly of railway feeder roads, and the subject is now under consideration.

XI.—Revenue Settlement.

Appendix XVII shows the settlement work done. I am about to submit a separate report on this branch of the administration. So far as I am able to judge, the work has been good and the progress made satisfactory, whilst there has been an entire absence of combined opposition. Our settlement operations, providing as they do fixity of tenure and fair assessments, will, I feel confident, prove of inestimable advantage to Rewah. The increase to the revenue is also considerable.

XII.—Boundary.

Appendix XX shows the disposal of cases instituted.

XIII.—Medical.

This subject has been separately reported upon. It is only necessary to mention here that under the able direction of Surgeon Major G. H. D. Gimlette the Department is well administered and generally appreciated.

XIV.—Miscellaneous.

Statement II gives details of the customs and excise revenue for the year; the only remarks I have to make under this heading are regarding the decrease in the revenue from opium. It was found that our receipts consequent on large sales from the State godown much increased, and an enquiry revealed that the increase was probably due to the purchase by contractors of considerable supplies, which were, there is some reason for believing, smuggled into British territory; such restrictions as seemed desirable were at once imposed and the sales sensibly decreased.

Forests.

We derive a handsome revenue from the sale of lac; otherwise, the income from forests, having regard to the large area covered with jungle, is small. The Department is fairly well managed on lines which protect as far as possible the poor and wild tribes from annoyance by subordinate officials.

D. ROBERTSON, *Lt.-Col.*,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand and Superintendent of Rewah.

Sutna:
The 5th May 1893.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Report on the Bundelkhand Agency for 1892-93.

I.—General—Season and Crops.

Heavy rain early in June was followed by a dry period and towards the end of the month a little anxiety was felt, which was, however, removed by an abundant fall before the middle of July. The total rainfall registered was 46·28 inches, being a little over the average. The *kharif* crop was a good one, and the *rabi* generally so, though injury was caused to the latter over small areas by hail. This, in a few tracts, fortunately only of the smallest extent, was of the most destructive character; frosts also did a little mischief in parts.

2. Cholera was reported in various parts of the Agency, but was nowhere of a severe character; the heaviest mortality was in Samthar and Panna, in which 362 and 205 deaths respectively were reported. The Nowgong cantonment escaped the disease. Generally speaking, the year was a healthy one.

3. Colonel F. A. Wilson was Political Agent during the year, except from 20th July to 19th October, when, during his absence on leave, Captain C. Herbert held charge of the Agency.

The Cantonment Magistracy was held by Captain A. S. Rooke till he went on leave on 21st April, when Lieutenant G. R. Cassells, followed by Lieutenant D. Peart, officiated till 21st July. Captain Rooke, having returned again, held the office till 11th January, when he was relieved on appointment for special judicial work by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, who continued to officiate till the close of the year.

Lieutenant D. Peart took charge of the Boundary Settlement office on 13th June.

Surgeon Captain S. H. Henderson was Agency Surgeon up to 9th August, and Surgeon Captain G. F. Alexander from the 10th August till 6th November, when Surgeon Captain Henderson resumed charge on return from leave and continued in charge for the rest of the year.

II.—Political Review of the whole Agency.

4. Dacoity, which had for long been a most serious evil in Bundelkhand, continued to prevail with only partially modified effect during the earlier months of the year. Unremitting efforts for its suppression, however, gradually resulted in its discouragement to some extent, and in the latter half of the year, after the services of a special officer to superintend operations had been obtained, there was the most marked success.

5. Bhaisaundha and Garrauli have continued under management, and the young jaghirdars of both have been students in the Rajkumar College at Nowgong; both are promising boys. Bhaisaundha has a very poor revenue and was unable to fully meet its expenditure for the two years up to June 1891, owing to unfavourable seasons and unforeseen charges. The position was, however, improved last year and was satisfactory. In Garrauli the actuals for the year ending June 1892 were satisfactory, the surplus in cash and assets was increased, and a further small liquidation of old debt was effected. Its debt now stands at R13,000, which it is expected will be compounded for one-third of the amount.

6. Some supervision, as heretofore, has been maintained over the affairs of Sarila, in which the young Raja's father, Rao Sambhar Singh, has continued in charge of the administration. The financial position of this State continued most satisfactory, the invested funds amount to one lakh and fifty thousand, and there is a working surplus.

The young Raja, Pahar Singh, who is now about 18 years old, pursued his studies in the Rajkumar College during the year, but his want of diligence prevents his making very satisfactory progress.

III.—States administered by their own Chiefs.

7. *Orchha.*—This State has continued successful in keeping down dacoity, only 2 cases having occurred during the year. Its efforts to capture dacoits have also met with success. In April the Darbar arrested some 8 or 10 dacoits belonging to Parara, a village of the Jhansi district close to its border. Several other arrests were effected during the year.

In October a number of Thakurs of the Palehra jaghir, one of the most important in the State, appeared with a large following to complain of various harsh acts on the part of the Darbar. There was a certain appearance of hollowness in much of this mass of complaint, and of an attempt to give the demonstration a fictitious importance as a combined and unanimous movement.

8. *Datia.*—The administration has apparently worked smoothly and no difficulties have arisen. In March, however, disclosures made by certain dacoits in the course of judicial proceedings at the Agency led to enquiries on the spot at Datia resulting in very damaging revelations. It was made clear that the notorious dacoit, Sultan Singh, had enjoyed favours, if not with the cognizance of the authorities, at least at the hands of a confidential employé.

9. *Panna.*—The Darbar has reported that the construction of a new jail has been begun. This was a most seriously felt want, the old jail accommodation being of so inferior a nature as to be a danger to the health of prisoners and a discredit to the State.

10. *Charkhari.*—The first year of the young Chief's independent rule has been a prosperous one. He has continued to have the benefit of the advice and help of the Rao Sahib, who for many years as head of the administration under the supervision of the Agency, did so much to promote the well-being of the State, and to secure efficiency in its various Departments. Financially the State is in a good position, and with the prudent control of its affairs which it now enjoys its future promises well.

11. *Ajaigarh.*—In the early part of the year disclosures were made gravely compromising the administration in respect of the harbouring of dacoits. It appeared that the gang of the noted leader Durug Singh had found constant asylum in Ajaigarh territory, which enjoyed perfect immunity, while the villages of adjacent States were ravaged. This state of things demanded serious notice, and in a personal interview with the Chief in June an intimation of the grave displeasure with which the facts brought to light had been viewed by the Agent to the Governor General was made by me.

12. *Bijawar.*—Again no special change or improvement calls for record here. Weakness and want of purpose have continued to show themselves, but fortunately have resulted in no serious trouble, other than the continuance of dacoity, which has long prevailed. In this connection even the pressure brought to bear on the Darbar, was not altogether without effect, and in the last half of the year there was only one dacoity.

A very universal sympathy on the part of the people with the dacoits, leading to an extensive harbouring and aiding of them was proved. Indications of this had long been so evident that the fact did not admit of doubt, and constant pressure had been exerted through the Darbar to put a stop to it. The vigorous special measures which were adopted at the beginning of the cold season and the consequent close local inquisition in many places absolutely proved the very general corruption and malpractice which existed, and for which the ill-controlled Thakurs and Jaghirdars of the State were almost entirely responsible. The evil has been severely dealt with and has for the present been put down.

13. *Baoni.*—This State, situated at a great distance from the head-quarters of the Agency, has been wisely managed and its affairs have given no trouble.

The Nawab has intimated his wish to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

14. *Chhatarpur.*—A report, which is on the whole satisfactory, has been furnished by the Darbar. More effective action against dacoity than in some other States was noticed as regards this State last year. Repressive measures were steadily continued in the year under review, and evidently with effect, as Durug Singh and his gang were, during the rains, practically ousted from their old haunts, and dacoities entirely ceased.

The Darbar in May obtained the services of a well-recommended police officer of the Central Provinces, who is now Police Superintendent in the State.

Extra police and charges in connection with special measures for dacoity suppression contributed with other causes to swell the expenditure, which exceeded the revenue, and resulted in a diminution of the cash balances, which stood at the close of the year at ₹62,000, to which should be added ₹12,000 interest due on invested funds, but not drawn before the close of the year. There is no reason to doubt the soundness of the normal financial position, and the restoration of a favourable balance between revenue and expenditure.

15. *Baraundha.*—A very serious affray, attended with loss of life, occurred on the boundary between Baraundha and Kamta Rajaula in April 1892. It was caused by the aggression of a body of the armed retainers of Baraundha, under the leading of an official of the Raj. The case was tried in the Agency court, and a large number of the offenders were convicted and punished.

16. *Hasht Bhaya Jaghirs.*—Against Dhurwai and Bijna the officer deputed by the North-Western Provinces Government on special dacoity measures on the joint frontier has detected very suspicious indications of traffic with dacoits, and it was necessary to address a serious warning to the two Jaghirdars.

17. *The Chaube Jaghirs.*—In Paldeo financial questions have been those of most importance. The year has been spent in constant bickering between the Jaghirdar, and the widow of his predecessor, the lady insisting on a much more liberal allowance than the Jaghirdar will grant, and refusing meantime to deliver up the State valuables which fell into her possession at the death of her husband. The Jaghirdar having, at the suggestion of the Agency, slightly increased the amount of the allowance to a figure which in the involved condition of the jaghir appears reasonable, the lady has been informed that there will be no further intervention in the matter. She is very unlikely to rest content with this decision.

The heavy debt left by the late Jaghirdar is a serious matter. The creditor has been urged to accept a very moderate scheme of liquidation and both sides have been advised to meet each other in a reasonable spirit of concession. It is probable, however, that the further exercise of the good offices of the Agency will be necessary.

18. In Taraon things have not gone smoothly between the Jaghirdar and his principal Maashdar. The latter, having failed to abide by the terms of the settlement authoritatively ordered in his case, has been deprived of a small holding which he only enjoyed by indulgence.

There has been trouble also with certain of the cultivators, in which it is hoped that the efforts made by the Agency to effect an arrangement may prove successful.

19. *Jigni.*—Rao Bahadur Lachhman Singh died on the 7th April, 1892, and the adoption by his widow of Bhan Pertap Singh, aged about 15 years, a cousin of the Charkhari Chief, has been sanctioned by Government.

20. *Beri.*—Rao Bijai Singh died on the 21st October, 1892. His eldest son, Raghuraj Singh, is 19 years of age, and has had some experience in public affairs. His succession has received the recognition of Government.

21. *Alipura.*—This jaghir is very gravely compromised in respect of its dealings with dacoits. It contains wild and jungly tracts, which had long been known as a favourite resort of dacoit bands, and constant pressure had been used to bring the Jaghirdar to a sense of his responsibilities in the matter. It remained, however, for the disclosures made by captured and confessing dacoits to prove how deeply officials and servants of the Jaghirdar were involved, and it is impossible to absolve the Jaghirdar himself of serious blame.

22. *Bihat.*—Serious malpractice in connection with the dacoits has been discovered in this jaghir also, but here again it is only the revelations made by confessing prisoners that has brought the fault clearly to light. Indeed it will be easily understood that where the officials, and it is to be feared the Chief himself, are compromised, testimony to the misconduct is not easily to be had from the humbler inhabitants.

23. The remaining states need not be specially noticed.

24. *Political Pensions.*—Two deaths occurred among the political pensioners of the Goshain family of Himmat Bahadur. Birgir died on 23rd July, 1892, and Thakur Puri on 23rd September 1892; their pensions were continued to their sons, Hummat Gir and Kallian Puri.

IV.—Judicial.

25. No civil cases were tried.

26. Work in the criminal courts was again heavy. Eight cases of murder and culpable homicide were tried in the Political Agent's court and four cases of dacoity.

27. So great was the pressure caused by the accumulated mass of dacoity cases, resulting from the cessation of Captain Rooke's special deputation at the close of the previous year, and such the difficulty of dealing with it in presence of the large amount of extra-judicial work in this office which operations for the suppression of dacoity involved that it became necessary to re-invest Captain Rooke with the powers necessary to hold trials. This was done in August without relieving that officer of his own work, and for four months he conducted the trials in addition to the duties of his own office as Cantonment Magistrate. In December the increased tension of the position became again apparent, and Captain Rooke was placed on special duty as an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class. Fifteen cases were tried by him during the year and considerably over a hundred offenders were convicted. The proceedings in these cases are arduous, large numbers of accused being placed at the bar in many of them.

Details will be found in appended Statement B.

28. Dacoity cases were also tried in some of the States, notably Orchha and Chhatarpur.

29. Accommodation in the jail quite failed to meet the enormously increased demands upon it; successive batches of prisoners were accordingly transferred to the jail at Indore and the Central Prison at Allahabad. Notwithstanding this relief temporary accommodation had to be provided in the building intended for the military guard and jail stores outside the walls, the utmost care being exercised in the selection of the least dangerous class of offenders for location therein.

There remains, however, overcrowding in spite of these and other expedients.

30. The Panna Darbar has promised the early construction of a suitable jail, and has announced its commencement. This was very urgently needed, the want of suitable means for the detention and accommodation of prisoners having led to serious mortality.

V.—Police.

31. Details will be found in Statement D appended to this report.

A very large increase of the prisoners in the jail and of under-trial prisoners of a desperate character rendered it necessary to apply for a temporary increase to the jail police guard in March, which was duly sanctioned.

VI.—Dacoity.

32. During the year the history of dacoity has been eventful and generally satisfactory, marked success having attended the efforts to put down the evil. A very substantial decrease has again to be reported from 59 offences in 1891-92 to 39 for the past year, and of these only 12 occurred in the latter half of the year.

33. The special evils opposing the measures for the suppression of this crime have been dealt with in former reports and need not now be again discussed, except as regards that one which arises out of the passive and active sympathy of the Thakur body generally with their offending brethren. It must be recorded with regret that many recent revelations have tended to show that malpractice in this connection has extended to high places and to leading personages, and that even Chiefs are in some cases very gravely compromised.

34. Another feature, of which there had long been abundant indications, has, in the recent and fuller disclosures, obtained from numerous captured and confessing dacoits, been conspicuously established, *viz.* the extent to which favouring influences in adjacent British territory, have fostered dacoity in Bundelkhand. There was a feeling, perhaps very natural, in the earlier days of the present dacoity, that its prevalence in Native territory, menaced peace and order over the border. But Bundelkhand dacoits, especially the noted leaders who have lately arisen and the more formidable gangs, have shown a very scrupulous respect for the sanctity of British territory, and there are some curious illustrations of this spirit. It is equally clear on the other hand that a reciprocal advantage has been gained by the dacoits, the evidence being very full, that gangs operating in Bundelkhand have found harbour and assistance beyond its borders to a large extent. The vigorous measures lately found necessary in adjoining British districts furnish confirmation on the point, and are very usefully aiding the pressure brought to bear on this side upon the outlaws, who begin to show signs of being reduced to great straits.

35. Early in the year the additional officers and men of the Thagi and Dacoity Department referred to in the last year's report were obtained, and

more vigorous and organized action became possible; and the effect of this, and the efforts of Darbars under constant pressure, combined with the setting in of the rains, was a very marked diminution in the number of dacoities. This was followed at the beginning of the cold weather by the deputation of Mr. A. Hankin, of the Central Provinces police, on special duty, to superintend operations, and the greatly increased resources for coping with the evil, soon produced the most satisfactory results. Durga Lodhi, one of the most active and formidable leaders, being about this time killed, his gang, which had long been the scourge of parts of Panna and Bijawar, fell to pieces, and under pressure of the activity which the Darbars were induced to adopt, and the vigorous measures organized by Mr. Hankin, was captured almost to a man before the close of the year.

36. Attention was then turned to the other important gang, that of Durug Singh, and the energetic pursuit carried on resulted in paralyzing and scattering its members, who, it is hoped, may very soon be arrested. It is satisfactory to be able to express a confident hope that dacoity has had its day in Bundelkhand; very many important dacoits have been captured or shot, the gangs have been disorganized, and the leaders discredited; besides large numbers of the dacoits themselves, many Thakurs and even officials, have been prosecuted for harbouring and abetting, and it has been thoroughly brought home to all concerned, both in high places and low, that the profession of dacoity is hardly less disastrous in its consequences to the perpetrators than to the victims.

37. *Orchha.*—Success has amply attended the measures of this Darbar, for maintaining the immunity from crime which its action in the previous year had secured. A large number of dacoits have been apprehended, among them a batch of some 8 or 9 offenders belonging to the notoriously ill-reputed village of Parara (Jhansi) and its vicinity.

Only two unimportant dacoities occurred during the year.

38. *Panna.*—Outlying tracts in this State were the scene of the depredations of Durga Lodhi and his gang, which, however, had entirely ceased during the last four months of the year.

There were altogether 11 dacoities during the year.

39. *Bijawar.*—Parts of this State, too, were harassed by the gang of Durga Lodhi, but the latter half of the year showed the same immunity from crime as Panna. Nine dacoities occurred during the year. The prosecution of Thakurs and others for the offences of sheltering and supplying dacoits which had been very rife was energetically pushed, with very good effect. The noted leader Maharaj Singh was shot in a desperate resistance to capture, and several of the most desperate ruffians, who had been associated with Durga Lodhi, were captured.

40. *Chhatarpur.*—This territory has again been the scene of most of Durug Singh's outrages. Early in the year, however, the Darbar took very decided action to put an end to the general harbouring and aiding which that leader had commanded, and with the best results. The gang appears to have been completely ousted from its former haunts, and is reported, on the best authority, to have found a haven during the rains across the border in adjacent British territory. The effect of the Darbar's action is shown by the fact that 11 out of the 12 dacoities of the year were committed during the first three months, the last nine months of the year being free from the crime, with the exception of one case.

VII.—Education.

41. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong remained throughout the year under the superintendence of Mr. J. Mather as Principal.

The average number of students was 20, the year closing with 19 on the rolls.

Four boys went up for the Central India schools examinations and all passed; this is a gratifying success and may, it is hoped, encourage future efforts. Riding, games and gymnastics are steadily practised.

Gajraj Singh, one of the older students, has just entered our military service, joining the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Nowgong. Such a step is almost unheard of among those in his position in Bundelkhand. He is a Parihar Rajput, connected with the Alipura Jaghirdar's family, and if only the Bundelkhand Thakurs would follow his very manly and commendable example, we should have less of dacoity and other crime, and the name Bundela would stand far higher in honour than it now does.

42. The Nowgong cantonment school has continued to do good work.

43. Charkhari, as usual, leads the van in the matter of education in Bundelkhand, and the State school is far ahead of all its rivals, having the credit of passing all the candidates, 6 in number, whom it sent up for the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University. These were the only successful candidates from Bundelkhand, all the others failing. In the Central India schools examination also it stands first, with 12 passes, being more than one-third of the total number for the Agency.

A steady interest has continued to be evinced by the Darbar in the admirable girls' school of which the State can boast, which has maintained its efficiency and prosperity. An Industrial school has also been begun; the foundation was laid in January 1892 by the Agent to the Governor General, and the building has advanced half-way to completion.

44. Chhatarpur follows Charkhari in the cause of education; the State school passed 5 candidates in the Central India schools examination. Village schools receive attention.

VIII.—Public Works.

45. On the Tikamgurh-Mahrowni and Samthar-Moth Roads the close of the year found work still remaining to be done, neither Darbar having shown such energy as might be expected.

46. The Charkhari-Mahoba Road the construction of which rested with the Hamirpur District authorities upon payment of the cost by the Darbar, is practically finished.

47. Datia has undertaken the construction of roads connecting Sonagir railway station with the Jhansi-Gwalior Road on one side, and with the sacred hill of Sonagir and Barouni on the other, and some work has been done.

48. Roads connecting Teharka railway station with the village of that name and with the neighbouring Jhansi-Nowgong Road have been urged on the Orchha Darbar.

49. A long line of communication between Chandla, Loundi, and the railway at Mahoba has been recommended to the Charkhari and Chhatarpur Darbars, and it is understood that these States are prepared to undertake the work within their respective limits.

50. There is little or no progress to report as regards irrigation from the Betwa canal.

IX.—Boundaries.

51. For the first time for several years this Agency had the services of a boundary settlement officer, Lieutenant D. Peart, for the whole of the field

season, which, beginning with November, lasted till well into April, with the result of a fair record of work. This is the more satisfactory in view of the fact that Panna and Bijawar were concerned in the greater number of cases. These states, and especially Panna, being generally most deeply involved in this kind of litigation.

The proceedings of both States tended towards loss of time. Bijawar caused delay at first by its failure to send a properly accredited representative, but a timely remonstrance seems to have resulted in its showing a better spirit later.

Of the continued very unsatisfactory attitude of Panna Lieutenant Peart made serious complaints, and he has reported that owing to obstruction, other cases which he had hoped to decide had to stand over. I regret to have to state my opinion that Lieutenant Peart was hampered and obstructed in his efforts by the action on both sides, and especially on that of Panna.

X.—Medical.

52. Medical charge of the Agency and Civil Dispensary was held by Surgeon Captain Henderson for the greater part of the year.

There were 15 major and 524 minor operations performed in the dispensary and 725 cases were treated during the year, the considerable increase in the last being due, as explained by the Agency Surgeon, to the prevalence of malaria in August, September and October. The Hospital Assistant attached to the Agency treated 909 cases.

Among the people in the Cantonment bazar and Agency limits 14 cases of small-pox occurred.

53. Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra continued to conduct very efficiently the medical duties at Charkhari. In the State dispensary 20 major and 773 minor operations were performed, and 13,547 cases were treated.

54. In Chhatarpur also excellent work has been done, the duties of the State hospital and dispensary having been most satisfactorily discharged by Assistant Surgeon Babu Bala Gopal Singh. Out-door relief was given to the very large number of 25,913 patients, while 243 were treated in the hospital, and 93 major and 350 minor operations were performed.

The record is a very good one, and both these States deserve credit for the excellent institutions maintained for the relief of sickness and suffering.

XI.—Vaccination.

55. Work in this Department has been carried on under difficulty in places. The assumption of its own vaccination operations by Chhatarpur, following Charkhari, produced a slight deficit in the necessary funds, and it has been necessary to ask the States to make a small increase to their contributions, these being the only resources available for the work.

Nowgong:
The 26th April 1893.

FRED. A. WILSON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER VIII.

GUNA.

Report of the Political Agency, Guna, for the year 1892-93.

I.—General.

The outturn of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops was good. Cholera prevailed from April to August 1892. There were 391 deaths from cholera, as per detail :—

Bajrangarh (Gwalior)	101
Gurrah	56
Parone	119
Umri	2
Sirsi	113

The Political Assistant visited Bhadowra, Sirsi, Bajrangarh, Sipri, Pachhar, Chanderi and Mungaoli, spending 46 days in camp.

II.—Political.

Parone.—Continues well-managed and free of debt. A son was born to the Raja in December last.

Umri.—The Kamdar, Ressaldar Mahtab Singh, having resigned his appointment, Guru Ram Lal, late Kamdar, was appointed in his place in November 1892.

Bhadoura.—Kamdar Balmakund was dismissed, and Thakur Bhairan Singh, of Bhadowra, succeeded him in February last. The Raja married the daughter of the Thakur of Lalgarh in Western Malwa in June 1892.

Khiaoda.—The Kamdar, Thakur Rattun Singh, was removed, and was succeeded by Hakim Muhammad Hussein, of Guna.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil Cases.—Twenty-eight cases decided against 94 last year.

Criminal Cases.—Twenty cases decided against 43 last year.

Jail.—There are four prisoners against 10 at the end of last year.

VI.—Dacoity and other serious Crimes.

One dacoity	was committed	in	Raghogarh.
Two dacoities	were „	„	Gurrah.
One dacoity	was „	„	Parone.
Three dacoities	were „	„	Umri.
Two „	„ „	„	Bhadowra.
One dacoity	was „	„	Khinoda.

In three of these cases property was recovered, and in one the offenders were brought to justice. Ten dacoities were committed in the Gwalior district of Bajrangarh. In one of these cases the offenders were brought to justice, and in another property was recovered.

VII.—Education.

Eight boys, 3 from the first, 3 from the second, and 2 from the third class, appeared at the Central India schools examination in April last. Of these one from the 1st class passed in the 3rd Division, and one from the 3rd class passed in the 2nd Division, with honour in Persian, and secured a scholarship of Rs. 3 per mensem.

VIII.—Public Works.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay road in this Agency is in good order. The construction of the Guna-Bina Railway is in progress.

IX.—Boundaries.

There were 16 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year, and 2 fresh cases have been filed during the year, making a total of 18 cases. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, of the 2nd Central India Horse, settled the $\frac{\text{Musrendi, \&c.}}{\text{Sirsi,}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Musrendi Ghat}}{\text{Jhallawur}}$ boundary. Sirsi has appealed against this decision.

The usual statements are attached.

Guna:
The 28th April 1893.

F. C. GRANT, *Capt.*,
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Central India Agency, for the year 1892-93.

Civil Works.

1. *Revenue.*—The revenue actually realized during the year so far as is known at present was ₹11,906 against the Budget Estimate of ₹11,000 and the Revised Budget of ₹10,000. The actual for the previous year 1891-92 was ₹12,306.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following detail shows the original Budget Imperial Grant, Revised Estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or Final Grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India . .	2,35,300	2,34,900	2,34,693
Expenditure in England and exchange.	7,500	9,600	8,647

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under—

	₹
Civil buildings, works and repairs	32,014
Communications, ditto	1,09,788
Establishment	94,415
Tools and plant	3,853
Suspense	—5,377
	2,34,693
Balance unappropriated .	207
	2,34,900

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from—

	₹
(i) Contributions from different Native States . . .	7,087
(ii) Local Fund	32,930
(iii) Civil Department Budget	2,521
	42,538

3. The main expenditure under Civil Works Buildings was on the following works, which were undertaken or completed during the year:—

Indore Station.

(1) Some alterations and additions to superintending engineer's office to suit it for habitation.

(2) A latrine for servants was constructed in the compound of the former Superintending Engineer's bungalow.

(3) An approach road and wire fence round the compound of the Roman Catholic Chapel have been constructed during this year.

(4) A verandah has been constructed to the new burkendaze's quarters of the Central India Agency Jail.

(5) The chancel of St. Anne's Church is being paved with marble slabs, the Chaplain of Indore having paid the extra cost for doing this work.

(6) Some new windows and ventilators have been opened in the post office buildings at Indore.

Sirdarpur Station.

(7) Certain additions and alterations have been made to the new combined post and telegraph office buildings and an iron chest imbedded in the floor of the post office.

Agar Station.

(8) Pine ceiling has been provided to the combined post and telegraph office building.

Shajapur.

(9) The floor of the combined post and telegraph office has been paved with stone.

Ujjein.

(10) Rooms for peons have been constructed to the railway post office.

Sehore.

(11) A new well has been constructed in the compound of the Civil Jail.

(12) A light verandah has been constructed and wooden counter fixed to the windows of the post office. The roof of the telegraph office room has been renewed.

Nowgong.

(13) Additions and alterations were made to the Civil Jail during the year.

From Local Funds, Indore.

(14) Certain improvements have been made to the stalls of vegetable market.

(15) A new latrine was constructed for the Gari Adda in the Residency bazar.

(16) The approach road to the new conservancy ground has been completed.

(17) A retaining wall has been constructed on the west side of the Khan river.

(18) A pucca drain is under construction through the compound of the Central India Horse lines, some old drains in the main bazar arching improved.

(19) Certain improvements to the Residency bund have been completed.

(20) Special repairs have been carried out to a block of servants' quarters attached to the bungalow of the Daly College Principal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Agra-Bombay Road.

(1) A raised causeway over Ajwar river in 113th mile is under construction and will be completed before the next monsoon.

(2) Dry rubble stone pavement has been constructed in the bed of Narbada river between trestle bridges at Khalghat and a low masonry pier was constructed in the bed of the river to the south.

(3) A raised causeway was constructed over Munranee nullah in the 57th mile and steep gradient reduced.

Ujjein-Agar Road.

(4) A small raised causeway has been constructed in the nullah on approach road of Kali Sindh ferry.

Biaora-Sehore Road.

(5) A causeway has been constructed over nullah No. 16 in 21st mile.

(6) A rubble stone wall was constructed near Narsingarh tank in 19th mile and a small causeway raised.

Malwa-Guzrat Road.

(7) A portion of road passing through Sirdarpur has been constructed.

Mhow-Neemuch Road.

(8) A feeder road from Namli railway station to Sailana town is under construction and will be completed before next monsoon.

Banda-Saugor Road.

(9) The $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Ghat portion near Heerapur has been completed.

(10) One section of Nagode-Kallinger Road (5 miles) is under construction.

(11) The widening of the metal of the Jhansi-Nowgong Road to Hurpalpur station is being carried out; the collection will be completed during this year and the consolidation in next year.

(12) Flooring of the Siamree river causeway was completed during the year.

5. All the buildings and roads were kept in good order throughout the Administration during the year under review.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, was permanently transferred to Punjab in June 1892, being relieved by H. F. White, Esq., Superintending Engineer, from Burma.

The usual statement of roads is attached.

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secy. to the Agents to the Govr. Genl.,
Central India and Rajputana, P. W. Dept.

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

I.—Exports.

The export to China during the year under review has been less than that of 1891-92, a result which is probably due to the increased production of opium in China. During the year 1892-93 only 28,601 chests were despatched to Bombay for exportation, a decrease of 3,902 chests as compared with the previous year.

2. The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

Imperial.

Chests	28,601
Duty	R1,71,60,600, @ R600 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,380½
Duty	R9,66,350,@ R700 per chest.
Chests	170½, free of Pass duty.

The last year's figures being :—

Imperial.

Chests	32,503
Duty	R1,95,01,800

Provincial.

Chests	1,405
Duty	R9,83,500
Chests	361¾, free of Pass duty.

II.—Stock and Outturn.

3. The stock in hand is estimated at 40,000 chests. The greater part, however, of this stock consists of new opium, and there is only a limited amount of old opium, which during the last two or three years has been specially in demand.

4. The outturn of the 1892-93 season is roughly estimated at over 26,000 chests.

5. The annexed statements, 1 to 4, give full information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

In British courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,244 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 1,223 were Small Cause Court cases. Suits numbering 2,021, and valued at R2,42,342 8-6, were disposed of during the year against 2,291 suits valued at R2,05,801-5-9 during 1891-92.

Decrees numbering 2,066, and valued at R3,47,387-1-11, were executed against 2,341 decrees, valued at R3,71,826-14-1 during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has increased from 24·51 days in 1891-92 to 26·36 days in the year under report.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R15-8-7 to R12-1-6, and the average cost of the execution of decrees from R0-15-11 to R0-12-10.

The average duration of execution of decrees was 15·35 days against 12·56 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases in the British courts in the Central India Agency was 2,095 against 2,234 in the previous year. Of these 715 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations.

The average duration of cases was 4·80 days against 6·96 in 1891-92. The average in the Cantonment Magistrate's court has increased from 4·73 to 7·64.

The number of witnesses attending the courts has decreased, being 2,692 against 3,098 in the previous year.

The average number of days required for their attendance was 1·03 against 1·98 in 1891-92.

III.—Police.

The total number of British police maintained in the year was 5 mounted and 536 foot, at an annual cost of R54,691-4-6.

IV.—Jails.

The total number of prisoners confined in British jails in Central India on 31st March 1893 was 520 against 421 shown in the previous year's return. The daily average for the year was 450·59, and the annual average cost per man has increased from R58-7-10 to R60-8-3.

The Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, submits the following report :—

"*Buildings.*—During the year under report, no new buildings have been added or any alterations made. The usual annual repairs were executep by the Public Works Department and all the buildings were kept in good order.

"*Conduct of the Jail officials.*—The conduct of the Jail officials has been uniformly good. They all did their respective work in a satisfactory manner.

"*General management of Prisoners.*—Perfectly satisfactory.

"*Health of prisoners.*—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail hospital were 841, out of whom 18 died; one death was accidental.

"*Food.*—Food of good quality has been supplied according to the scale of prison dietary.

"*Clothing.*—Every prisoner is provided with a coat, a janghia, and a cap, and they are supplied with an additional blanket coat for the winter season. The convicts are made to wash their own clothes.

"*Employment of prisoners.*—With the exception of the life-convicts and those above ten years' sentence almost all the prisoners are sent out to work.

"*Conduct of prisoners.*—On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good.

"*Escapes.*—On the 2nd September 1892 a prisoner called Dulia Bhil, undergoing $6\frac{1}{2}$ years' rigorous imprisonment, escaped from a gang employed in the gardens, and he is still at large.

"On the 7th September 1892 one prisoner, named Rama Kurmi, undergoing $4\frac{1}{4}$ years' sentence, attempted to escape from the Residency garden by hiding himself in a heap of plant-cuttings, but was traced out. He was committed for trial to the court of the Residency Magistrate. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 20 stripes in addition to his previous sentence.

"*Manufactures.*—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was ₹2,753-1-6. A commission of ₹10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the Jail employés.

"*Expenditure: causes of increase or decrease.*—The entire expenditure during the year, under all heads, has not increased the Budget allotment.

"*State of Jail garden.*—Convict-labour was employed in the jail garden, which supplied sufficient vegetables for the prisoners' rations throughout the year. The state of the garden is fair.

"*General Observations.*—The Jailor, Manick Pershad, maintains strict discipline and has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

"Hospital Assistant Rambhao has worked well and is very attentive to the patients in his care.

"Sorabjee is a very efficient clerk. He has done his work well. He is steady and regular in his habits."

V.—Registration.

Four hundred and thirteen documents were registered during the year against 300 during 1891-92. The amount of fees levied was ₹1,167.

CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL CORPS.

Central India Horse.

Colonel Buller, the Commandant, died at Simla on the 3rd October 1892. From that date to the end of the year under report Major A. Masters has officiated as Commandant.

The health of the force has been satisfactory, but an unusual number of horses died at Agar during the year.

The remounts purchased by both regiments are a promising lot of horses.

2. The 1st Regiment was commanded by Major G. E. Money till the 5th March 1893. Captain Grant has officiated in command since that date. The regiment was inspected at Guna on the 19th February 1893 by General Luck, Inspector General of Cavalry, and on the 22nd February by Brigadier General Blood, Commanding the Bundelkhand district.

Musketry.—Four hundred and ninety-seven men were exercised in musketry and obtained a figure of merit of 39·57.

A team won the Lloyd-Lindsay 1st prize in the local meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association.

Remounts.—Forty-one remounts were purchased during the year.

3. The 2nd Regiment was commanded by Major A. Masters up to the 3rd October 1892. Captain Grant officiated in command up to the 6th February 1893, and Captain Robertson from that date.

The regiment was inspected by General Luck, Inspector General of Cavalry at Agar, on the 23rd February 1893, and by Major General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow district, on the 7th March 1893.

Musketry.—The musketry course could not be gone through owing to the non-issue of Martini-Henri carbines. Late in the year 100 Martinis were served out to the regiment, and with these 220 men were put through the course of individual practice.

Remounts.—Forty-eight remounts were purchased during the year.

Bhopal Battalion.

Colonel Peart, the Commandant, held command till the 25th March 1893, and on his departure on furlough Lieutenant Colonel Ransford succeeded to the officiating command.

The conduct of the regiment has been good.

Musketry.—The regiment has been re-armed with the Martini-Henri rifle-mark II, during the year. The figure of merit was 45·76. Number of marks men 57.

The regiment was inspected by Major General Anderson, C.B., Commanding Mhow district, on the 5th and 6th December 1892.

A detachment of one Native Officer and 50 rank and file were engaged in searching for dacoits in Bundelkhand from 15th August to the end of the year and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India expressed his approbation of the good service rendered by them.

The health of the regiment has been good.

Malwa-Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Burne was in command from the 1st to the 29th April 1892. Major Bignell, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, officiated in command from 29th April up to 24th November 1892, on which date Lieutenant Colonel Burne rejoined from furlough and resumed command.

Musketry.—The standard of efficiency has been maintained.

The health of the regiment has been generally good.

The corps was inspected by Major General Anderson, C.B., Commanding Mhow district, on the 15th November 1892.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Examinations.

The Principal of the Residency College supervised, as usual, the Entrance and First Arts examinations at the Indore centre. For the Entrance examination 66 candidates in all appeared. The following schools were represented in the examination :—

	Sent up.		Passed.
Residency School, Indore	8	and	5
Mhow School	10	„	2
Dhar „	6	„	3
Ujjein „	10	„	5
Rutlam „	4	„	0
Bhopal „	5	„	3
Sehore „	8	„	3
Jaora „	3	„	1
Dewas „	3	„	3

For the First Arts examination 9 candidates appeared, all students of the Madhava College at Ujjein. Seven were successful.

2. The Indore English Madrassa and the Canadian Mission School still adhere to the Calcutta course. A Calcutta Entrance examination was held at Indore in February 1893, under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College. A very large proportion of boys from the Madrassa succeeded in passing the examination. A First Arts examination was held shortly afterwards under the same supervision, at which the students of the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College appeared. Detailed figures for those examinations are not avilable.

II.—Central Indian Schools Examinations.

3. These examinations have been held as usual, and at the time of writing this report the results are being prepared. The number of boys sent up by each school is given below :—

Charkhari	16	Lashkar	54
Panna	4	Sutna	9
Tikamgarh	4	Dewas	12
Dattia	6	Dhar	7
Nowgong { Cantonment	10	Sehore	25
Nowgong { Rajkumar College	5	Guna	7
Chhatarpur	11	Rewah	24
Jaora	10	Rutlam	7
Pertapgarh	1	Manpur	2
Mandsaur	8	Mhow Zoroastrian School	21
Neemuch	2	Indore Residency „	17
Gohad	2	Agar State „	7
Jouraulapur	3	„ Agency „	1
Bhander	5	Shajapur	2
Bhilsa	6	Ujjein Canadian Mission School	1
Gwalior City	6		

III.—Inspection of State Schools.

4. During the year under report the High Schools of Rutlam, Jaora, Dewas, Sutna, and Rewah were inspected by the Principal of the Residency

College, and reports on their efficiency submitted to the Agent to the Governor General.

IV.—Residency (Rajkumar) College.

5. The College has lost during the year the Thakur of Piploda, who was invested with the powers of his Thakurat in December 1892. Among the new pupils of the year under report are the Rana of Ali Rajpur, the Rajas of Dewas (Junior Branch) and Rutlam, and several Thakurs from the Bhopawar Agency. Under a special arrangement with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Sahebzada Nasir Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab of Rampur, has been admitted to the College. There are 28 names in all on the roll at present, a number that has never been attained since the College was established in 1876.

V.—Indore Residency School.

6. The Residency School under Mr. L. N. Limaye, appointed Headmaster in November 1891, has now reached a gratifying degree of efficiency. The number of boys on the roll is now 224 as against 177 last year, and 123 in 1891. The monthly average of fee collections is R73-6-4, as against R54-4-8 last year, and R48-1-9 in 1891. Out of 11 boys sent up for the Entrance examination, 7 passed, 2 having taken the Calcutta and 5 the Allahabad course.

R. H. GUNION,

Principal, Residency College, Indore.

CHAPTER XIV.

POST OFFICES.

During the year offices were opened at Sheogarh on the alignment of the Dohad-Rutlam Railway, and at Dabhaura in Rewah territory on the Jubbulpore Extension of the East Indian Railway; and seven offices, namely :—Ghatea, Rutlam railway station, Beronda, Indargarh, Budni, Chater, and Gulgaon were closed; six offices, namely :—Banmor railway station, Gwalior railway station, Gwalior Residency, Janak Tal, Morar railway station, and Morena railway station were transferred from this circle to the North-Western Provinces postal circle. On the 31st March 1893 there were in the circle 127 post offices; 74 letter-boxes; 108 postmen; and 24 village postmen. Mails are conveyed 462 miles by railway, 128½ miles by mail cart, and 1,638½ miles by runners.

2. There are 17 combined post and telegraph offices, five of which keep 2nd class hours.

3. No highway robbery occurred during the year. No compensation has been received from the Gwalior Darbar for the loss sustained by the Department by the highway robbery of the mail which occurred on the 6th February 1892 at Jamalkhal, a little to the north of Soyet-Kalam on the Agar-Jhalrapatan mail line.

4. New quarters for two mail peons at Ujjein were erected during the year.

5. The value of money orders issued at the Gwalior State post offices, which passed through the Imperial offices of exchange, namely :—Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch and Ujjein, for payment in India, amounted to R9,26,609 as compared with R9,71,152 in 1891-92. The value of money orders issued at Imperial post offices in India, payable at Gwalior State post offices, was R4,40,497, as compared with R4,14,816 in 1891-92.

6. The postage due on unpaid articles of the letter mail sent through the Imperial post offices at Indore and Neemuch for delivery through the Holkar State post offices, and the postage collected on such articles, was as follows :—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Due on articles sent to State Post Offices	1,701	7	0	1,669	3	0
Half share of postage due to Imperial Post Office	850	11	6	834	9	6
Half share of postage due on articles returned as undeliverable . . .	113	0	6	134	11	3
Paid to Imperial Post Office by the Holkar State	737	11	0	699	14	3
Percentage of postage on articles treated as undeliverable	13·3			16·0		

7. It is estimated that from the 127 post offices in the circle the number of articles received for delivery during the year was 38,73,480 as compared with 38,79,044 in 1891-92.

J. W. BARWISE,

Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPHS.

The mileage of lines opened on the commencement of the year was 884 miles and of wire 2,791·6. During His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Rewah State a temporary line on bamboos was erected with a single wire for a distance of 28 miles and a temporary office opened at Govindgarh on 31st March 1893. The mileage of lines on the 31st March last was therefore 912 and of wire 2,819·6.

There were no further extensions or alterations during the year under review.

The total number of telegraph offices supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on the 31st March 1893 was:—

Departmental	6
Postal Combined	19
Railway	27

Rutlam was converted to a Postal Combined from a Departmental office.

The 25 railway offices on the Indian Midland Railway are not now supervised by the Telegraph Department only 27 offices are so supervised. Fifty-two licensed offices are opened for paid message traffic.

No interest was taken in the extension of telegraph lines by the different Native States during the year, and no applications for new lines were made. This is no doubt because any extension in Central India is of a rather speculative character, and Native States do not care to guarantee a telegraph line until they are quite sure of its paying its way. Telegraph extension, therefore, is at a standstill.

From the statistics attached it will be seen that there has been an increase of 89,374 in the total number of messages dealt with, and an increase of R2,249 in the total revenue, which result is satisfactory.

E. A. LEACH,
Superintendent, Indore Division.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the hospital and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Remarks.
Malwa Dispensaries.						
Includes 17 dispensaries . .	2,53,508	711	6,651	893	12,323	
Gwalior Agency.						
Includes 11 dispensaries . .	78,145	110	34,911	184	2,578	
Bhopal Agency.						
Includes 15 dispensaries . .	96,996	1,153	* 52,286	341	6,402	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
Bundelkhand Agency.						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries	20,832	38	3,343	35	1,299	
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Includes 14 dispensaries . .	1,33,681	221	49,415	372	7,931	
Bhopawar Agency.						
Includes 14 dispensaries . .	62,098	280	2,567	130	2,719	
Mhow Cantonment.						
Includes 2 dispensaries. . .	15,325	18	553	...	...	
Total . .	6,60,585	2,531	1,49,726	1,955	33,252	
Total of Last Year . .	6,26,596	5,172	1,47,260	1,629	31,573	
Increase . . .	33,989	...	2,466	326	1,679	
Decrease . . .	...	2,641	...	...	...	

Surgeon Major A. Dane, M.D., who submits the report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency, states that the working of the dispensaries has been on the whole satisfactory. No new dispensary was opened during the year. There were only 215 cases of cholera, and small-pox is almost now unknown instead of being an annual scourge. The total number treated was 55,352, with 840 deaths. Two hundred and twenty-four major operations were performed, which is by far the largest number ever performed in the Bhopal Agency. Doctor Dane reports favourably of the work done by the native doctors.

Assistant Surgeon K. K. Joshi has been in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal, where 95 major operations were performed and the successful results attained is creditable to Mr. Joshi.

The Female Hospital at Bhopal has been for the greater part of the year under the charge of Miss Mackenzie, a graduate of the Bombay University, who has been acting for the permanent incumbent, Miss Niebel, who went to England to obtain a medical degree. The work has been most satisfactorily carried on, and the number of patients treated, namely 7,708, shows the popularity of the institution. The total number of major operations were 22. A school for nurses has been opened by the liberality of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal. The women, some 30 of whom attend, are instructed in the European methods of conducting labours, etc.

The report on the dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency is furnished by Surgeon Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. The old out-patient dispensary at Rewah, having been found unnecessary, was closed on 31st March 1892, and its buildings, enlarged and adapted to their new purpose, were re-opened as the Rewah Zenana Hospital. The attendance shows an increase of 6,803 on the numbers treated in the previous year. A very large amount of important and successful surgical work was performed during the year. Three hundred and seventy-two major and 7,931 minor operations were performed against 347 major and 7,057 minor operations in 1891. Nineteen litholapaxies were performed during the year, 3 on male adults, 15 on boys, and one on a girl. With the exception of one boy, all recovered. In this solitary unsuccessful case the cause of death was advanced kidney disease coupled, with a sacculated condition of the bladder. Dr. Gimlette speaks very highly of Babu Ahia Ali Khan, of Victoria Hospital, Rewah, and Surju Pershad of Sutna dispensary, and reports that the dispensaries of the Agency are in a fair condition of efficiency. Surgeon Major Gimlette supervises the medical institutions of the Rewah State most ably. His surgical abilities are of a very high order.

Surgeon Captain S. H. Henderson submits the annual report of the Nowgong dispensary. There was no epidemic during the year. Vaccination has been satisfactorily carried out. The total number of out and in-patients treated was 7,069 and 216, against 5,672 and 228 last year. Five hundred and twenty-four minor and 15 major operations were performed. The latter includes six successful lateral lithotomies.

The annual report of the Guna Charitable Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon Captain T. Shaw, M.B., who has done good work during the seven and a half months of his superintendence of this institution; 619 in-patients and 8,014 out-patients were treated during the year. There were 60 major and 476 minor operations performed, as compared with 65 and 647 in the previous year.

The report of the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon Major A. M. Crofts. No new dispensary has been opened during the year, but hospitals are under construction at Bhandere, Mangaoli, Bhind and Gwalior, and the Memorial Hospital at Lashkar has made good progress towards completion. The work at the Women's Hospital, Lashkar, has been somewhat hindered during the year. The Lady Superintendent having resigned, Miss Helen Dass, the Hospital Assistant, educated at the Agra Medical School at the expense of the State, has been put in charge, and though she is a good and willing worker the patients are too numerous for her to treat single-handed, and it has been found impossible to obtain the services of another female hospital assistant. Cholera made its appearance during a part of the year; 2,022 cases were reported, of which 1,359 were fatal. Small-pox was prevalent in the city of Lashkar between September and December, and 194 fatal cases occurred. The number of major and minor operations performed during

the year was 184 and 2,578, of the former 4 were litholapaxies, with one death, 78,145 patients were treated during the year.

The report of the Charkhari Medical Department is submitted by Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra. The general health of the population was not satisfactory; malaria in all its forms prevailed in the parganas of the State; 13,547 patients were treated. There were 20 major and 773 minor operations performed during the year. The total number of vaccinations was 2,836.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke. Surgeon Captain Smith held charge of the Agency during Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke's absence, on three months' privilege leave. During the year the small dispensaries at Jobat and Ranapur were re-opened and placed in charge of compounders—these States being too poor to afford hospital assistants. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke reports very favourably on the professional ability and skill of Hospital Assistant Ram Saran, a pupil of the Indore Medical School. There were 62,098 patients treated during the year against 48,673 last year. At the Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur, a very much larger number of major operations were performed, *viz.* 110. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke supervises this institution with much zeal and ability.

Malwa Dispensaries.—The number of dispensaries in Malwa is the same as in the preceding year, and they are doing most useful and important work, and are a great boon to the inhabitants. The dispensaries at Mandisore and Barnagar continue to attract a large number of patients.

Three hundred and sixty-four major surgical operations were performed during the year at the branch dispensaries in Malwa. At Jaora Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L.M.S., performed a good number of cataract operations and with very successful results. Mr. Hormusjee's skill as an oculist is very considerable.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—This institution, the most important in this part of the country, sustained a very great loss during the year in the death of Mr. Gunput Singh, whose reputation and fame had extended throughout the length and breadth of Central India. He had worked with great and untiring zeal for over a quarter of a century at this hospital. Much of the popularity and usefulness of this important institution was due to his great skill, tact and kindness of manner to patients of every degree. The number of patients treated was 28,480. The number of in-patients treated was 3,416, giving a daily average of 147·85. There were 529 major surgical operations performed during the year as compared with 402 in the preceding year; nearly three hundred operations were performed on the eye, this number including 129 cataract operations. Three ovariotomies were performed with a successful result in two cases. Eighty-four patients suffering from stone in the bladder were admitted during the year. In 82 of these cases litholapaxy was performed with a successful result in 80 cases. The only two fatal cases were complicated with advanced organic disease of the kidney. The only two cases in which the cutting operation was performed made good recoveries. This is by far the largest number of operations performed for stone during one year at this hospital. Nine rhinoplastic operations were undertaken for the repair of new noses and with most gratifying results.

The Medical School in connection with this hospital continues to flourish.

Five females qualified during the year for the grade of Hospital Assistant, and are now employed in Central India.

D. F. KEEGAN, M. D., F.R.C.S., *Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.*,
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names, *viz.*—

1. Lieutenant C. E. Ross, Lieutenants B. C. Waterfield and R. L. Kennion . . . . . Bhopawar.
2. Lieutenant A. F. Bruce and Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley . Western Malwa.
3. Lieutenant D. Peart, Lieutenant C. E. Ross and Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman . . . . . Bhopal.
4. Lieutenant F. Minchin and Lieutenant D. Peart . Bundelkhand.
5. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion . . . . . Gwalior and Jhalawar Border.

2. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agent under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement at the close of the working season in the several Agencies:—

	Settled in 1892-93.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	43	81
Bundelkhand	35	15
Bhopawar	17	16
Baghelkhand	4	8
Gwalior and Jhalawar border	3	1
Indore	5	*Nil*
Guna	*Nil*	17
Western Malwa	35	11
TOTAL .	142	149

*There are three cases in which appeal has been allowed still awaiting final settlement.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated in the Bhopal Agency during the official year 1892-93.

[NOTE.—Only the actual number of persons vaccinated, and not the number of operations, are shown. Re-vaccinations have been wholly excluded from the statement.]

	Persons Primarily Vaccinated.		Remarks.
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Government	...	...	
Municipal	...	...	
Local Fund	...	...	
Native States	41,244	37,120	
Dispensaries	15,430	13,296	
Local Corps, Bhopal Battalion	70	62	
TOTAL	56,744	50,478	

BHOPAL AGENCY, SEHORE:
The 2nd May 1893.

M. J. MEADE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopal.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Name of Station.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Dhar	22·34	27·85
Jhabua	30·20	26·68
Ali Rajpur	34·41	37·12
Barwani	14·75	25·12
Jobat	24·09	29·55
Bagode	32·40	23·40
Manpur	46·60	40·65
Sirdarpur	28·97	34·15
Total	233·76	244·52
Average rainfall	29·22	30·56

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1892-93.

Name of Articles.	Export.			Import.			Total.		
	Weight in		Approximate value.	Weight in		Approximate value.	Weight in		Approximate value.
	Maunds.	Seers.	₹	Maunds.	Seers.	₹	Maunds.	Seers.	₹
English manufactures	1,035	...	77,625	540	...	40,500	1,575	...	1,18,125
Country „	75	...	3,000	675	...	27,000	750	...	30,000
Raw cotton	4,050	...	64,800	4,380	...	21,900	8,430	...	86,700
Coin	6	22½	21,000	26	22½	85,000	33	5	1,06,000
Fireworks	...	...	...	810	...	20,250	810	...	20,250
Grocery	21,870	...	1,42,852	60,180	...	3,34,280	82,050	...	4,77,132
Timber	6,345	...	6,345	5,775	...	5,775	12,120	...	12,120
Brass and copper vessels	795	...	31,800	360	...	14,400	1,155	...	46,200
Grain	8,325	...	18,105	76,145	...	1,60,905	84,470	...	1,79,010
Opium	...	...	...	5	30	1,380	5	30	1,380
Total	42,501	22½	3,65,527	1,48,897	12½	7,11,390	1,91,398	35	10,76,917

III.

Civil Justice for 1892-93, Bhopawar Agency Native States.

States.	Cases pending at the Close of 1891-92.		Cases filed during the Year 1892-93.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1892-93.		Pending at the Close of 1892-93.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	673	3,72,369	1,619	1,18,283	2,292	4,90,652	1,896	2,88,981	396	2,01,671	
Jhabua	104	17,463	847	47,464	951	64,927	813	50,620	138	14,307	
Ali Rajpur	9	12,687	96	9,710	105	22,397	93	18,935	12	3,462	
Barwani	101	32,753	1,043	79,418	1,144	1,12,171	970	62,800	174	49,371	
Jobat	11	1,660	8	344	19	2,004	9	459	10	1,545	
Bagode	26	2,571	153	4,975	179	7,546	153	5,049	26	2,497	
Dotria	...	...	42	909	42	909	29	673	13	236	
Total	924	4,39,503	3,808	2,61,103	4,732	7,00,606	3,963	4,27,517	769	2,73,089	

B.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1892-93.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1891-92.		INSTITUTED DURING 1892-93.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1892-93.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSPORTED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DHAR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.																																		
Culpable homicide																																		
Dacoity																																		
Receiving stolen property																																		
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	236	...	1,764	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	944	...	871	...	182	...	2,000	...	...	*Information incomplete.*											
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.																																		
Miscellaneous offences																																		
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	236	...	1,764	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	944	...	871	...	182	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.	6	3	6	3	12	6	4	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	37·00	111
Culpable homicide	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	2	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	63·75	255
Dacoity	24	3	12	2	36	5	12	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	19	2	36	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	3	1	22	9	25	10	15	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	4	...	...	25	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	8	4	33	165
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	47	27	502	290	549	317	94	61	4	1	...	...	95	51	312	175	44	29	549	317	5	1	...	...	...	...	203	113	104	61	312	175	17·53	3,969
Miscellaneous offences	35	13	452	284	487	297	18	8	...	...	...	...	37	17	411	258	21	14	487	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	192	103	66	411	258	21·48	5,907
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	4	4	18·75	75

Criminal Justice, 1892-93, Bhopawar Agency,—contd.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at Close of 1891-92.		Instituted during 1892-93.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at Close of 1892-93.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to Death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous Punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Jhabua—*contd.*																																		
Rape	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	11·7	47
Unnatural offences	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·00	28
Committing abortion	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	2	15	45
Grievous hurt	...	...	16	10	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	6	7	2	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	4	7	6	30·75	246
Mischief	...	...	7	5	7	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6·00	18
Total	115	47	1,045	624	1,160	671	144	79	9	5	6	2	146	77	756	458	99	50	1,160	671	8	2	...	...	...	...	515	309	233	147	756	458	20·23	10,866
Ali Rajpur.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	1	1	7	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Receiving stolen property	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	5	3	1	4
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	1	1	104	52	105	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	103	52	...	...	105	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	33	28	19	103	52	4·90	260
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	361	197	361	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	345	191	2	2	361	197	1	...	...	...	...	...	298	152	45	38	345	191	1·84	360
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	2	478	254	430	256	...	...	...	...	7	1	17	6	453	246	3	3	480	256	1	...	...	...	..	...	377	187	74	58	453	146	...	684
Barwani.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	19	3	2	2	21	5	...	...	...	...	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	7	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	6	3	7·25	29
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	52·75	211

Miscellaneous offences .	11	4	143	82	154	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	21	101	64	1	1	154	86	12	12	...	...	...	...	57	36	32	16	101	64	26·32	2,238
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	11	10	507	331	518	341	...	...	..	...	2	1	69	36	435	292	12	12	518	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	278	27	14	435	292	24·76	8,149
Rape	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	10 66	32
Unnatural offences . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief . . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	44·00	44
TOTAL .	41	17	671	430	712	447	...	...	...	...	28	11	124	60	547	363	13	13	712	447	12	12	...	...	...	...	470	318	65	33	547	663	24·66	10,703
JOBAT.																																			
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide . .	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	152
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	5	2	4	2	9	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	3	1	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	138·25	553
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	2	2	43	25	48	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	24	4	3	48	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	38	19	44	24	41·95	1,007
Miscellaneous offences .	4	2	59	41	63	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	61	42	...	...	63	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	28	17	14	61	42	11·37	489
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	12	7	111	69	123	76	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	4	408	67	4	3	123	76	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	33	58	34	108	67	30·15	2,201
BAGODE.																																			
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	24	3	24	3	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property .	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	69·20	346
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	11	4	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	1	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	1	...	467
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	1	1	51	14	52	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	20	9	...	...	52	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	17	8	20	9	...	1,414
Miscellaneous offences .	6	3	137	89	143	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	38	61	43	14	11	143	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	41	2	2	61	43	...	3,243
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences . .	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·00	38
Committing abortion .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief . . .	2	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	66
TOTAL .	9	5	237	120	246	125	...	...	...	...	31	6	113	54	88	54	14	11	245	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	42	26	12	88	54	49·78	5,676

A. F. DELASSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

V.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1892-93.

States.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1892.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1892.	Admitted during the year 1892-93.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
										R		R a. p.	
Dhar . .	103	323	426	...	1	3	312	316	110	4,817	103·00	43 12 0	
Jhabua . .	36	200	236	31	1	4	144	180	56	1,566	50·57	31 5 1	
Ali Rajpore .	23	113	136	11	...	1	82	94	42	1,621	35·00	46 4 6	
Barwani .	56	107	163	37	...	...	102	139	24	3,061	48·68	62 14 0	
Jobat . .	15	160	175	15	...	...	138	153	22	427	20·60	20 11 8	
Bagode . .	1	42	43	23	...	...	10	33	10	360	7·67	32 11 5	
Total .	234	945	1,179	117	2	8	788	915	264	11,852	265·52	39 9 9	

VI.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1892-93.

Names of States.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1892-93.	Total.	Expenditure for 1892-93.	Closing balance on 31st March 1893.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar . .	...	8,32,219	8,32,219	7,17,002	...	Closing balance shown to be R7,76,886 on 31st March 1893.
Jhabua . .	797	1,35,384	1,36,181	1,34,427(*a*)	1,754	(*a*) Includes R7,241 on account of liquidation of debts.
Ali Rajpore .	34,506	1,17,042	1,51,548	85,856(*b*)	65,692	(*b*) Includes R13,515 paid on account of debts.
Barwani . .	4,66,797	2,53,441	7,20,238	1,74,806	5,45,432(*c*)	(*c*) Includes R2,50,000 in Government Promissory Notes.
Jobat . .	8,464	26,888	35,352	22,212(*d*)	13,140	(*d*) Includes R4,453 on account of liquidation of debts.
Bagode . .	4,216	13,941	18,157	12,966(*e*)	5,191	(*e*) Includes R4,216 remitted to Dewas on account of surplus balance.
Kathiawar . .	76	4,003	4,079	4,079	...	.....
Dotria . .	689	14,240	14,929	12,357	2,572	Came under the management during the year 1892-93.

A. F. de LAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Annual Account for Collections of the Rewah State for the year 1892-93.

No.	Budget Major Headings.	Budget Minor Heads.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Estimates for 1892-93.	Actuals for 1892-93.	No.	Budget Major Headings.	Budget Minor Heads.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Estimates for 1892-93.	Actuals for 1892-93.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Receipts	1. Opening balance	9,54,516 3 5¼	12,44,741 0 0	12,65,967 5 6	2	Expenditure	1. Revenue Department	1,56,657 10 11½	1,66,335 0 0	1,52,483 4 10½
		2. Land Revenue	8,74,273 14 6	9,22,000 0 0	9,43,559 8 9½			2. Forest do.	51,999 5 8	53,800 0 0	48,795 3 10½
		3. Customs	1,78,011 5 9½	1,68,700 0 0	1,75,950 14 0			3. Customs do.	28,230 9 0	30,135 0 0	29,688 12 11
		4. Excise	71,945 6 6	68,200 0 0	67,432 3 4½			4. Army do.	2,64,434 10 4½	2,66,820 0 0	2,55,867 3 2½
		5. Forest	1,53,301 3 8½	1,55,000 0 0	1,54,552 12 3			5. Public Works do.	99,507 1 0½	1,05,000 0 0	1,24,648 3 9
		6. Law and Justice	33,734 15 7	35,100 0 0	34,023 10 4			6. Law and Justice	15,703 4 8	17,024 0 0	19,045 12 5
		7. Royalty on coal	27,489 9 8	36,656 0 0	29,660 7 5			7. Police Department	29,338 8 7	30,529 0 0	32,039 12 4½
		8. Cesses and cattle pound collections.	8,754 5 1½	7,000 0 0	9,060 3 0			8. Jails	18,903 3 3½	18,274 0 0	17,506 4 3½
		9. Interest	27,085 12 10	23,428 0 0	31,814 12 8½			9. Educational Department	17,372 14 10	19,540 0 0	17,779 0 8½
		10. Loans recovered	12,313 7 9	12,000 0 0	19,961 11 4½			10. Political charges	41,688 2 2	47,660 0 0	47,657 13 1
		11. Miscellaneous	6,517 2 8	8,700 0 0	11,833 14 4			11. Pension and Charitable grants.	71,824 1 0	73,260 0 0	72,317 1 3
		12. Extraordinary	15,538 4 2	14,614 0 0	12,593 10 5½			12. Medical Department	25,094 0 9½	31,817 0 0	34,254 4 0
								13. Palace charges	2,07,987 12 5½	2,09,997 0 0	2,17,006 0 0
								14. Miscellaneous charges	11,800 9 11	11,824 0 0	11,516 13 1
								15. Old debts	6,598 9 11	10,000 0 0	5,013 10 6
								16. Extraordinary charges	28,428 6 2	37,000 0 0	44,900 15 11½
								17. Loans given	12,930 0 0	.....	25,215 0 0
								18. Expenses incurred in purchase of Promissory Notes.	9,015 7 5	.....	15,383 4 0
								19. Gouna expenses of His Highness the Maharaja.	.....	20,000 0 0	20,838 5 5½
								20. Prospecting for minerals	.....	.....	7,592 3 6
		Total Receipts	14,08,965 8 3½	14,51,398 0 0	14,90,443 12 0½			Total Expenditure	10,97,514 6 2¾	11,49,015 0 0	11,99,549 1 3
								Closing Balance	12,65,967 5 6	15,47,124 0 0	15,56,862 0 3½
		GRAND TOTAL	23,63,481 11 8¾	26,96,139 0 0	27,56,411 1 6½			GRAND TOTAL	23,63,481 11 8¾	26,96,139 0 0	27,56,411 1 6½

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

II.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for 1892-93 (in detail) as compared with those of the preceding year.

No.	Particulars.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of the vendors for 1892-93.	No.	Particulars.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*			*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
1	Tax on sale of articles	1,41,577 7 5	1,46,300 3 3	4,722 11 10	...	213 4 8	1	By Establishment	22,313 12 5	22,099 0 5	...	214 12 0
2	„ sale of cattle	...	369 13 0	369 13 0	...	...	2	Contingency	263 7 3½	259 10 3	...	3 13 0½
3	Bayaie	9,459 7 8	9,753 0 0	293 8 4	...	195 8 0	3	Purchase of opium	3,303 3 10	9,422 10 0	6,119 6 2	...
4	Grazing fee	19,567 6 0	14,012 1 6	...	5,555 4 6	786 11 6						
5	Duty on stone	3,335 7 10	872 10 9	...	2,462 13 1	...						
	Total	1,73,939 12 11	1,71,307 12 6	5,386 1 2	8,018 1 7	1,195 8 2						
6	Sale of opium	22,180 15 9	18,923 14 2½	...	3,257 1 6½	...						
7	Sale of ganja	3 8 3	...	...	3 8 3	...						
8	License fee from vendors	6,748 12 0	7,021 10 0	272 14 0	...	264 14 3						
9	Abkari	43,008 5 6	41,517 11 8	...	1,490 9 10	2,704 6 3						
10	Ferry	4,182 13 6	4,648 15 3	466 1 9	...	380 8 0						
	Total	76,124 7 0	72,112 3 1½	738 15 9	4,751 3 7½	3,349 12 6						
	GRAND TOTAL	2,50,064 3 11	2,43,419 15 7½	6,125 0 11	12,769 5 2½	4,545 4 8		GRAND TOTAL	25,880 7 6½	31,781 4 8	6,119 6 2	218 9 0½
	Net Decrease	...	...	...	6,644 4 3½	...		Net Increase	...	...	...	5,900 13 1½

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1892-93.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.			Disposal of Decisions Appealed against.				Remaining on 31st March 1893.
	Remaining on 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	4	45	49	33	5	...	38	11

IV.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1892-93.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of Decisions Appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1893.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	27	68	95	51	6	3	...	...	...	...	60	35

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1892-93.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of Decisions Appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1893.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	6	20	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5

VI.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1892-93.

Nature of Cases.	Pending at the close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Paipakhar—					
Hazur tahsil	2	30	32	32	...
Teonthur „	...	37	37	37	...
Madhogurh „	...	89	89	89	...
Bardi	...	3	3	3	...
Total .	2	159	161	161	...

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

VII.

Statement showing the Working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Number.	Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrate.		Deputy and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	6	9	1	1	1	1	...	...	8	11
2	Attempt at murder	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	2	2	2	16	2	4	...	...	6	22
4	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	2	2	18	22	19	24	39	48
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	5	9	5	7	22	69	32	85
6	Robbery	...	...	1	5	3	3	2	4	6	12
7	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
8	Rape	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	4	4
9	Assault or criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	2	4	61	123	63	127
11	Theft	...	...	1	2	42	90	247	487	200	579
12	Forgery	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
13	Cheating	...	...	...	...	6	11	18	32	24	43
14	Miscellaneous	2	4	50	79	278	549	1,238	2,414	1,568	3,046
	Total	10	15	65	117	358	693	1,608	3,154	2,041	3,979

VIII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1892-93.

Nature of Offence.	Pending at the Close of Last Year.		Instituted during the Year.		Total.		Disposed of.								Pending on 31st March 1893.	
							Discharged.		Convicted.		Escaped.		Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	...	...	6	9	6	9	2	4	4	5	...	...	6	9	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	4	...	...
Total	...	...	10	15	10	15	3	6	7	9	...	...	10	15	...	...

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

IX.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1892-93.

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1893.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	11	410	421	405	16

X.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

No.	Name of Court.	Total.			Disposed of.			Remaining on 31st March 1893.
		Pending on 1st April 1892.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1	Dewan	7	166	173	2	166	168	5
2	Civil Judge	36	261	297	9	278	287	10
3	Deputy Magistrates . . .	222	3,086	3,308	140	2,861	3,001	307
4	Honorary Magistrates . . .	248	1,367	1,615	55	1,288	1,343	272
	Total .	513	4,880	5,393	206	4,593	4,799	594

XI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases decided by 26-Lacs Committee for 1892-93.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment and 26-Lacs Committee .	115	132	247	123	124

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

XII.

Statement of Revenue Cases of the Rewah State for 1892-93.

No.	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.						Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	*Ex-parte.*	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromised.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court	24	1,017	1,041	...	2	...	1	1,003	1,006	29	6 transferred.
2	Adalat Dewani	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	.....
3	Settlement Officer, Hazur Tahsil	122	265	387	1	8	...	...	369	378	2	7 ditto.
4	Ditto Madhogarh	567	676	1,243	...	40	12	1	886	939	297	7 ditto.
5	Ditto Teonther	241	526	767	...	1	...	...	538	539	228	.....
6	Ditto Berdi	...	155	155	...	...	...	...	25	25	130	.....
7	Tahsildar of Hazur Tahsil	110	2,296	2,406	39	147	16	17	1,951	2,170	148	88 ditto.
8	Ditto of Madhogarh	72	327	399	3	8	14	7	291	323	42	34 ditto.
9	Ditto of Mowgange	37	661	698	5	25	4	17	565	616	44	38 ditto.
10	Ditto of Rammagar	16	206	222	1	29	14	11	81	136	69	17 ditto.
11	Ditto of Berdi	5	196	201	2	28	2	10	158	200	1	.....
12	Ditto of Teonther	23	481	504	19	27	5	29	311	391	91	22 ditto.
13	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagpore	1	17	18	...	1	2	2	7	12	5	1 ditto.
14	Ditto Rewah Khas	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	.....
15	Honorary Magistrate, Ghooman	10	7	17	1	3	...	...	11	15	...	2 ditto.
16	Ditto, Bargawan	4	3	7	...	1	...	...	5	6	1	.....
17	Ditto, Chendia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
18	Ditto, Baikunthpur	30	16	46	2	2	...	1	14	19	11	16 ditto.
19	Ditto, Krishengarh	6	40	46	6	9	...	...	28	43	3	
20	Ditto, Kirkalpore	4	8	12	1	1	...	3	6	11	1	.....
21	Ditto, Rampore Baghel	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
22	Ditto, Rampore Naikin	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.....
23	Ditto, Rewah Khas	4	47	51	7	10	...	1	28	46	3	2 ditto.
24	Ditto, Marwas	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	
25	Ditto, Singwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
26	Ditto, Jodhpore	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	.....
27	Ditto, Lalgaon	...	17	17	...	...	1	...	9	10	7	.....
	Total	1,282	6,967	8,249	89	343	70	102	6,289	6,893	1,115	241 ditto.

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand,
and Superintendent of Rewah.

XIII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Pending at the close of the year 1891-92.	Filed during 1892-93.	Total.	Disposal.					Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
		Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.						
4	45	49	33	5	...	...	38	11
		Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.						
6	108	114	69	19	17	7	112	2
		Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.						
2	131	133	69	38	22	2	131	2

XIV.

Return showing the disposals of Appeals in Civil cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Pending at the close of the year 1891-92.	Filed during 1892-93.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	*Exparte.*	Total.	
			Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
27	68	95	51	6	...	...	...	3	...	60	35
			Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.								
12	155	167	44	21	...	9	1	88	3	166	1
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.								
126	558	684	262	104	3	13	2	253	...	637	47

XV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Pending at the close of the ear 1891 92.	Filed during the year 1892-93.	Total.	Disposal.								Pendirg at the close of the year 1892-93.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	*Exparte.*	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
			Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
6	20	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.								
4	50	54	18	5	5	5	15	1	...	49	5
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.								
41	142	183	63	22	3	10	63	2	2	165	18

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases for and against the Darbar relating to the Estate of the deceased Ranavat Maharani for 1892-93.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Cases in which the Darbar was plaintiff.	...	46	46	45	1	
Cases in which the Darbar was defendant	...	11	11	10	1	
Total . .	...	57	57	55	2	

XVII.

Statement showing the Number of Villages surveyed and assessed, their previous and past Jamas, and the increase.

No.	Name of Pargana.	Total Villages.		No. of Villages Surveyed.						No. of Villages assessed.						Previous Jama of the assessed Villages.	Present Jama of the assessed Villages.	Increase.
				Up to the end of last year.		During the year.		Total.		Up to the end of last year.		During the year.		Total.				
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.			
																R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Hazur tahsil .	713	443	712	442	1	1	713	443	689	364	24	79	713	443	1,63,336 10 10	2,26,246 4 10	62,909 10 0
2	Madhogarh ,, .	562	478	335	299	50	85	385	384	223	144	232	252	455	396	87,707 13 6	1,45,004 13 3	57,296 15 9
3	Teonther ,, .	605	1,233	267	652	109	357	376	1,009	199	221	126	374	325	595	1,18,615 5 9	1,49,588 0 10	30,972 11 1
4	Berdi ,, .	433	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	47	238	47	67,177 2 6	88,255 10 0	21,098 7 6

XVIII.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of Rewah State for 1892-93.

No.	Name of Court to which Appeal is made.	From what Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.								Pending at the close of year.	Remarks.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.		
	To	From	*Appeals of Revenue Cases.*												
1	Dewan's Court .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge .	1	21	22	7	3	1	5	...	...	3	19	3	
2	Adalat Dewani .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates .	20	68	88	29	12	2	33	...	1	6	83	5	
		Total .	21	89	110	36	15	3	38	...	1	9	102	8	
			Nigrani of Revenue Cases.												
1	Dewan's Court .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge .	3	29	32	11	2	4	10	1	...	2	30	2	
2	Adalat Dewani .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates .	21	74	95	34	10	1	30	2	1	4	82	13	
		Total .	24	103	127	45	12	5	40	3	1	6	112	15	

XIX.

Statement giving Account of the Jail Industry of the Rewah State for 1892-93.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on 1st April 1892.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced	Total.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1893.	Loss in raw materials.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
275 5 5	3,559 1 9	3,834 7 2	3,632 1 1½	196 12 9½	5 9 3	

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

XIXA.

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1892-93.

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.																				
	In Jail on 1st April 1892.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Released during the year.											
										Transferred.*			Died †			Discharged. ‡			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Prisoners	167	6	173	375	31	406	542	37	579	18	...	18	8	...	8	267	21	288	293	21	314
	4 L. C.	1 L. C	5L. C.	4 L. C.	...	4 L. C.	8 L. C.	1 L. C.	9 L. C.	6 L. C.	...	6 L. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 L, C.	...	6 L. C.
Hawaltees	8	2	10	48	10	58	56	12	68	3	...	3	1	...	1	52	11	63	56	11	67§
„ Thana Gird	...	...	...	37	7	44	37	7	44	...	...	.....	...	...	...	35	5	40	35	5	40
„ Kotwali Rewah	8	...	8	56	11	67	64	11	75	...	...	.....	...	...	...	62	9	71	62	9	71

	Remaining on 31st March 1893.			Expenditure during the year.					Daily average number of prisoners and Hawaltees.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawaltees.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rations of Hawaltees and prisoners.	Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Fixed establishment.	Total.					
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Prisoners	249	16	265	₹ a. p. 6,516 7 2½	₹ a. p. 685 1 6	₹ a. p. 608 10 11½	₹ a. p. 3,576 8 9	₹ a. p. 11,386 12 5	₹ 219	₹ a. p. 51 15 10	₹ a. p. 4 5 3	₹ a. p. 35 10 7	₹ a. p. 2 15 6
	2 L. C.	1 L. C.	3 L. C.					3,576 8 9					
								7,810 3 8					
Hawaltees	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Thana Gird	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kotwali Rewah	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* By transfer is meant that 6 life-convict males transported to Andamans and 12 term prisoners (males) sent to Sutna.

† Out of 8 males 2 died of dysentery, 2 of debility, 1 of asthma, 1 of fever, 1 of diarrhœa, and 1 of stone.

‡ Out of 267 term prisoners (males) and 21 term prisoners (females) 288 ; 219 males and 15 females (234) ; released on expiry of terms 11 males and 2 females (13) from Appellate Court, 6 males on payment of fine, 2 males for debility by Superintendent's order, 1 male executed, 1 male for good conduct, 1 male on bail, and 26 males ; and 4 females (30) on the occasion of His Highness's Gouna.

§ Out of 56 males and 11 females (67) Hawaltees, 6 males on bail, 1 male on Muchulka, 12 males and 6 females for want of proof, 4 males transported, 29 males and 5 females imprisoned, 1 male died, and 3 males transferred to Sutna.

Note.—L. C.=Life Convicts ; T. P.=Term prisoner ; M.=Male, F.=Female.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1892-93.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	Remarks.
Sarila (Estimates) . .	53,037	44,793	8,244	
Bhaisonda (ditto) . .	13,958	11,113	2,845	
Garrauli (ditto) . .	33,200	32,770	430	The figures shown last year included arrears of past years, both in the revenue and expenditure.

F. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1892-93.

Name of Officer.	Number of Days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during the Months of												Total.
	April 1892.	May 1892.	June 1892.	July 1892.	August 1892.	September 1892.	October 1892.	November 1892.	December 1892.	January 1893.	February 1893.	March 1893.	
Colonel F. A. Wilson .	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	28	31	31	28	20	143
Captain C. Herbert .	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total	3	...	2	4	...	4	3	28	31	31	28	20	154

F. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

GUNA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1892-93.

Name of State.	Particulars of Rulers.				General Statistics.			Armed Forces.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalows.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal Roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Number of Serious Cases				Principal productions.	Seasons under Report, favourable or otherwise, as regards		General Remarks.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity	Attack on Government Mails.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
Sirsi	Diwan	Meherban Singh	22	...	Unknown	4,679	4,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	The criminal cases of all Chiefs in International administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The Civil cases are settled in their own courts.	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat, gram, opium, and other Indian grains, cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.	Good	Good	The States of Gunah, Parone, Umri, Bhadowra, and Sirsi, are managed by their Chiefs under the Superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna.
Bhadowra	Raja	Madho Singh	17	...	Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	2	...	...		Good	Good	
Umri	Raja	Pirthi Singh	22	...	Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	2	...	...		Good	Good	
Parone	Raja	Gajandar Singh	24	...	Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2	...	...		Good	Good	
Dharnaodha.	Thakur	Bhim Singh	34	...	Unknown	4,888	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Good	
Gunah	Raja	Balbhadar Singh	24	...	Unknown	10,854	12,000	..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2	...	...		Good	Good	
Raghogarh.	Raja	Jeymandal Singh	74	...	Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	1	...	...		Good	Good	

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.								
	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I. Cantonment Local Funds.	67,160 2 10	1,97,093 7 0	2,64,253 9 10	22,815 15 8	46,740 15 11	2,239 4 1	32,642 11 10	4,368 0 0	10,317 14 6	...	57,714 11 0	1,76,839 9 0	87,414 0 10
II. Political Agencies and Maunpore Pargana Funds.	45,510 14 9	1,10,961 2 5	1,56,472 1 2	8,701 0 0	27,092 6 2	15,334 6 7	15,539 12 6	15,024 0 0	2,724 6 4	...	21,836 6 2	1,06,252 5 9	50,219 11 5
III. Fund raised for special purpose.	72,373 2 2	1,87,196 7 0	2,59,569 9 2	25,522 2 8	40,019 8 10	...	...	21,980 10 11	12,331 8 6	...	86,891 3 1	1,86,745 2 0	72,824 7 2
IV. Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	28,654 0 0	20,120 0 0	48,774 0 0	1,361 0 0	1,541 0 0	413 0 0	5,128 0 0	...	2,791 0 0	500	727 0 0	12,461 0 0	36,313 0 0
GRAND TOTAL .	2,13,698 3 9	5,15,371 0 5	7,29,069 4 2	58,400 2 4	1,15,393 14 11	17,986 10 8	53,310 8 4	41,372 10 11	28,164 13 4	500	1,67,169 4 3	4,82,298 0 9	2,46,771 3 5

PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.		
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	59,686 6 9	
Sale of Stamps	29,149 14 0	
Imperial Fees and Receipts	12,341 13 0	
Electric Telegraph	41,134 3 10	
Postal (including Money Order) Collections	12,84,293 10 9	
Miscellaneous	27,480 7 1	
II.—Payment by Native States.		
Contribution to Contingent	2,26,241 0 7	
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,34,289 12 0	
Do. paid through do.	2,02,800 9 7	
Fixed payment for istimrar land	27,194 5 6	
Succession and nazrana	6,187 8 0	
	22,50,799 11 1	
GRAND TOTAL .	.....	22,50,799 11 1

F. C. GRANT, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	7,113 0 0	5,439 0 0	12,552 0 0	
2. Gwalior Agency . .	...	602 2 5	19 8 0	621 10 5	
3. Bhopal Agency . . .	...	.....	9,047 2 4	9,047 2 4	
4. Western Malwa Agency .	...	.....	503 12 9	503 12 9	
5. Bhopawar Agency . .	...	1,000 0 0	1,619 0 0	2,619 0 0	
6. Guna Agency . . .	...	.....	1,018 7 7	1,018 7 7	
7. Manpur Pargana Road Fund	...	.....	.....	.....	
8. Ditto School Fund	...	.....	.....	.....	
9. Ditto Town Fund	...	.....	.....	.....	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund .	...	600 0 0	1,354 0 0	1,954 0 0	
11. Baghelkhand Agency . .	...	.....	.....	.....	
12. Bundelkhand Agency . .	...	64 7 0	685 8 5	749 15 5	
13. Mhow Cantonment . .	...	2,779 14 0	38,382 0 1	41,161 14 1	
14. Neemuch ,, . .	...	.....	1,003 12 6	1,003 12 6	
15. Nowgong ,, . .	...	1,488 8 11	2,777 0 9	4,265 9 8	
16. Sipri ,, . .	...	300 1 2	1,192 5 9	1,492 6 11	
17. Mahidpur ,, . .	...	.....	.....	.....	
18. Sutna ,, . .	...	.....	9 10 6	9 10 6	
19. Malwa Dharamshalla Fund	...	.....	.....	.....	
20. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	2,382 14 0	7,636 10 10	10,019 8 10	
21. Abkaree Fund . . .	(a) 20,000	(b) 10,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	(a) For roads and local improvements.
22. Bhopawar Chikli Fund .	...	.....	.....	.....	(b) For the construction of feeder road from Kurwai to Kathora.
Total . .	20,000	26,330 15 6	70,687 15 6	1,17,018 15 0	

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1892-93.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department . .	2,277	...	1,983	254	248	2,485
Political Agencies . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,277				
Total .	...	2,277	1,983	254	248	2,485

A.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communications of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1892-93.

No.	Roads and Lines of Communication.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	193	...	...	7,723	181	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road . . .	115	...	...	10,678	157	
3	Ujjein-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	114	
4	Dewas-Ujjein Road	7	...	...	4,983	191	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	175	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	127	
7	Biaora-Rajgarh Road . . .	15	...	...	4,479	160	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	175	
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road . . .	36	...	...	9,315	100	
10	Dhar Branch, Dhar Tirla, and Sirdarpur Roads	24½	...	...	6,046	153	
11	Indore Station Roads . . .	21¼	...	...	Not known.	290	
12	Barnagar-Budnawar Road . . .	7	...	...	3,886	58	
13	Namli-Sailana Feeder Road . .	10½	...	...	...	...	Under construction.
14	Malwa-Gujrat Road near Sirdarpur .	¾	...	...	1,758	...	Under construction.
	Total .	503	...	...	...	160	
	Nagode Division.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road . . .	14⅔	...	...	7,609	243	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road . . .	20¾	...	...	5,260	65	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road . . .	100¼	...	...	9,823	142	
4	Banda-Sangor Road	59⅞	...	...	7,048	121	
5	Heera Ghat Road	3½	...	...	4,772	...	Newly completed.
6	Great Deccan Road	44½	...	...	Not known.	31	
7	Nagode-Kalinger Road . . .	...	38	...	200	18	
8	Alipura-Hurpalpur Feeder Road . .	7½	...	...	5,075	132	
	Total .	250½	38	...	...	110	

B.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1892-93.

No.	Roads and Lines of Communications.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	℞	℞	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...	
4	Gwalior-Etawa Road . . .	59½	...	...	...	...	
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Sipri ditto	5	...	...	...	...	
7	Short roads round Gwalior . .	10¼	...	...	...	...	
8	Dewas-Ujjein Road	16	...	...	...	...	
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17¾	...	...	...	...	
10	Ujjein-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...	
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road . . .	55¼	...	...	...	...	
12	Neemuch-Nusseerabad Road . .	9¼	...	...	...	...	
13	Dhar-Sirdarpur Road . . .	12¼	...	...	...	...	
	Total .	548¼	...	...	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...	
2	Biaora-Ashta Road	22	...	...	...	...	
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...	
	Total .	91½	...	...	...	...	
	Rewah State.						

H. F. WHITE, M.I C.E.,

Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in Central India and Rajputana, P. W. Dept.

C.

Statement showing the Total Length of Roads and Lines of Communications maintained by the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Serial No.	Detail.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Kacha and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	Expenditure during the year 1892-93.	Remarks.
					R a. p.	
1	From Sutna to the junction of the Great Deccan Road at Bela .	22½ miles	...	...	5,234 5 1	Bridged and metalled road.
2	Portion of the Great Deccan Road from the boundary between Rewah and Maihar to that between Rewah and Mirzapur . .	87½ „	...	...	540 6 8	
3	From Mangowan on the Great Deccan Road *viâ* Sohagi to the boundary between the Rewah State and Allahabad district .	...	32 miles	...	225 0 0	
4	Rewah to Govindgarh . . .	...	10 „	...	2,273 3 9	
5	From Govindgarh to Ramnagar *viâ* Popra Ghat	...	...	17½ miles	296 14 3	
6	From Ramnagar to Amarpatan *viâ* Gursari Ghat	...	...	17 „	68 4 0	
7	From Rewah to Sittaha *viâ* Baikunthpur	...	...	36 „	256 0 0	
8	From Sohagi to Dabhoara *viâ* Sittaha	...	...	30 „	250 0 0	
9	From Govindgarh to Jhiria . .	...	...	4½ „	...	
10	Ranpur Road	...	...		...	
11	From Manganj to Sihaol . .	...	...	27 miles	...	
				Total .	9,144 1 9	

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN 1.—Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.
2.—Exports—Imperial and Provincial and Total Value of Hundi Stamps used.
3.—Provincial Exports—Details.
4.—Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1892-93, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China Markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1892.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
April . . .	1,028½	1,009	1,074	1,113	1,202	1,070	1,125	1,160	1,216	1,214	1,255	1,149	1,152	1,232	1,234	1,155	1,172	1,246	1,263	
May	1,533½	1,054	1,123	1,131	1,247	7,00	1,164	1,169	1,245	1,214	1,265	1,149	1,166	1,232	1,254	1,170	1,213	1,273	1,294	
June . . .	1,642	1,051	1,116	1,131	1,220	1,131	1,178	1,175	1,230	1,225	1,255	1,160	1,181	1,248	1,271	1,204	1,224	1,291	1,295	
July	3,161	1,092	1,173	1,164	1,257	1,155	1,231	1,175	1,260	1,225	1,267	1,187	1,241	1,275	1,276	1,232	1,260	1,302	1,309	
August . . .	4,592½	1,120	1,171	1,190	1,235	1,140	1,231	1,215	1,260	1,240	1,265	1,237	1,257	1,271	1,291	1,255	1,269	1,306	1,325	
September . .	4,310	1,132	1,177	1,199	1,234	1,145	1,217	1,209	1,230	1,230	1,250	1,227	1,257	1,276	1,291	1,218	1,269	1,283	1,325	
October . . .	2,288½	1,127	1,163	1,182	1,225	1,139	1,204	1,206	1,225	1,220	1,250	1,213	1,232	1,273	1,293	1,204	1,224	1,269	1,290	
November . . .	2,197	1,114	1,156	1,177	1,222	1,137	1,195	1,170	1,215	1,220	1,240	1,179	1,187	1,240	1,248	1,176	1,204	1,261	1,269	
December . . .	2,339	1,115	1,157	1,170	1,228	1,135	1,201	1,170	1,220	1,220	1,240	1,173	1,184	1,234	1,246	1,178	1,208	1,249	1,265	
1893.																				
January . . .	1,372½	1,108	1,151	1,175	1,213	1,135	1,186	1,187	1,210	1,215	1,237	1,178	1,181	1,240	1,243	1,173	1,206	1,243	1,258	
February . . .	2,541½	1,069	1,155	1,174	1,212	1,127	1,183	1,185	1,215	1,215	1,247	1,175	1,183	1,237	1,246	1,206	1,217	1,258	1,269	
March . . .	1,595	1,062	1,107	1,149	1,211	1,115	1,168	1,180	1,215	1,217	1,247	1,175	1,178	1,237	1,240	1,191	1,217	1,262	1,269	
	Chests.	Average price per chest.																		
Total Chests .	28,601																			
	Duty R																			
Duty at R600 . .	1,71,60,600	1,088	1,143	1,163	1,226	1,125	1,190	1,183	1,228	1,221	1,251	1,183	1,200	1,250	1,261	1,197	1,224	1,269	1,286	
	Chests.																			
Average . . .	2,383⅓																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports—Imperial and Provincial, 1892-93.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R600.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	672	10,028½	60,17,100	212 4	916 38½	6,41,200 Free.
Rutlam	136	1,631½	9,78,900	14 23	34½ 39	24,150 Free.
Dhar	44	661½	3,96,900	...	...	...
Ujjein	486	5,765½	34,59,300	70	313½	2,19,450
Chitor	448	3,843	23,05,800	35 18	93 74½	65,100 Free.
Jaora	93	1,044½	6,26,700	...	...	...
Bhopal	126	1,333½	8,00,100	1	4	2,800
Mandsaur	332	4,293	25,75,800	3 13	19½ 18½	13,650 Free.
TOTAL	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	1,380½ 170½	9,66,350 Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	1,405 361¾	9,83,500 Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	1,387 192½	9,70,900 Free.
1889-90	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389	1,376½ 138½	9,63,550 Free.
1888-89	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	1,500½ 120¾	10,21,475 Free.
1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial Exports,—R600 per chest from 5th July 1890, R650 per chest from 28th June 1882 to 4th July 1890.

Hundi stamps to the value of R12,099-4-0 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1892-93—Details.*

1892-93.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	58	176	1,23,200
	58	149½	Free.
Madras Presidency	85	542½	3,79,750
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	48	260½	1,82,350
Hyderabad Deccan	144	401½	2,81,050
Mysore Government	.....	20	Free.
Coorg Administration	.....	1	Free.
TOTAL	393	1,380½ 170½	9,66,350 Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1892-93.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	10944 8 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,666 0 0	1,666 0 0	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	2,397 15 0
Ujjein	6,079 0 0	6,079 0 0	.....
Jaora	1,044 8 0	1,044 8 0	.....
Bhopal	1,337 8 0	1,337 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	4,312 8 0	4312 8 0	.....
TOTAL	25,384 0 0	14,439 8 0	2,397 15 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

A.—Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1892-93.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of Conduct of Suits.		Average Duration of Suits.	
		Pending at close of 1891-92.	Filed during 1892-93.	Total.	Disposed of during 1892-93.	Pending at close of 1892-93.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular Suits	9	7	16	6	10	10,709 4 5	1,784 14 1	591 1 1	98 8 2	1,371	228·5
	Execution of Decrees	21	19	40	26	14	1,903 12 9	73 3 7	10 9 6	0 6 6½	8,283	318·6
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	Regular Suits	16	129	145	126	19	7,486 3 9	59 6 8	567 14 0	4 8 1	5,566	44·17
	Execution of Decrees	3	52	55	47	8	2,279 12 3	48 8 1	6 15 0	0 2 4	2,290	48·72
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular Suits	13	43	56	32	24	1,095 13 9	34 3 11	96 4 0	3 0 1	3,028	94·62
	Execution of Decrees	260	18	278	19	259	466 5 3	24 8 8	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Guna	Regular Suits	1	21	22	21	1	5,848 5 3	278 7 10	286 10 0	13 10 5	502	23·9
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	39	200	239	185	54	25,139 10 2	105 3 0	1,541 13 1	6 5 4	10,467	56·58
	Execution of Decrees	284	89	373	92	281	4,649 14 3	12 7 8	17 8 6	0 0 9	10,573	114·92
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular Suits	28	246	274	229	45	80,331 15 5	350 12 8	3,593 12 0	15 11 1	386	16·7
	Execution of Decrees	8	65	73	69	4	74,076 2 9	1,014 11 11	41 4 0	0 9 6	138	2·
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	Regular Suits	27	301	328	300	28	11,846 14 1	39 7 10	776 0 3	2 9 4½	4,001	13·3
	Execution of Decrees	32	307	339	307	32	2,529 10 0	8 3 10	105 7 0	0 5 6	11,526	37·5
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular Suits	5	42	47	43	4	1,298 5 3	30 3 1	...	...	1,376	32·00
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamasdar of Manpur	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	60	589	649	572	77	93,477 2 9	144 0 0	4,369 12 3	6 11 8	5,763	9·01
	Execution of Decrees	40	372	412	376	36	76,605 12 9	185 15 0	146 11 0	0 5 8	11,664	28·31

A.—Civil Justice—*continued.*

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1892-93.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of Conduct of Suits		Average duration of Suits.	
		Pending at close of 1891-92.	Filed during 1892-93.	Total.	Disposed of during 1892-93.	Pending at close of 1892-93.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost	Average cost.	Total Number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Mhow ...	Regular Suits	8	61	69	62	7	49,947 0 4	805 9 6	5,656 8 0	91 3 8	2,477	41·56
	Execution of Decrees	4	207	211	204	7	1,72,431 8 7	845 4 0	328 8 0	1 1 6	2,382	11·67
	Small Cause Cases	29	532	561	528	33	33,912 7 0	64 0 7	3,830 1 1	7 4 0	9,907	18·76
	Execution of Decrees	28	834	862	810	52	49,648 0 0	61 4 7	879 3 0	1 1 4	10,848	13·39
Mhow *Railways*	Regular Suits	...	1	1	1	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	21 13 0	21 13 0	12	12
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Small Cause Cases	5	36	41	36	5	2,389 1 6	66 5 9	245 5 0	6 13 0	9,907	275·19
	Execution of Decrees	1	38	39	39	...	3,635 6 0	93 3 0	56 12 0	1 7 3	258	6·61
Neemuch ...	Regular Suits	6	45	51	50	1	7,769 15 6	155 6 4	702 10 0	14 0 10	1,775	35·5
	Execution of Decrees	...	81	81	81	...	19,118 11 3	236 0 6	110 0	1 5 10	88	1·09
	Small Cause Cases	38	371	409	380	29	17,310 8 0	45 8 10	1,721 10 0	4 8 6	7,866	20·7
	Execution of Decrees	...	419	419	419	...	18,662 7 8	44 8 8	325 9 0	0 12 5	443	1·06
Neemuch *Railways*	Small Cause Cases	2	15	17	15	2	685 8 9	45 11 3	75 15 0	5 1 0	276	18·4
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Regular Suits, District Court	...	1	1	1	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	7 0 0	22	22
Nowgong	Regular Suits	2	9	11	9	2	2,967 12 6	329 12 0	56 15 6	6 5 3	402	44·6
	Execution of Decrees	...	12	12	10	2	821 8 9	82 2 5	40 0 9	4 0 0	591	59·1
	Small Cause Cases	5	175	180	175	5	7,502 11 9	42 13 11	863 6 0	4 14 11	3,199	18·28
	Execution of Decrees	1	36	37	35	2	1,863 12 8	53 4 0	57 7 9	1 10 3	718	20·51
Sipri (Political Assistant, Guna.)	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Small Cause Cases	3	12	15	7	8	1,050 10 3	150 1 6	80 4 0	11 7 5	350	50·0
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	16	117	133	123	10	60,874 12 4	457 11 3	6,437 14 6	48 6 5	10,688	80·35
	Execution of Decrees	4	300	304	295	9	1,92,371 12 7	632 12 9	479 3 9	1 9 2	3,061	10·06
	Small Cause Cases	82	1,141	923	1,141	82	62,850 15 3	68 1 6	6,816 9 1	5 15 7	31,505	34·13
	Execution of decrees	30	1,327	1,357	1,303	54	73,759 10 4	54 10 8	1,318 15 9	0 15 6	12,267	89·03
GRAND TOTAL	Regular Suits	115	906	1,021	880	141	1,79,491 9 3	175 3 0	12,349 7 10	12 1 6	26,918	26·36
	Small Cause Cases	82	1,141	1,223	1,141	82	62,850 15 3	51 6 3	6,816 9 1	5 9 2	31,505	25·76
	Execution of Decrees	358	2,088	2,446	2,066	380	3,47,387 1 11	142 0 4	1,962 7 0	0 12 10	37,565	15·35

B.—Criminal Justices.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1891-92.		Instituted during 1892-93.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1892-93.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Courts of Political Agents and their Officers, excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	36	24	36	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	15	12	7	3	36	24	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	5	...	...	15	12	13·37	321
Culpable homicide	3	1	27	7	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	22	6	...	...	30	8	...	...	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	45·50	364
Dacoity	40	3	209	41	249	44	...	...	...	...	2	1	41	9	194	33	12	1	249	44	...	...	94	14	...	...	...	...	83	14	17	5	...	...	194	33	19·06	796
Receiving stolen property	...	...	12	8	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	6	4	1	12	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	18·25	146
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	94·00	94
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	4	2	237	155	241	157	2	2	...	...	15	8	105	59	119	85	...	...	241	157	9	8	63	52	3	3	18	5	...	...	...	...	26	20	119	88	5·02	789
Miscellaneous offences	31	6	950	546	981	552	1	1	...	...	10	8	440	235	518	305	12	3	981	552	...	...	36	32	1	1	9	6	...	...	...	...	472	266	518	305	4·36	2,466
Total	78	12	1,472	782	1,550	794	3	3	...	...	27	17	610	315	875	451	35	8	1,550	794	9	8	223	111	4	4	28	12	90	19	22	10	499	287	875	451	6·26	4,976
Cantonment Magistrate's Courts.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·	48
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	7
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	36	19	36	19	...	...	...	...	6	3	20	8	10	8	...	...	36	19	2	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	8	8·73	166
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	29·	29
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	5	3	185	126	190	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	41	110	86	1	1	190	129	33	27	57	44	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	110	86	5·71	738
Miscellaneous offences	6	4	1,065	430	1,071	434	...	...	...	...	1	1	398	165	668	265	4	3	1,071	434	...	...	41	34	1	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	620	225	668	265	8·04	3,493
Total	11	7	1,291	579	1,302	586	...	...	...	...	9	6	497	215	791	361	5	4	1,302	586	35	28	107	86	3	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	640	240	791	361	7·64	4,481
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,281	715	1,281	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	105	1,085	610	...	...	1,281	715	...	...	42	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	593	1,085	610	·97	599
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	89	19	2,763	1,361	2,852	1,380	3	3	...	...	36	23	1,107	530	1,666	812	40	12	2,852	1,380	44	36	330	197	7	6	34	17	90	19	22	10	1,139	527	1,666	812	6·86	9,457
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,281	715	1,281	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	105	1,085	610	...	...	1,281	715	...	...	42	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	593	1,085	610	·97	
GRAND TOTAL.	89	19	4,044	2,076	4,133	2,095	3	3	...	...	36	23	1,303	635	2,751	1,422	40	12	4,133	2,095	44	36	372	214	7	6	34	17	90	19	22	10	2,182	1,120	2,751	1,422	4·80	10,056

C.—Criminal Justice.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	5	3	·60	1
Political Agent, Bhopal	96	82	0·85	82
„ „ Bundelkhand	419	163	·38	124
„ „ Baghelkhand	12	12	1·	12
„ „ Western Malwa	13	108	1·16	80
„ „ Bhopawar	13	13	1·	13
Political Assistant, Guna	18	18	1·	18
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	40	18	2·22	14
Attaché, Agent to the Governor General, Central India, (1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency).	300	98	3·06	200
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).	27	11	2·46	6
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar Magistrate, 2nd class	349	349	1·	349
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	14	14	1·	14
Kamasdar, Manpur	...	...	...	...
Total	1,066	889	·89	913
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	160	423	2·6	130
„ „ Neemuch „ „	954	954	1·	954
„ „ Nowgong „ „	421	464	1·	378
„ „ Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	151	63	·417	151
Total	1,686	1,904	1·13	1,613
GRAND TOTAL	2,692	2,793	1·03	2,526

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			*R a. p.*			*R a. p.*
Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	43	4,371 0 0	...	43	4,371 0 0
Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	6	403 9 2	...	6	403 9 2
Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	1	54	4,072 5 6	1	54	4,072 5 6
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	...	23	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	210 0 0
Western Malwa Agency Police	...	...	...	...	7	528 0 0	...	7	528 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Bhumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Manpur Pargana Police.	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Agency Road Police.	...	...	...	...	32	9,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
Guna Agency Police	...	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
Total	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	159	13,898 14 8	5	255	22,184 14 8
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	15,327 3 0	...	135	15,327 3 0
Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	76	9,320 6 2	...	76	9,320 6 2
Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	50	5,134 12 8	...	50	5,134 12 8
Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	20	2,724 0 0	...	20	2,724 0 0
Total	...	...	...	...	281	32,506 5 10	..	281	32,506 5 10
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0		440	46,405 4 6	5	536	54,691 4 6

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.									EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.							
	In Jail on 1st April 1892.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	TOTAL.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1893.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	TOTAL.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
										₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Indore	289	306	595	3	1	18	276	298	297	7,228 7 11	1,695 5 1	1,055 0 6	2,820 0 0	4,136 4 7	16,935 2 1	297·53	57 0 3
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEHORE — Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue.	14	59	73	10	...	2	49	61	12	423 9 8	102 7 3	...	217 3 8	69 14 7	813 3 2	15·30	53 1 7
SEHORE — Under-trial prisoners paid from Local Funds.	1	12	13	7	...	...	5	12	1	63 12 9	49 7 11	...	...	...	113 4 8	2·60	42 1 7
Nowgong Jail	74	339	413	193	...	...	59	252	161	3,617 13 7	339 11 3	227 10 0	1,632 0 0	29 9 0	5,846 11 10	92·18	63 6 9
Sutna Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	13	29	42	7	...	...	25	32	10	325 5 5	116 12 10	19 8 0	756 0 0	...	1,217 10 3	8·98	135 10 8
BHOPAWAR AGENCY JAIL — Sirdarpur, Khalghat, Maupur	12	98	110	45	1	1	40	87	23	628 7 3	165 4 9	61 10 3	204 0 0	...	1,059 6 3	21·00	50 6 7
Guna	10	8	18	...	...	...	14	14	4	236 3 9	107 12 9	30 1 0	405 12 0	...	779 13 6	6·80	129 15 7
TOTAL	413	851	1,264	265	2	21	468	756	508	12,523 12 4	2,576 13 10	1,393 13 9	6,034 15 8	4,235 12 2	26,765 3 9	444·39	60 3 8
Cantonment Lock-ups.																	
Mhow	2	270	272	25	...	...	242	267	5	147 6 0	...	...	...	...	147 6 0	3·2	46 0 10
Neemuch	6	52	58	7	...	...	44	51	7	284 11 6	31 0 6	...	96 0 0	...	411 12 0	3·8	108 5 9
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	322	330	32	...	...	286	318	12	432 1 6	31 0 6	...	96 0 0	...	559 2 0	6·10	92 2 5
GRAND TOTAL	421	1,173	1,594	297	2	21	754	1,074	520	12,955 13 10	2,607 14 4	1,393 13 9	6,130 15 8	4,235 12 2	27,324 5 9	450·49	60 8 3

M.—Registration.

	Book I.			Book III.			Book IV.			Book V.			Total.		
	Number of Registration.	Fees.		Number of Registration.	Fees.		Number of Registration.	Fees.		Number of Registration.	Fees.		Number of Registration.	Fees.	
		R	a. p.		R	a. p.		R.	a. p.		R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Indore	19	56	0 0	18	62	0 0	8	87	8 0	.....	.....		45	205	8 0
Mhow	135	468	8 0	3	6	0 0	29	50	8 0	.....	.....		167	525	0 0
Neemuch	43	145	8 0	.....	.....		4	12	8 0	.....	.....		47	158	0 0
Nowgong	39	71	0 0	.....	.....		16	27	8 0	.....	.....		55	98	8 0
Sipri	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	
Sehore	9	18	8 0	3	3	8 0	17	26	8 0	10	28	8 0	39	77	0 0
Sutna	.....	.....		.....	.....		5	4	8 0	.....	.....		5	4	8 0
Agar	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	
Goona	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	
Bundelkhand Nowgong	39	71	0 0	.....	.....		16	27	8 0	.....	.....		55	98	
Total	284	830	8 0	24	71	8 0	95	236	8 0	10	28	8 0	413	1,167	0 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line.										
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	¾	509	3	488	1⅛	1,262	2½	2,080
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 company	109	...	...
,, ,, (Nowgong)	...	...	1	653	1	158	½ battalion	335	1	945
Narbada District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment.	34	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	1¾ and detachment	1,196	4	646	1⅛, 1 company & ½ battalion	1,706	3½	3,025
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Guna)	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	909
Malwa-Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	587
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	2	1,496
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	3¾ and detachment	2,446	4	646	1⅛, 1 company & ½ battalion	1,706	5½	4,521

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India Administration for the year 1892-93.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year
884	28	...	912	2,791·6	28	...	2,819·6

Offices.

Names of Offices.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Revenue.	Remarks.
				R a.	
Departmental Offices.					
Guna	2,316	2,201	1,758	2,095 15	
Indore	6,063	9,693	101,906	5,895 9	
Indore City	11,150	11,404	...	10,974 9	
Mhow	6,055	7,218	2,562	6,748 13	
Neemuch	4,236	3,820	9,600	4,081 3	
Ujjein	9,856	9,430	4,568	9,806 5	
Govindgarh	...	...	...	...	Opened on 31st March 1893.
Postal Combined Offices.					
Agar	1,688	2,137	...	1,775 13	
Bhilsa	287	476	...	285 3	
Biaora	770	890	...	747 1	
Bhopal	2,212	3,679	5,877	2,252 15	
Dewas	852	875	...	990 10	
Dhar	1,201	1,359	...	1,111 4	
Gwalior	1,590	1,814	4,534	1,586 15	
Janak Tal	4,023	7,500	...	4,132 10	
Jaora	2,699	3,161	...	2,661 12	
Mandsaur	2,304	2,676	...	2,110 3	
Nawgong	2,584	2,210	...	2,899 1	
Rewah	1,086	1,270	...	1,376 5	
Rutlam	5,175	5,824	4	5,250 10	
Sarangpur	257	303	2	250 4	
Sehore	1,520	1,668	...	1,485 2	
Shajapur	685	785	118	602 1	
Sipri	743	793	...	669 8	
Sirdarpur	894	1,085	...	1,059 6	
Sutna	2,045	2,447	4,512	2,126 13	

Number of Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Govindgarh, Shikarganj } Opened on 31st March temporarily for His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp.	*Nil.*

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 46 F. D.—4-9-93.—267.—[F. B.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 66.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1894.

CALCUTTA :
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

Part		Page
I.—Introductory		1
II.—Political—		
Chapter I.	Gwalior	7
„ V.	Bhopal	20
„ VI.	Bhopawar	26
„ VII.	Western Malwa	34
„ VIII.	Baghelkhand	38
„ IX.	Bundelkhand	42
„ X.	Guna	51
III.—Departmental—		
Chapter XI.	Public Works Department	53
„ XII.	Opium	57
„ XIII.	Judicial	58
„ XIV.	Local Corps	59
„ XV.	Education	61
„ XVI.	Post Offices	65
„ XVII.	Telegraphs	66
„ XVIII.	Medical	67
„ XIX.	Miscellaneous	70

APPENDICES.

Appendices to Part II.—Political	71
Appendices to Part III.—Departmental	89

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

During the year under report I held charge of the Central India Agency except for a period of three months, from 13th July, when I took privilege leave. Colonel Reynolds, the Resident of Gwalior, officiated as Agent to the Governor-General during my absence.

My cold weather tour commenced on the 24th November, 1893. I marched to Dewas and then on by the Agra-Bombay road to Biaora, where I met the Raja of Rajgarh and the Rao of Khilchipur, and with the Political Agent of Bhopal transacted some business connected with the Moghias. I then marched through the Gwalior State to Goona and from Goona through Sipri to Jhansi. The Maharaja of Datia came to Jhansi to meet me and I saw there Dr. Lethbridge, Mr. Hankin and Mr. Onraët and discussed dacoity matters. The Maharaja of Orchha met me at the ancient city of Orchha, and the Maharaja of Samthar visited my camp at Burwa Saugor. From the latter place I proceeded by rail to Charkhari and paid the Maharaja a visit of a few days; then joined my camp at Alipura and marched through Nowgong, Chhatarpur, Panna and Nagode to Sutna. I saw the Raja at Chhatarpur, placed the new Maharaja of Panna on the gadi, and had interviews with most of the minor Chiefs of Bundelkhand. At Pararia Tola I met the Maharaja of Ajaigarh, who marched over to my camp, and at Sutna the Maharaja of Rewah received me. Early in February I returned by rail to Indore to meet the Royal Commission on Opium and give my evidence regarding that drug. When the business of the Commission was concluded I returned by rail to Maihar, where I saw the Raja and then marched to the Umaria coal mines. From Umaria I proceeded by rail to Bhopal and thence, after exchanging the usual visits with Her Highness the Begam, to Gwalior.

2. The rainfall last year was on the whole favourable. The *kharif* harvest was generally good, and throughout the greater part of the Agency the outturn of the *rabi* crops was fair. In the Isagarh and Bajrangarh districts of Gwalior and the eastern parganas of Bhopal the wheat has been destroyed or greatly injured by excessive rain, and in most places the yield of opium has been deficient.

3. In the administration of the Gwalior State there is no event of importance to record. The President, Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jado, and the Council of Regency have shown themselves ready to take the advice of the Resident in important matters, and their management of the State has been on the whole satisfactory, as in previous years. The financial condition is good, and there is a cash balance of more than 4½ crores besides the five crores which are invested in Government securities. Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan continues to preside over the Educational Department, which shows satisfactory progress. About 13 lakhs were expended on Public Works by the Public Works Department, administered by Balwant Rao Bhaya Sahib Sindia. The Council have undertaken to construct their share of the Mandsaur-Partabgarh and Sironj-Kurwai feeder roads, and the main lines of communication are kept in good order.

4. In my last report I mentioned that the charge of all the settlement operations had been transferred to Colonel Pitcher. This arrangement has been successful. Colonel Pitcher has made considerable progress with the survey and the preparation of records, and the cost per square mile is moderate. It is satisfactory to find from his report that the statistics registered by the patwaris he has trained are as accurate as can at present be expected.

5. The construction of the Goona-Bina line is approaching completion. The rails, it is expected, will shortly be laid up to Goona, but the delay which has occurred in the arrival of the iron work for bridges will postpone the opening of the line until May or June, 1895. The Council were asked to consider the propriety of surveying for an extension of the line beyond Goona, but they were not in favour of the proposal.

The progress reported by Mr. Sherman with regard to the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway appears to me to be satisfactory.

6. His Highness the Maharaja has shown much industry and ability in the management of the Palace Department. He has enjoyed good health during the year.

7. The petty State of Khaniadhana has given some trouble. The Raja quarrelled with his Kamdar, and one or two bad dacoities were committed. The State is conveniently situated as a refuge for dacoits, and having regard to the interests of the adjoining British and Native territory, the government cannot be left in the hands of a weak ruler like the present Chief. He has again agreed to work on friendly terms with his Kamdar, and it is hoped that the affairs of the State will be set right.

8. Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar continued to be Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and the administration has been satisfactory and the condition of the people fairly prosperous. There has been an increase in the number of dacoities, but most of these offences were committed in the jungles or on the roads and were not of a serious nature. The Indore Mint was closed on the 3rd of July, 1893. On that date the rate of exchange between the Indore and the British rupee was R110 Indore to R100 British. In April the rate fell to R103½. In order still further to preserve the value of the Indore rupee and to prevent false coinage, the Darbar imposed an import duty of 15 per cent. on silver bullion. The precise result of this measure is not ascertained, and it is probable that silver is smuggled into the State. There can, however, be no doubt that it was wise to close the Mint and that the depreciation of the Indore rupee has been prevented thereby.

9. The building for the College which the Maharaja established at Indore was completed during the year and was formally opened in March, 1894. This

College is open to the subjects of all States and is intended to enable youths to study and obtain their degrees at Indore. Besides the College there are in the city a large district school and a technical school. Mr. Cholmondeley of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is Principal of the College and also generally superintends the educational establishments of the State.

10. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar made two short tours during the year and had interviews with His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. His Highness had a camp pitched for the members of the Royal Commission on Opium and entertained them at Indore as his guests.

11. Both the Dewas States have continued under the superintendence of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. The Senior Branch State has been managed by Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte, and the Junior Branch by Mr. Krishna Rao Mulye. Both these gentlemen have conducted the administration to my satisfaction. Debts due by the Senior Branch State were liquidated during the year to the amount of R25,541, leaving a balance of R85,463. The financial condition of the Junior Branch State is good. There is a substantial balance of income over expenditure and the State has $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs invested in Government Promissory Notes. His Highness the Raja has benefitted by the instruction he has received at the Residency College.

In both States the two last harvests have not been good. Excessive rain injured both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, and the yield of opium is said to be much below the average.

12. The Bhopal State has continued to prosper. Her Highness the Begam has given special attention to the suppression of crime, and the number of dacoities reported was only seven as compared with twenty-six in the previous year. Several notorious gang leaders and a number of their followers were arrested and punished. Inconvenience has been felt owing to the fall in the value of the Bhopal rupee as compared with the British rupee. It was expected that the closing of the Bhopal Mint would have kept up the exchange value of the Bhopal rupee, but this expectation has not been realized. Her Highness continues to take great interest in the Medical Department of the State. The hospital established in Bhopal for women is successfully managed by the Lady Doctor, Miss Niebel, and the new building designed for it will shortly be completed and opened.

In September the Begam visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla and in October proceeded to Lahore, Delhi and Agra, returning in November to Bhopal.

13. Amongst the minor States of the Bhopal Agency Narsingarh and Khilchipur continued to be well managed by their Chiefs. I regret that an equally good account cannot be given of the Raja of Rajgarh, who seems to have fallen under the influence of intriguers. In all these States, however, more attention is being paid to the control of the criminal tribes. The Nawab of Kurwai is improving, and it is hoped will be guided by his father's advice. A number of Moghia dacoits have been arrested in the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States and the conviction and punishment of many of them has had a good effect as regards the peace of the Agency. Six cases of dacoity as compared with fifteen in the previous year were reported from the minor States.

14. A good report has been received of the States in the Bhopawar Agency. The Maharaja of Dhar, who had remained in Indore for nearly two years, returned to his own State. His Highness is somewhat improved in health, and his presence at Dhar will probably strengthen the Administration. A compromise has been effected between the Dhar Darbar and the guaranteed Thakurs, and it is hoped that the long-pending dispute regarding jurisdiction may be adjusted. The Raja of Jhabua now loyally supports his Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji, and the general condition of the State continues to improve. Progress has been made in demarcating the boundary which was

settled between Jhabua and Indore in the case known as the Thandla-Pitlawad case. In March last the Chief adopted Oodey Singh, a son of the Thakur of Khawasa. Thakur Jowan Singh continues to manage successfully the Ali Rajpur State. All debts have been paid, and there is a good balance in the treasury. The young Chief is studying in the Residency College, Indore, and has made good progress. The Barwani State is prosperous and the Darbar is spending money on Public Works, Hospitals and Education. The little State Jobat is now out of debt and the administration has, subject to certain limitations, been entrusted to the young Chief. The number of dacoities reported from the Bhopawar Agency was 21 as compared with 31 in the previous year. The Dhar State was responsible for 10 out of these 21 offences.

15. In Western Malwa the administration of the Jaora State was conducted satisfactorily by His Highness the Nawab for a portion of the year during the absence of the Minister, Yar Muhammad Khan. The Nawab's daughter was married to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. The marriage is one on which the Jaora Chief is to be congratulated, and the expense involved and consequent postponement of the payment of debts cannot be objected to. At Rutlam the young Raja Sujjan Singh was installed on the 13th of November. His Highness was backward for his age when he joined the Residency College last year, but he has improved much mentally and physically. The State has been managed by Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji under the superintendence of the Political Agent. The financial condition is fair. There are no debts, but the balance of income over expenditure is not large.

16. The affairs of the Sailana State have improved. The Raja was reconciled to his adopted son, Kunwar Jaswant Singh, and entrusted him with the charge of the State. Jaswant Singh is intelligent, and it is reported that he is managing well. The Sitamau State also shows some improvement. The Raja appointed Rai Bahadur Bala Parshad to be his Kamdar, and efforts have been made to put the finances in order. The State is, however, heavily in debt and complaints are still received from Gwalior of defaults in the payment of tribute. Thakur Kesri Singh, of Piploda, who was placed in charge of his State in January, 1893, has done well. The return of dacoities for the Western Malwa Agency again shows an improvement, 18 being reported as compared with 26 in the preceding year. Of these 18, 6 were committed in the Gwalior, and 6 in the Indore State.

17. Colonel Robertson held charge of the Baghelkhand Agency during the year and the Rewah State was efficiently administered by him with the assistance of the Diwan, Lal Ramanaj Parsad Singh, C.I.E. His Highness the Maharaja has made satisfactory progress, and Colonel Robertson has paid special attention to his instruction in administrative and judicial business. The settlements are nearly completed and the income from all sources has increased to nearly 16 lakhs.

The minor States, Sohawal, Maihar and Kothi, have been fairly well managed by their Chiefs, but the Raja of Nagode continued to neglect his duties and declined to accept the advice of the Political Authorities. The Political Agent will consequently have to supervise the administration of this State.

18. The Bundelkhand Agency still continues to be comparatively free from violent crime. In the Orchha State the Thakurs of Palehra created a disturbance. They complained that the Darbar demanded quit-rent in contravention of an order of the Government of India. The case was carefully inquired into by the Political Agent and it was ascertained that the complaint was groundless. With characteristic obstinacy, however, the Thakurs refused to listen to reason or to accept advice, and a conflict ensued between them and the Darbar troops in which several lives were lost. The dignity of a Knight Commander

of the Indian Empire was conferred, on the 1st January 1894, on His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. The Maharaja of Panna, Sir Rudr Partab Singh, K.C.S.I., died on the 8th of November 1893. He had ruled his State with credit since the year 1870, and besides being created a K.C.S.I., he was granted a salute of thirteen guns as a personal distinction. Sir Rudr Partab Singh left no sons and was succeeded by his brother. The administration of Charkhari and Chhatarpur has continued to be good and full criminal powers have been conferred on the Chiefs. The Nawab of Baoni and his son died of cholera at Mecca, where they had gone on a pilgrimage, and the question of the succession is now pending before the Government of India. During the year eleven dacoities were reported from the whole of Bundelkhand; of these four were committed in Orchha, five in Datia and two in Panna.

19. The number of dacoities reported during the year for the whole of Central India is 157, a decrease of nearly 100 on the total reported for the preceding year. The Gwalior State showed some improvement, but the number of offences in the Isagarh, Bhander and Narwar Districts was still high. In the Bhopal State crime was suppressed by the energetic action taken by Her Highness the Begam, and under the guidance of the Political Agent, Major Meade, successful operations against the Moghia gangs in the small States were conducted by Khan Bahadur Ahmed Hussein, Superintendent of Sehore, and Inspector Khan Bahadur Gyasuddin of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. The Police of the Hoshangabad District also gave valuable assistance in tracing the dacoits. Bundelkhand remained peaceful. Sultan Singh, the one dangerous dacoit leader still at large, has, with the assistance of Gwalior friends on the border, evaded the police. The Gwalior Council appointed a Special Magistrate to try and punish the people who harboured this outlaw, but as yet effectual measures to suppress harbouring have not been adopted. In January Mr. Hankin, Assistant Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, arrested the outlaw Chedammia with seven of his gang, six of whom were proclaimed offenders of the Jhansi District.

20. The various educational institutions in Central India continue to do good work. The Holkar College at Indore has already achieved success in the University examination, four students having obtained honours in the examination for the B.A. degree. There are a good many pupils at the Residency College, Indore, among whom are the Chiefs of Dewas, Rutlam and Ali Rajpur. The College appears to be popular and is well managed by Mr. Gunion.

21. About ₹1,70,000 were spent this year by the agency of the Public Works Department (Imperial) in Central India on maintaining or constructing 980 miles of roads. The following roads were under construction during the year: Namli to Sailana, Jaora to Piploda, Khulghat to Dharampuri, Kurwai to Kethora, Nagode to Kalinger.

As regards the construction of roads by Native States, efforts are being made with some success in the Bhopal and Bundelkhand Agencies to provide short feeder roads to the Indian Midland Railway. The Charkhari and Chhatarpur States have agreed to construct the Lawri-Mahoba road, which should be a useful line of communication.

22. The number of Vilayatis returned as residing in Central India was 396 as against 432 in the previous year. Of these 176 were in the employ of Native States and all had given security for good behaviour. Only one Vilayati was deported during the year.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor-General
in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 21st May 1894.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1893-94.

I.—GENERAL.

As I only held charge of the Residency for one month and five days at the close of the year, I propose to confine my remarks within the briefest possible compass.

The permanent incumbent, Colonel Reynolds, officiated for three months (15th July to 19th October) as Agent to the Governor-General, the temporary vacancy here being filled by Colonel Martelli. On the 23rd February 1894, Colonel Reynolds vacated under the 55 years' rule and made over charge to me.

2. The rainfall seems to have been sufficient. The amount gauged at the Residency was 37·29 inches, and well distributed. The *kharif* was an average crop, and the *rabi* promised very well until the wheat was attacked by rust, which proved so destructive that this crop, which had covered an unusually large area, may be said to have failed entirely.

There was a complete immunity from epidemics; the public health was good and prices were steady.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General paid a visit to Gwalior; but, with the exception of a flying visit I paid to the Jowarghar Subat at the close of March, the Resident was unable to make any tour.

II.—POLITICAL.

4. His Highness the Maharaja has continued his education under Mr. Johnstone. On this, and the subject of his training generally, a separate report has been submitted.

In the beginning of November, His Highness paid a visit to Agra to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was received everywhere with great friendliness. Unfortunately towards the close of his visit he suffered from a severely ulcerated sore throat, which delayed his return to Gwalior for some time.

In January 1894, he went to Calcutta to say farewell to Lord Lansdowne. His Highness was presented to Lord Elgin on His Lordship's arrival, and was subsequently granted a private interview. He was also present at the departure of Lord Lansdowne from Prinsep's Ghât.

5. The administration has been conducted by the Council of Regency, the Resident merely offering advice when necessary.

Some progress has been made in dealing with dacoity, owing in great part to the co-operation on the Bundelkhand border of Mr. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti. The President and Council are, it is believed, sincerely anxious to eradicate dacoity altogether, and have always been found ready to consider and eventually to adopt measures recommended towards this end. The Agency upon which they have to depend for the executive discharge of duties is, however, so inferior that the task is one of considerable difficulty. Improvements are, it is believed, being slowly effected.

Colonel Reynolds notes that he has found the President and Members of the Council most friendly, and anxious to work harmoniously with the Resident, and my short tenure of office induces me to fully endorse this opinion.

6. The Imperial Service Cavalry are progressing well. New lines are in course of construction and will soon be completed. The Transport Train, too, is in good working order. Colonel Mellis was here on inspection duty early in January, and appeared to be satisfied with what he saw.

Railways under construction.

7. *Goona-Bina Railway.*—The usual half-yearly progress reports were separately submitted to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in the Public Works Department. Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, reports that the work on formation and bridges is all practically finished. The girders of large bridges will be erected this season except the 21 spans crossing the Betwa and Sindh, iron work for which will arrive next season. The work on the level-crossings and ballasting is progressing satisfactorily. The progress on the permanent way has been good, over 1 mile per diem, and at this rate the rails should be laid up to Goona by the end of April, 1894. The construction of stations and offices, and staff quarters is progressing, but owing to the delay in the arrival of iron work for bridges, the line will hardly be open for traffic before May or June, 1895.

The following statement gives the expenditure incurred on the several heads during the year 1893-94:—

	During the year.	Up to 31st March 1894
	R	R
Survey, plant, and establishment	440	57,631
Earth-work	2,12,852	3,34,056
Bridge-work — Major	1,19,450	3,89,725
Bridge-work — Minor	81,788	1,04,851
Fencing	9,052	9,150
Ballast and permanent way	1,32,496	1,49,718
Station, Offices, staff quarters, and station machinery	46,209	46,273
Engineering tools, station and office furniture	132	473
Direction	36,093	73,498
Engineering	63,277	1,58,883
Stores	2,578	6,684
Audit and accounts	3,268	6,563
Medical and sanitation	8,128	15,351
TOTAL	7,94,763	13,52,856
Refunds of credit to Gwalior	65,259	65,259
Debit to suspense heads — Miscellaneous advances	.....	12,27,209
Debit to suspense heads — London stores	.....	6,63,365
Debit to suspense heads — Stores suspense	.....	6,86,282
TOTAL	.....	25,76,856
Total expenditure	.....	39,94,971
Deduct— Deposits	.....	7,506
Net expenditure	.....	39,87,465

8. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.*—Mr. W. Sherman, the Engineer-in-Chief, reports as follows on the work done on the Ujjain-Bhopal line during the year.

GWALIOR SECTION (miles 32 to 114).

"*Earth-work.*—Miles 32 to 46 practically complete, miles 46 to 68 well forward, miles 68 to 104 had to be realigned and work on them, as well as on miles 104 to 112, was not started until after rains. Work well in hand. Miles 112 to 114 left intact until junction with Bombay, Baroda, Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways at Ujjain has been settled.

"*Bridging.*—Quarrying was started at a large quarry opposite mile 53 during rains, and as soon as weather permitted, stone led out to bridges miles 48 to 57; miles 32 to 57 are being served by a quarry 5 miles off railway at Sehore (mile 23) and which was also opened early during rains. Stone was led out in November and onwards to bridge sites. Bridging in miles 32 to 48 consisting of small bridges has not been commenced owing to long leads and scarcity of stone at first-mentioned quarry, but as soon as the large bridges are well forward these will be attended to. Of the large bridges, the Parbati, 5—100′ is making fair progress, about one-third of masonry being finished. The Jamner 3—60′, Nivaj 5—100′, and Phalund 3—60′, are founded and going on. Miles 57 to 68 consist of only small bridges, and only collection of materials has been done as yet. At mile 68 the Bari Kali Sindh, 6—100′, has 3 piers well up, and others nearly ready for masonry—miles 68 to 112. Several bridges have foundations ready for masonry, and considerable quantities of stone and other material at site and in quarries.

"*Level crossings.*—Only earth-work of most done or in hand.

"*Telegraph.*—The Telegraph Department have at last commenced this.

"An outbreak of cholera in March at Maksi, mile 90 and elsewhere, threatened at first to stop work, but though fears of further outbreaks have not passed, there has been no panic among contractors or coolies.

"BHOPAL SECTION (0 to 32 miles).

"*Earth-work*—Was only started in June of year under review. From Bhopal (0) to mile 11 the work is about half done in quantity and about three-fourths in length. Onwards it is nearly complete.

"*Bridging.*—Quarrying was started at Bhopal and at Kala Pahar (a very fine old quarry about 5 miles off line near Sehore). As soon as carting became practicable, stone was led out to bridge sites—miles 0 to 18 from Bhopal and 18 to 32 from Kala Pahar. Excluding the Parbati (half of which is in Bhopal section and for which see above) there are no large bridges in this section. From Bhopal to mile 16 the progress is not good, although nearly all materials are at site and many foundations excavated. Onwards to mile 32 the progress has been better and some bridges have been finished.

"*Level crossings.*—Same as for Gwalior Section (E.V.).

"*Electric Telegraph.*—Same as for Gwalior Section (E.V.).

"*Ballast.*—A quantity of ballast was broken in Bhopal and Parbati depôts during the rains, but the labour was chiefly directed to earth-work and quarrying.

"Permanent way materials had just begun to arrive in Calcutta from England before end of year."

UJJAIN-BHOPAL RAILWAY.

Statement shewing expenditure on Final and Suspense Heads up to 31st March 1894.

Heads.	Gwalior.	Bhopal.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
I.—Preliminary expenses	70,939 14 0	23,817 8 0	94,757 6 0	
II.—Land	1,726 11 1	.....	1,726 11 1	
III.—Formation	1,95,281 11 5	66,788 5 9	2,62,070 1 2	
IV.—Bridge-work	83,596 13 4	55,628 2 0	1,39,224 15 4	
V.—Fencing, etc.	1,131 13 0	1,162 15 9	2,294 12 9	
VIII.—Station and Buildings	.....	648 0 6	648 0 6	
XII.—General charges	1,56,392 8 4	63,112 11 4	2,19,505 3 8	
TOTAL FINAL HEADS	5,09,069 7 2	2,11,157 11 4	7,20,227 2 6	
Advance to Government of India for cost of English stores	9,75,000 0 0	8,88,000 0 0	18,63,000 0 0	
TOTAL	14,84,069 7 2	10,99,157 11 4	25,83,227 2 6	
Suspense Heads	—11,114 13 0	1,115 10 6	—9,999 2 6	(For stores due.)
TOTAL	14,72,954 10 2	11,00,273 5 10	25,73,228 0 0	
Deduct—Receipts on capital account	431 13 3	287 10 3	719 7 6	(For rent of buildings.)
GRAND TOTAL	14,72,522 12 11	10,99,985 11 7	25,72,508 8 6	

9. *Land Records.*—Colonel Pitcher's valuable report has already been submitted *in extenso* with the following remarks :—

"The outturn of work is creditable : its quality, as I have ascertained by personal inspection, is good, whilst the cost at which it has been turned out is surprisingly small.

"We are now within measurable distance of the completion of an excellently ordered system of Land Records upon the basis of which, with a very small amount of trouble, a settlement can be safely and surely founded.

"Colonel Pitcher's operations have wisely, I think, been restricted to survey, combined with the collection and record of existing facts, which are checked and corrected periodically by patwaries under effective supervision. It is to be hoped that the Darbar will recognise the advantage of keeping the information thus collected up to date, but even if they do not do so, a mass of valuable statistics will have been prepared in convenient and readily intelligible forms, which must be of great value for reference in estimating the revenue capacity of villages. Moreover, the instructions given under Colonel Pitcher's direction to residents of the State in work appertaining to a Settlement, which has resulted in the creation of a capable staff of patwaries and kanungoes, cannot fail to influence, in the right direction, the Revenue Administration of Gwalior.

"The Council are to be congratulated in having secured Colonel Pitcher's services for this important work, and both the President and Revenue Member have, it is satisfactory to note, on more than one occasion, expressed to me their appreciation of its value.

"Colonel Pitcher's report will hardly bear condensation, but I extract paragraphs 9, 12, and 17 as of special importance :—

"'9. Summing up this survey section, it will be seen that the outturn of survey and record-writing, including 1st trace, for the year has been as follows :—

Traverse survey	2156·67 square miles.
Field to field survey	4841·33 ditto.
Mapping, area extraction, tracing, and record-writing	2933·52 ditto.

And that the outturn for the year including, at a liberal estimate, the record-writing yet to be done, has been executed at the low figure of R26 per square mile, including stationery, instruments, permanent land record supervising establishment, and a fair share of director and head office. In comparing our expenditure with the expenditure in British territory, it has to be remembered that in the latter case the patwaries come under instruction for survey only, being already well-trained in record-writing, whereas in Gwalior we have had to train in record-writing in addition to survey.'

"'12. In justification of the step taken last year by the Council, when the services of the three Settlement Commissioners were dispensed with, and their survey work transferred to this Department, the following figures are quoted :—

By whom.	Total area in square miles surveyed.	Cultivated area in square miles surveyed.	Number of villages for which records prepared.	Number of villages for which maps prepared. 1st trace.	Number of villages for which maps prepared. 2nd trace.	Number of villages for which khasras copied.	Expenditure.	Incident per square mile.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							R (a)	R a. p.	
(1) Settlement Commissioners	7602·69	2084·33	2,809	2,209	1,596	652	12,24,422	...	(a) Is equal to Rs. 13,00,948-6-3 Chandori.
Arrears of above completed by this Department . .	...	...	...	600 (b)	1,278	2,051	12,835	...	(b) Includes 65 traces of Tehsil Narwar done over again.
Total .	7602·69	2084·33	2,809	2,809	2,974	2,703	12,37,257	162 11 10	
(2) Land Record Department .	6068·54	2386·45	1,422	2,617	485	...	1,61,014	26 8 6	

"'In the settlement figures the costs of tents, office furniture, and instruments are included for which half a lakh may be deducted. Then there is the cost of such settlement work as was done, the net outcome of which was the reassessment of 1½ parganas at figures which might have been equally well arrived at by striking an average of the revenue collections for a few years previous. 1¾ lakhs would be an ample set-off on that account, leaving 10 lakhs for the survey.

"'The time, also, occupied in operations was a serious consideration for the people.

"'The Senior Settlement Commissioner was at work nearly six years and the other two for two years. Moreover, three-fourths of the Settlement Commissioner's work was carried out in Urdu, and foreign to the 'Patwaris,' leaving the latter, when work was concluded, as ignorant as ever; whereas our work has all been executed in Hindi, and includes a full training for the patwaries.'

"'17. Land records work in office and field was maintained throughout the year in the districts mentioned in paragraph 13, and the papers were filed with commendable punctuality. Inspections were made by myself, by the Deputy Director, and by Inspectors; and I am satisfied that the statistics registered are as correct as can be looked for at this stage of the training; I find, too, that the value of the papers now prepared is forcing itself in a practical manner on the notice of the district officials, and I have had lately several applications from jagirdars to allow my staff to survey their estates on payment. There are some forty villages in districts Towarghar and Bhind, the revenue assessed on which was reduced some years ago on the plea of over-assessment. The papers of those villages, as drawn out on the new system with rent entered according to the zamindar's own admissions, show, I understand, that the villages in question have long been capable of bearing the original assessment. The cases are now under enquiry in the Revenue Department.

"'Some years ago large reductions of revenue were pressed on the Darbar on mere hearsay evidence as to the weight of the assessment. Any such proposals can now be dealt with very quickly by reference to the facts annually recorded for each village. Indeed, these papers bring out clearly that the assessment of some parganas is extremely light. Karera, for instance, according to its present cultivated area, is paying about R36,000 less than it ought to be paying if assessed at the same rate as that which was fixed when it was British territory. Another fact disclosed by the papers is that in those parganas, which are most lightly assessed, there has been of late more dacoity than elsewhere; whereas it is widely believed that Gwalior dacoits are mostly the victims of over-assessment.'"

10. *Finance.*—A report on the financial condition of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June, 1893, was submitted by Colonel Reynolds with his letter No. 8509, dated the 11th December, 1893, which showed that the revenue receipts for the year amounted to R1,41,12,800-0-6, showing a decrease of R77,707 on the receipts of the previous year; while the expenditure charged against revenue, eliminating "*Radkarz*" and "*Tasalmat,*" which are more of the nature of book entries than actual cash transactions, amounted to R1,14,75,788, being less by R19,91,760 than that of the last year. On the 6th June 1893 the actual cash balance, excluding investments,* was as follows:—

	R
Reserve Treasury	2,75,68,457
Working Treasury	1,92,52,447
TOTAL	4,68,20,904

* Which are—

	R
3½ Crores Loan	3,71,87,500
1½ Crores Railway Loan	1,59,37,500
TOTAL	5,31,25,000

III.—KANIADHANA.

11. The affairs of this small State have given some trouble, but latterly the Rajah has consented to work on amicable terms with his Kamdar.

Guaranteed Estates of Sheopur-Baroda and Kathon.

12. Nothing of importance occurred during the year.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

13. *Gwalior Residency.*—The returns annexed show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no civil suits. Of the nine criminal cases, two were committed for trial by the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, one by the Political Assistant at Goona, and one by the Rajah of Kaniadhana, and the remainder were tried by the Resident, under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

Of the three appeals in criminal cases preferred against the orders of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, in two the order of the lower Court was upheld,

and in one, no orders were passed, as the case had already gone in appeal before the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, the case having occurred in his jurisdiction.

There was one appeal against the order of the Political Assistant at Goona, in which the conviction was quashed, and the accused was acquitted.

14. *Gwalior State.*—The number of Judicial Courts in the State was the same as last year.

The following table shows the work done during the year:—

	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil suits	4,821	22,579	22,369	5,031
Criminal cases	2,442	25,329	24,922	2,849

The Sadar Adalat, presided over by Munshi Sohan Lal, disposed of 485 civil suits, of which 280 were original appeals, 109 miscellaneous appeals, 88 revision cases of Small Cause Court, and 8 original and miscellaneous cases; and 454 criminal cases, of which 291 were appeals, 114 revision cases, and 49 reference and miscellaneous cases.

Of 389 civil appeals, in 153 the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 50 modified, in 57 reversed, and 129 were otherwise disposed of. Of 291 criminal appeals, in 157 the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 27 modified, in 38 reversed, and 69 were otherwise disposed of.

The 35 reference cases consisted of 17 cases of murder, 5 of dacoity with murder, 11 of dacoity, and 2 of highway robbery.

Capital sentence was awarded to five persons, and the proceedings were sent up to the Council of Regency for confirmation of the sentence. The sentence of death passed on one person was confirmed by the Council of Regency during the year.

The Prant Judges, Govind Rao Vasudev Tullu and Chintaman Rao Vinayak Vaidya, disposed of 1,104 civil suits and 1,502 criminal cases.

The returns shew that fines to the extent of R92,531-8-3 were inflicted during the year, of which R49,192-10-4 were realized.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 5,282 civil suits and 6,525 criminal cases.

All the Pargana Adalats disposed of 15,484 civil suits and 16,441 criminal cases.

V.—Dacoity.

15. Though the Gwalior State is very far from relieved of the reproach which attaches to the frequent occurrences of dacoity, some improvement can, I think, be claimed. Latterly, too, the Police in each subat have been placed entirely under the Suba, which is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. The President and Council are always ready to receive and act upon suggestions made for coping with dacoity, and Mr. Hankin has freely acknowledged the help he has received from State officials.

I extract the following from the report of the Inspector General of Police:—

"Dacoity cases aggregated during the twelve months under notice (April 1893 to March 1894) to 54, only one case short of last year; this cannot be considered an improvement as a whole, but there are certain districts that show a marked improvement and others that have fallen off. I will therefore mention each of these separately.

"(1) The Bhander district heads the list with 13 cases against 9 last year. Bhander has been very much mismanaged during the year under review, owing, I think, to the

frequent illness and subsequent death of Inayat-ulla Khan, the Suba, and to the protracted absence of the present incumbent (who, I believe, is laid up at the Lashkar from a severe fall off his horse), and owing in a great measure to habits of laziness, and consequent inefficiency acquired by the District Police during the incumbency of the late Suba, who either did not or could not exercise his powers of control and supervision on his District Police.

"During my tour in February and March this year, I have taken very severe notice of the conduct of the Police, and have reported to the President that the District Superintendent of Police should also be removed, and an abler and more energetic officer be sent in his stead. This has been done. I have also with the approval of the President increased the Police force in the district by one hundred and fifty men, and advised that some new outposts and stations be placed at certain places inhabited by turbulent Thakurs, and along the borders of adjoining Native States and British districts.

"The three parganas of Bhander, Duboh and Lahar used to be Sultan Singh's hunting grounds until very lately, and this notorious leader and his gang may well be credited with all the cases of gang robbery which have occurred in this portion of the district. I will not in this letter write at length about the special measures adopted by the Darbar for suppressing Sultan Singh and his gang; but will simply mention that the Darbar has offered a reward of ₹1,000 for his capture, and appointed a Special Officer to work jointly with Mr. Hankin, the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, in Central India. Most of the members of Sultan Singh's gang have been captured within the last year, and there are now only four persons, including the leader himself, who remains to be accounted for. I hope that the efforts we are making to obtain their capture will meet with success in the near future.

"Two parganas of this district, *viz.*, Karrera and Pichhor, are inhabited by Bundelas—a turbulent class connected with the Narwar Thakurs of Kurhya and Golepura Thakurs, who, till very lately, were raiding in this locality; to their credit, and to that of Pherun Singh of Budunpore (Jhansi), a British subject, I have put down the four undetected cases of dacoity. Special measures have been taken against the Golepura Thakurs by the Police, who are being helped by the military; their stronghold in the hills near Golepura and Karrera has been seized and occupied, and those who escaped are being traced and pursued by the District Police Inspector and a body of Giraee, specially appointed by the President and made over to the Suba for operations against this gang.

"(2) The districts of Narwar and Esagarh come next with nine occurrences each.

"The former has one more dacoity than last year; for the nine cases which occurred from April 1893 to March 1894, the Kurhya Thakurs must be held responsible. When gang-robbery in this district became of frequent occurrence, and the District Suba and his Police force were unable to cope with this fresh outbreak of crime, special measures were taken for its suppression; a body of Giraee was organised by the President and sent out to the district, and within four months these measures resulted in the destruction of a portion of the Kurhya gang and the amnesting and settling down in their houses of 18 dacoits, including the *Sargana* Govind Singh. In the course of the year, and at the request of the Suba, the Police force of the district has been augmented by 50 armed constables and various new outposts have been established.

"(3) Esagarh has nine occurrences of gang-robbery against nineteen during the same period last year. This, I consider, a very great improvement, owing no doubt to the capture and conviction of Khub Singh and the other notorious dacoits, such as Noneju, Bhuraju Sibova Panda, Mungal Singh and a host of others and the leaders Putia Hujjam, Himmat Singh and Gore Lal, who were all accounted for before the close of 1893; the present Suba and in his wake the District Police have also been most energetic and successful in running down harbourers and receivers who have always been the mainstay of dacoit-gangs that have infested this part of the Gwalior State. The Police force originally alloted to Esagarh has been strengthened by nearly 300 men during the last two years and several new outposts and stations have been established, which enables the District Police to maintain a better watch and ward over those parts of the district inhabited by unruly Bundelas who, at the slightest provocation or suspicion of being unjustly dealt with, take the jungles and to outlawry.

"(4) Gird Gwalior follows with seven cases against three last year; Sultan Singh, the notorious leader, is accountable for two out of the seven; one was committed by local *badmashes*, who were all convicted by the Magistrate and the remaining four to the dacoit-gangs of Kurhya and Golepura. I have already written about the measures taken to suppress these gangs. The District Police has been augmented by 25 armed constables for the purpose of keeping watch and ward on the Datia borders.

"(5) The Bajrangarh District has five dacoities to show this year against three last year. Four out of the five occurrences have been traced to and brought home to gangs of dacoits from Dholpur, and the District Superintendent of Police has arrested some of them and obtained convictions. It was not considered necessary to augment the Police force located in Bajrangarh, as the district was allotted 75 extra constables during 1892-93.

"(6) Sabalgarh has one more occurrence than it had last year, *viz.*, three, all of these are of late occurrence, and have been traced to *Gujar* tribes that live across the Chambul border in Dholpur and Sur Muttra.

"(7) The other districts, *viz.*, Bhind, has two cases against one in 1892-93, both traced."

"(8) Shikarwari has one occurrence, which remains untraced, but which I believe to be the handy work of the same gangs as those which raided into Subalgarh from over the Chambal border.

"(9) Towargarh is the only district in the Gwalior Division of the State which has no dacoity to report.

"(10) Of the Malwa Districts, Shajapur has two cases (against five last year), of which one remains undetected.

"(11) Ujjain and Agar have one occurrence each, and in each case the Police have done well in obtaining convictions.

"(12) Amjhera, the southernmost district in Gwalior on the Nerbuda, has one case which occurred on the high road in a Jagirdar's elaqua and remains undetected.

"(13) Mandsaur and Nimach in the Malwa Prant have no dacoities to report.

"With reference to the working of the Police during the official year 1893-94, I can only say that the force, as a whole, has shewn efficiency in the performance of its duties, particularly when the fact is taken into consideration that there is a complete absence of an organised body of village watchmen or chowkidars (except in the pargana lately transferred to Gwalior by Government) which throws upon the regular Police an amount of work and responsibility, which far exceeds their capacities and renders patrolling and the consequent prevention of crime almost an impossibility.

"The force has displayed on the whole a good deal of energy in tracking and pursuing dacoit-gangs, with whom it has had several encounters, notably the encounter close to Antri on the 18th November, 1893, with the Golepura gang, in which the casualties were four dacoits killed and three captured alive. In this encounter the Police lost three constables killed and two wounded.

"The moral tone of the force has also improved, and corrupt practices, though still prevalent, are not of such frequent occurrence as in former years."

Kaniadhana.—Two cases of dacoity and one case of highway robbery are reported to have occurred in Kaniadhana during the year, no clue has yet been found, although every endeavour is being made to trace the dacoits.

VI.—Educational.

16. The Educational Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the supervision of Sahebzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, Member of the Council of Regency.

The number of schools has risen from 183 to 190, the staff of teachers from 376 to 402, and the students from 11,118 to 12,075 during the year under report.

The Budget grant for education was R1,40,199 against R1,28,533 last year.

The following students appeared for the Intermediate, Entrance, Middle, Sanskrit and Central India Schools examinations:—

Intermediate	27	boys
Entrance	39	,,
Middle	76	,,
Sanskrit	42	,,
Munshi	11	,,
Central India Schools	140	,,
Total	335	,,

against 226 in the last year. Of these 162 received their tuition in the Lashkar

College, and 31 in the Madhav College, Ujjain, and the rest in the town or village schools.

The Madhav College at Ujjain has now been brought under the Central India Schools examination, and 27 boys are reported to have been sent for the Central India Schools examination.

Four scholarships, aggregating R20 per mensem, tenable for one year, were awarded from the Central India Schools Examination Fund to four students for general proficiency in all subjects.

The six students, sent by the State to the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, continue to receive technical education there.

On the 3rd March, 1894, the Lashkar College was visited by the Agent to the Governor-General.

VII.—Public Works Department.

17. During the year under report the total estimated expenditure on Public Works amounted to R13,04,988-13-2 against a Budget grant of 20 lakhs. Out of this the expenditure under Mr. Harris, Engineer-in-charge, Gwalior State, amounted to R10,11,343 against a Budget grant of R12,84,078-12 (as per accompanying statement D).

The expenditure on works incurred under the superintendence of Revenue, Judicial, or any department other than the Public Works Department, amounted to R2,93,645-13-2 against a Budget grant of R7,15,921-4 (as per accompanying Report E).

Between the 5th June 1893 and 28th February the nett expenditure against the Budget grant has been—

	Net expenditure.	Budget grant.
	R	R
In Gwalior Division . . .	3,84,049	10,18,512
„ Malwa Division . . .	95,710	2,65,578

The estimated expenditure up to 5th June, 1894, is about 10 lakhs against a Budget grant of R12,84,078-12. This lapse is owing to—

(*a*) Certain works being started late in the working season, as—

	Allotment sanctioned, 1893-94.	Probable expenditure.
	R	R
Stables for His Highness . . .	1,00,000	40,000
School at Neemuch . . .	5,000	3,000
Mangaoli Jail . . .	15,000	7,000

(*b*) The following works budgetted for, for which estimates have been submitted but not sanctioned—

	Allotment sanctioned, 1893-94.	Expenditure.
	R	R
Jhansi-Bhander Road	50,000	*Nil.*
Malwa Police Buildings	30,000	„

(*c*) Certain works for which estimates have not been prepared, as—

	Allotment sanctioned, 1893-94.	Expenditure.
	R	R
Dispensary at Sheopur	5,000	*Nil.*
Tehsil at Umri	10,000	„
High School, Ujjain	15,000	„

(*d*) The following are the more or less important works completed, or in progress with the total amount expended on each to 28th February

1894. The amount expended from 5th June 1893 to 28th February 1894 and the anticipated expenditure during 1893-94:—

Division.	Serial No.	NAME OF WORK.	Total charges to 28th February 1894.	Outlay, 1893-94 to 28th February 1894.	Anticipated expenditure during 1893-94 from 5th June 1893 to 5th June 1894.	REMARKS.
			R	R	R	
GWALIOR.	1	Kolaras Barracks	34,090	28,028	70,000	In progress.
	2	Cavalry Lines, Morar	1,28,148	1,28,148	1,90,000	Will be complete.
	3	Mangaoli Barracks	6,061	4,061	25,000	In progress.
	4	Victoria College	4,80,241	549	30,000	Ditto.
	5	Memorial Hospital	2,94,934	4,331	18,000	Will probably be complete.
	6	Bhander Hospital	5,340	2,840	3,000	Complete.
	7	Bhander School	8,308	4,308	3,500	Ditto.
	8	Bhander Police Station	4,199	2,699	3,300	Ditto.
	9	Bhilsa School	322	289	9,200	In progress, but will be complete.
	10	Antri Thana	4,210	4,210	4,200	Completed.
	11	Pichore Thana	2,633	2,633	3,800	Just being completed.
	12	Mangaoli Hospital	4,165	3,100	5,200	Completed.
	13	Museum Jai Bilas	40,872	7,672	27,000	Just completed.
	14	Stables for His Highness	59	59	40,000	In progress.
	15	Additions, Joura Tehsil	600	600	2,000	Ditto.
	16	Police Lines, Bhander	4,187	2,187	3,300	Completed.
	17	Police Lines, Joura	2,259	1,000	1,500	In progress.
	18	Joura Thana	1,851	1,300	2,100	Ditto.
	19	Police Lines, Gwalior	4,016	1,927	1,900	Completed.
	20	Thana Sipri	2,710	2,710	3,500	Ditto.
	21	Sipri School	2,637	2,637	3,100	Ditto.
	22	Narwar Thana	1,785	1,785	3,900	In progress.
	23	Narwar Police Lines	2,502	2,502	4,200	Ditto.
	24	Narwar Hospital	2,326	2,326	5,300	Just being completed.
	25	Bhind Thana	2,460	2,460	4,300	Completed.
	26	Kolaras Thana	2,067	2,067	3,900	In progress.
	27	Kolaras School	600	600	3,100	Ditto.
	28	Mahagawan Thana	1,795	1,795	4,100	Ditto.
	29	Ambah Tehsil	32	32	8,000	Ditto.
	30	Basoda School	51	51	2,700	Ditto.
	31	Mangaoli School	4,566	1,673	3,600	Completed.
	32	Gwalior Thana	4,201	2,900	4,200	Ditto.
	33	Mahagawan Tehsil	2,000	2,000	11,000	In progress.
	34	Bajrangarh School	92	92	1,500	Ditto.
	35	Ambah-Mahagawan Road	1,14,036	17,502	27,000	Completed.
	36	Bridge over Sone	25,992	8,342	16,000	Just completed.
	37	Addition to Musafirkhana	11,616	11,616	35,500	In progress.
	38	His Highness's Railway	16,028	15,326	26,000	Ditto.
	39	Addition Karera Barrack	5,919	2,719	5,500	Complete.
	40	His Highness's Garden Villa	...	...	4,300	In progress.
	41	Repairs (general)	4,387	4,387	7,500	Ditto.
	42	Repairs (communication)	48,376	48,376	90,000	Ditto.
	43	Imperial work	3,888	3,888	4,600	Ditto.
	44	Minor works, say	9,135	4,868	15,000	Ditto.
	45	Establishment	41,454	41,454	55,300	Ditto.
		Total Gwalior Division	...	3,84,049	7,96,100	
MALWA.	46	General Hospital, Ujjain	12,173	8,249	20,500	Just completed.
	47	Agar School	10,770	9,083	9,000	Completed.
	48	Agar Subat	74,415	10,798	10,700	Ditto.
	49	Palace at Ujjain	25,177	11,267	77,000	In progress.
	50	Rajgarh-Bhopawar Road	19,681	1,546	3,500	Completed.
	51	Neemuch-Jawad Road	37	...	9,000	In progress.
	52	Neemuch Bund	3,705	3,674	6,300	Completed.
	53	Ujjain City Gate	2,182	592	1,500	In progress.
	54	Military Hospital, Ujjain	5,422	5,422	5,600	Completed.
	55	" " Bhilsa	1,946	1,946	5,100	Ditto.
	56	Repairs (general)	5,712	5,712	5,300	In progress.
	57	Repairs (communication)	25,154	25,154	43,000	Ditto.
	58	Establishment	9,536	9,536	12,600	Ditto.
		Total Malwa Division	...	92,979	2,09,100	
		ADD— Exchange at R2-15 per cent.	...	2,731	6,143	
		Total Malwa Division	...	95,710	2,15,243	
		ABSTRACT.				
		Gwalior Division	...	3,84,049	7,96,100	
		Malwa Division	...	95,710	2,15,243	
		Total expenditure during 1893-94	...	4,79,759	10,11,343	

In addition to the above-mentioned works it is probable that there may be payments made before June 5th on the following works lately sanctioned by the Council:—

	Estimated cost. R
(*a*) School of Neemuch	5,126
(*b*) School at Shajapur	3,924
(*c*) Tehsil at Gohad	10,727

The Imperial estimates have been worked up to and all accounts are now being submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India.

The plans and estimates for the Gwalior portion of (*i*) the Mandsaur-Partabgarh Road, (*ii*) the Sironj Road to Indian Midland Railway, have been prepared and are now being submitted to the Council.

(*e*) The following is the expenditure on Public Works, under the superintendence of the Revenue, Judicial, or any department other than the Public Works Department, during 1893-94:—

Item No.	Particulars.	Amounts made over for expenditure, 1893-94.	Budget grant for 1893-94.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Kheraj Mushahira Department.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Palace works, repairs, additions and alterations, etc.	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	
2	New Palace for Her Highness the Regent	20,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	
	Total	60,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	
	Badal Mushahira Department.			
3	For original and repair works	26,746 2 3	1,00,000 0 0	
	Revenue and Judicial Department.			
4	For repairs, additions and alterations	21,579 6 11	1,00,000 0 0	
	Minor works grant under Public Works Minister.			
5	For repairs, additions and alterations	13,346 7 3	51,921 4 0	
	Civil Buildings.			
6	Original works	.....	1,65,000 0 0	
7	Repair works	4,052 6 0	14,000 0 0	
	Total	4,052 6 0	1,79,000 0 0	
8	Grant for irrigation works	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	A further grant of R70,000 from the Budget grant for civil buildings is made and will be made over before the close of the year.
9	Grant for the municipality lashkar	7,921 6 9	25,000 0 0	
10	Grant for the military works	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	2,93,645 13 2	7,15,921 4 0	

VIII.—Post Offices.

18. *Gwalior State.*—The Postal Department of the State is worked by Pandit Shiva Charan, Postmaster-General. There has been a steady increase under all branches of business. The following statistics are extracted from the Postmaster-General's report:—

Year.	Despatched.				Received.			
	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.
1892-93	1,811,377	342,715	81,312	12,911	1,813,716	291,527	65,313	16,304
1893-94	1,902,931	344,217	83,399	13,153	1,912,319	301,524	65,916	17,211

	R a. p.
The Postal income is shown as	95,579 6 11
The Postal expenditure	84,555 0 8
Balance to the credit of the State	11,024 6 3

The system of the remittances of money by means of money orders continues to be popular and shows an improvement during the year under report, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	R	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment in the State	3,40,901	7	6
Value of money orders issued by the Darbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices . . .	11,45,588	14	11
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances	3,42,760	15	9
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices remittances	4,00,411	1	8

Under the orders of the Director-General of the Post Offices, India, money order forms will henceforward be supplied on payment to the Post Offices in Native States, who have entered into Postal Convention with the Government of India.

During the year mail cart lines were opened between (1) Jhansi and Sipri, and (2) Lashkar and Bhind.

With the sanction of the Darbar and the Director-General of the Post Offices in India, a runner's line was opened between Sehore and Shujalpur for the benefit of the Engineering Staff of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.

Pandit Shiva Charan reports that the Imperial Post Offices at Antri, Bamore, and Dabra Railway stations were closed, and the delivery work was transferred to the Darbar Postal Department, under the orders of Mr. Stewart Wilson, Officiating Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following mail robberies are reported to have occurred during the year:—

(1) The mail bag despatched from the Lashkar Post Office to Shajapur on 13th June, 1893, through the Gwalior Residency Post Office, was plundered within the jurisdiction of the Rajgarh State on the 15th idem. The loss of R1-5-3 was made good by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India, on 13th November, 1893.

(2) The mail bag despatched on 10th June, 1893, from the Sipri Post Office to the Jhansi Imperial Post Office by State runners was plundered on 11th idem near Raksa. Seventeen paid letters and one sealed registered letter were lost. Two men were arrested and tried, one was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and R10 fine, while the other was released for want of evidence.

(3) On the 14th October, 1893, Panna runner, who carried the Ujjain mail to Shajapur, reported that two men attacked him near the Chowki of Singota, in Indore territory, and took away the mail bag, but as there was no cash in it, they threw it off and absconded. The contents of the bag were found correct by the Shajapur Postmaster.

IX.—Medical.

19. The State Medical Department continues to make satisfactory progress.

No new dispensaries or hospitals were opened during the year.

The new hospital at Gwalior was completed, and the work hitherto carried on in a temporary building in the city was transferred to it.

At Kolares there is no hospital, and arrangements have been made for the out-door treatment of the civil population by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Military Department at that station.

Medicines continue to be distributed through the agency of the Vaccinators, Police, and district officials.

The work of the women's hospital at Lashkar continues to be carried on under some difficulty for want of an assistant; though the Hospital Assistant in charge, Miss Helen Das, discharges her duties in the most satisfactory manner, still the work is too much for her, and another assistant is much needed.

The total number of new cases treated during the year was 77,371 against 78,145 last year. Of these 75,472 were out-door and 1,879 in-patients.

One hundred and eighty-five major operations and 2,579 minor operations were performed during the year.

Thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty one children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 34,911 in the preceding year.

One hundred and sixty-six cases of leprosy were treated as compared with 182 in 1892.

The report of the Leprosy Commission was received during the year, and the results of the enquiry were communicated to the Council, who resolved to take steps in accordance with the suggestions of the Commission, and a Leper Asylum is about to be built.

X.—Miscellaneous.

20. Two cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year, in which one person was killed and one injured.

Head Constable Ikbal Singh, of the Indian Midland Railway Police, is reported to have shot himself at the Gwalior Station on the 2nd October, 1893.

Gwalior Residency;
The 28th April 1894.

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident at Gwalior.

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CHAPTER V.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1893-94.

I.—General.

The rainfall during the past year * has been unusual in its distribution as rain fell in every month. The hot weather of 1893 was not severe in consequence of constant falls of rain, and the monsoon commenced at the usual time. The kharif would have been an excellent crop, but for the continuance of rains in November, when they have usually completely cleared off; and the jawari was damaged in consequence in some places. The grass harvest also suffered, some of the hay being spoilt by the wet. The late rains ought to have benefitted the rabi crops; but these have again suffered from excessive moisture, for rain has continued to fall in December, January, February and March, and the season has been quite abnormal. In some of the districts I visited, such as the Gwalior parganas of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda, and the Bhopal parganas Gulgaon, Sanchi and Raisen, the wheat has been in places an entire failure, the heads not even forming. In others, such as Sewas, Ghari, Ghairat Gunj of Bhopal, and the districts generally along the Saugor frontier, though the crop looked good, as a rule an examination showed that the grain was small, and that a species of red rust, which is locally called "girwa," had attacked the stalks and heads. The former looked yellow and withered long before the time for the harvest had arrived, and the heads when opened showed the red rust most clearly. These results are generally ascribed to the unusual damp, and it seems likely that the constant rain and cloudy skies have had a good deal to say to it. I trust that the blight has not been general but has chiefly been confined to the eastern portion of the Agency and the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces. Where it has occurred there will probably be a loss of revenue to the States concerned, and also scarcity among the cultivators and others, which may become very serious should the annual rains be delayed or fail. Last year the exports of wheat reduced the reserves used in the country, and I was informed that there was only a year's supply in the hands of the buniahs. This would not be sufficient should the rains fail; but it is probable that the reserves will be increased instead of being diminished after the present harvest, as the export of cereals shows no signs of being anything like what it was two years ago. Prices fell considerably after the kharif harvest, but commenced to rise again as soon as the blight occurred, and, though lower than they were last year, appear to be rising.

* 58·17 inches registered at Sehore.

Last year was an exceedingly healthy one. The constant rainfall kept the temperature low, and no doubt cleared away impurities. There was no cholera, and small-pox was not heard of.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year, and during my absence from Bhopal with Her Highness the Begum, in September and October 1893, the current duties were conducted by Lieutenant Windham, the Boundary Settlement Officer, who was appointed to the post in July last. Lieutenant Bannerman, the former Boundary Settlement Officer, after completing all the cases he had taken up, was transferred to Indore in April, after which Lieutenant Baldock, of the Bhopal Battalion, held the appointment for a short time.

Colonel Peart, Commandant of the Local Corps, went home on furlough in March 1893, and returned from leave in February 1894. During his absence Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford commanded the regiment.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, marched through a portion of the Agency in December 1893, and saw the Chiefs of Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur, at Biaora. He afterwards visited Bhopal on the 26th February, 1894, at the conclusion of his tour in other parts of Central India.

During my own cold weather tour I visited Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Maksudangarh on the western side of the Agency, after which I marched through the Gwalior districts of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda to Kurwai, where I stayed a few days arranging for the future management of the State by the young Nawab, assisted by his father, the former Superintendent. After leaving Kurwai I marched along the Saugor frontier, visiting the small Chiefships of Pathari, Muhammadgarh, and Nawab Basoda and various Gwalior and Bhopal districts bordering on the Central Provinces, returning to head-quarters towards the end of February. I was again prevented by other duties from marching through the districts which lie between the Vindhyans and the Nerbudda, and my tour was confined to that portion of the Agency which lies above the Ghâts, and is known as Malwa.

II.—Political.

Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal has enjoyed good health during the past year, and Munshi Imtiaz Ali has continued to be Vazir. Her Highness visited Simla in September, when I accompanied her, the current duties being performed during my absence by the Boundary Settlement Officer. The Minister and a number of Her Highness's relatives and followers went with the Begum, who, after leaving Simla on the 14th October, paid a short visit to the Punjab, going to Lahore, Delhi, and Agra and returning to her capital early in November.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has made considerable progress during the year and Her Highness had paid R11,21,499-8-0 towards its construction up to the close of the financial year. About R11,28,500 more will have to be provided by Bhopal before the work is finished. There will probably be a loss to the Darbar in procuring this money as the value of the Bhopal currency in which the revenue is collected has depreciated of late to a great extent. Her Highness was anxious to introduce the Government of India coinage into Her dominions, but it has not been found possible at present to meet her wishes in this respect. There has been a falling off in the earnings of the Bhopal State Line, which is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company. In 1892 Her Highness received R1,65,882-15-6 as her share, while in 1893 the amount handed over has only been R1,30,925-3-1. This has been partly caused by less gross receipts, probably the result of a reduced carriage of wheat, but is chiefly due to a great increase in expenditure; the figures being R4,104,34-3-5 in 1893 as compared with R3,78,616-2-5 in 1892.

Progress has been made in constructing and projecting feeder roads for that portion of the Indian Midland Railway which lies in this Agency and the country is being gradually opened out. I have submitted a separate report on this subject through the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

Nothing of great importance has occurred in the minor States of the Agency, but Rajgarh affairs are not altogether satisfactory, as the advisers on whom the Chief depends are not men of a good stamp. A closer supervision of this State may eventually be necessary.

Narsingarh and Khilchipur continue to be quietly governed by their Chief and little is heard of their administration.

It seemed probable a short time ago that Kurwai would prove troublesome, as the young Nawab was reported to be getting into debt and to be surrounded by unworthy favourites. He has, however, of late come more under the influence of his father, the late Superintendent, whom he proposes to appoint as his Kamdar, and, if he continues to follow his advice, the affairs of this small Chiefship should go on well. The financial condition of the State, however, requires careful attention.

I have had several complaints against the administration of the Nawab of Pathari. This small estate is on the Saugor frontier, and I found that the Police arrangements are very faulty. The Nawab has been advised to take early steps to reform his administration and improve his Police.

The Nawab of Basoda went during the year to Spain and Portugal. He returned from his travels on the 7th January, 1894.

Raja Mian, the Jagirdar of the half share of Piplia Nugger, died on the 5th August, 1893, at the age of 36. The question of succession to the jagir had not been settled at the close of the financial year, but orders have since come conveying the sanction of Government to the succession of his son Mian Yusoof Mahomed.

III.—Revenue and Finance.

During the past year the octroi collections at Sehore were carried out directly under the orders of the Political Agent instead of being farmed out as in former years. The result has been satisfactory. A revised schedule of customs rates for the Bhopal State has been under discussion during the year, and has now been agreed to. The same rates will prevail in the Sehore station.

IV.—Trade.

The opium returns show that 1,428½ chests passed the scales in 1893-94, as compared with 1,337½ chests in 1892-93 and 1,607½ in 1891-92.

The Bhopal Darbar have recently commenced levying the customs dues in Government instead of Bhopal rupees. The rate of exchange being calculated at the official rate of 110 Bhopal rupees to 100 Government; as the bazaar rate has fallen considerably, 115 Bhopal rupees being required at present to purchase 100 Government rupees, the merchants have complained that the rates have been raised.

The variations in the market value of the Bhopal rupee as compared with the Government of India coin have caused a good deal of inconvenience and trouble. The official rate has hitherto been 110, and Bhopal rupee has often stood higher. Since the legislation of the 24th of June last, however, the value of the Bhopal coinage has depreciated, and it fell at one time as low as 120. It improved slightly afterwards, but shows no signs of regaining its old value, and seems at present inclined to fall again.

V.—Judicial.

The appended statements A, B, show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—Police.

I inspected a portion of the Police forces maintained by the Native States during the past year. They are, as a rule, badly armed and paid, and the men

are often quite worn out and useless. I consider that a thorough reorganization of the Police kept up by the smaller States is desirable if they are to be of any use in suppressing an outbreak of dacoity such as we had last year. The Gwalior State Police are better than those of the smaller States, but there, too, much remains to be done, and reorganization is needed. In Bhopal the District Police have been fairly successful in capturing dacoits and deserve credit. The force is, however, badly paid and armed, and the Minister has himself verbally suggested that a complete reorganization should be made, the pay of the men being increased and better arms and uniforms being issued. At present the constables are armed with country-made old firearms, which are their own property and are generally flint or match-locks. The average age appears to be more than 50 years, and the men are as a rule decrepid and unfit for severe work. As some of them have to guard wild and remote parts of the country along the frontier, where dacoits often take refuge, an improvement in the force seems desirable if they are to deal successfully with criminals.

VII.—Dacoity.

Bhopal State	7
Gwalior Districts	9
Indore do.	9
Kurwai State	1
Rajgarh do.	3
Sironj Pargana of Tonk	2
Narsingarh State	1
Agra Barkhera	1
Total	33

The list given in the margin shows the number of dacoities, including cattle-lifting and highway-robbery, that occurred between 1st April 1893 and 31st March 1894. The total amount of property reported to have been carried off was R29,970-2-3, and R14,392-14-3 were recovered. It will be seen from the comparative statement given in the margin that this is a great improvement on the return for the last year, when 69 dacoities were reported and R1,17,664-7-8 worth of property was carried off.

Year.	Reported cases.	Number concerned.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
					R a. p.	R a. p.
1892-93	69	883	193	67	1,17,664 7 8	1,648 6 6
1893-94	33	361	161	156	29,970 2 3	14,392 14 3

In fact, as far as I can gather, more seems to have been done to suppress dacoity during the year under report than in any previous year of which records exist. The operations against dacoits have been carried on all over the Agency and have been attended with good results.

The chief captures in which the Agency was directly or indirectly concerned have been—

(1) The arrest of Himmat Singh, at Bamara, in the Kurwai State, in March, 1893, by Mr. Naylor, of the Saugor Police. The capture of Himmat Singh himself was mentioned in last year's report; but the rest of the gang were arrested during the current year. By the seizure of Himmat Singh and the subsequent arrest of his associates, a formidable gang was broken up. The property recovered was valued at R4,292-13-0.

(2) Soon after this the Superintendent of Sehore, in April 1893, assisted by the Hoshangabad Police, captured a number of Moghia dacoits in the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States. This gang had committed the Rehra dacoity in the Hoshangabad district in February 1893, and two other dacoities in the Bhopal State about the same time. Himta, the leader, was hanged and thirteen of his companions were either transported for life or received various long terms of imprisonment. Property to the value of R7,198-2-9 was recovered and the

greater portion was restored to the owners. The Superintendent of Sehore, Mr. Ahmed Hussain, was made a Khan Bahadur in recognition of his services on this occasion.

(3) Recently the perpetrators of the dacoity which occurred at Bhunnas in the Hushangabad District immediately after the Rehra dacoity have been captured and property to the value of ₹7,258-11-6 has already been recovered. This gang are reported to have also committed another important dacoity at Harnaoda in the Jhalawar State. Their capture has been conducted by Khan Bahadur Gyassuddin of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, whose services were placed at my disposal by the General Superintendent, and I must here acknowledge the assistance I have received from the detachment of the Department, first in tracing out unreported dacoities; secondly, in tracing out criminals, capturing them and recovering stolen property; and thirdly, in settling down members of criminal tribes. The last mentioned work, as far as the Moghias are concerned, is making steady progress, and I hope that they will not again be able to engage in crime as they have done of late.

Besides these arrests the Bhopal State authorities have also been successful in dealing with organised crime, and the Minister has reported that in all one hundred and ninety-three* dacoits have been captured. The captures included two leaders, Pittia Hujjam, whose arrest was mentioned in the report for 1892-93, and Teka. These two well known dacoits were executed early in the year under report, and, recently, another notorious dacoit, Nathwa Khangar, who had taken Pittia's place, was secured and is now being tried by the Darbar.

* During the two past years.

I have heard that the Gwalior State authorities have also done a good deal towards the suppression of dacoity in those districts of the State which lie in the Bhopal Agency. No detailed report of their operations has, however, reached this office, and, as it will no doubt go through the Resident at Gwalior, it does not seem necessary to refer at length to the work done in the Gwalior portion of the Agency.

VIII.—Education.

There is nothing particular to notice under this head. The Sehore High School and Girls' School were not inspected; but the suggestions made at the last inspection have been acted on, and the work has been carried on carefully and efficiently. Ten boys have gone up for the entrance examination at Indore but the result is not yet known.

IX.—Public Works.

Her Highness is building excellent lines for the new Imperial Service Regiment, and a hospital for women at Bhopal. The other public works, such as railways, roads, etc., have been referred to elsewhere. The Local Fund Public Works at Sehore have been efficiently supervised and carried on by Mr. Mears, but no work of much importance has been taken up.

X.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant Windham, who came here in July 1893, has disposed of 40 cases as noted on the margin. This leaves 24 undecided cases, exclusive of the important cases on the Vindhyan range, between Indore and Bhopal, and on the Nerbudda river, between the Central Provinces and the Bhopal State. For these it is proposed to employ

Between	Rajgarh	9
„	Rajgarh and Sutalia	3
„	Sironj and Garha	7
„	Agra and Gwalior	16
„	Gwalior and Kurwai	3
„	Agra and Kurwai	2

the services of a special officer. As there are now only 24 cases on the files of the Boundary Settlement Office, another season's work should dispose of all pending disputes.

XI.—Medical.

The detailed reports of the working of the hospitals and vaccination have been submitted separately to the Agent to the Governor General through the Administrative Medical Officer. The number of major operations was only 124 during the year under report as compared with 224 in 1892-93. Surgeon Major Dane, the Agency Surgeon, has explained that this falling-off was probably due to his absence on four months' leave to England, and that his *locum tenens* was not known, which prevented people coming for treatment as freely as usual.

I would here draw attention to the excellent work which is being carried on at Bhopal by Miss Ada Niebel, M.D., the Lady Doctor. The new hospital for women, referred to in paragraph IX of this report, will be opened shortly, and will, I trust, make the Lady Doctor's work even more popular than at present.

XII.—Local Corps.

I have no remarks to offer regarding the Bhopal Battalion, but would place on record the ready assistance I have always received when parties were required for the capture of dacoits. A detachment of the regiment has been employed throughout the year in the Bundelkhand Agency on this duty. The detachment of the Central India Horse at Sehore has been reduced from 30 to 18 strong.

M. J. MEADE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

CHAPTER VI.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1893-94.

I.—General.

1. The rainfall was average, and the season and crops have been generally fair, except opium, which suffered considerably from high winds.

2. The appointment of the Opium Commission created considerable uneasiness in this Agency, where Darbars and people are equally interested in opium and adverse to any interference.

3. Captain A. F. DeLaessoe held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

4. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke continued to hold the appointment of Agency Surgeon during the year, and accompanied the Political Agent on tour in December, January, and February.

5. The Political Agent was on tour for nearly eight months, and visited all parts of the Agency.

6. The Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, inspected, as usual, the outposts in Barwani, Jhabua, and Ali Rajpur.

II.—Political.

7. *Gwalior.*—No report is received from the Durbar regarding the portions of this State lying within the Agency.

The Amjhera District is well administered and the Police is efficient, but in the jagirs the state of things is less satisfactory. The jagirdars generally live at Gwalior, or other places, and rarely ever see their jagirs, leaving the management entirely to kamdars.

The sole exception is the Jagirdar of Dikthan, who now has been there for nearly a year, during which time the administration has improved considerably.

The newly-appointed Naib Subah, Trimbak Rao Appaji, is doing good work.

8. *Indore.*—No report is received from the Durbar regarding the portions of this State lying within the Agency.

The greater part was visited by the Political Agent with generally satisfactory results. The large subaship of Khargun, south of the Nerbudda, is well administered by the Subah, Azmat Ali Khan Rohilla, and has made very material progress. Population is rapidly increasing in this formerly almost deserted tract. The people seem fairly well-off, and the assessment has so far been light in the new settlements. It is now under revision, and it may be hoped that the new assessment will be moderate enough to ensure continual progress. North of the Nerbudda the administration is in certain places less efficient, and there are villages strongly suspected of being little less than nests of dacoits. A tendency to re-impose transit dues under different names is noticeable in many places.

9. The road through British Nimar, referred to in the Government of India Resolution on the Central India Agency Report for 1888-89, has not yet been made. It is of considerable importance for the development of the country south of the Nerbudda that the work should be completed soon, and the Indore Durbar may reasonably complain that their expensive road, which moreover is an important railway feeder, must remain comparatively useless as long as the Nimar portion (12 miles) has not been completed.

10. *Dhar.*—His Highness the Maharajah, who had been for about two years under medical treatment at Indore, returned to Dhar towards the end of January 1894. The Maharajah, though much improved in health, is still in need of continuous medical treatment.

It may be hoped that his presence at Dhar will have a beneficial effect on the administration of the country.

11. The long pending question of the jurisdiction rights of the Durbar and certain mediatized Chiefs has been practically settled, and the Maharajah will within the next few days issue a notification formally stating the arrangement arrived at.

12. Steps have been taken for the development of the Nimanpur Pergunnah, which hitherto has remained almost uninhabited; but the imposition of import dues in the surrounding Indore Districts has to a certain extent counteracted the efforts made by the Dhar Durbar to improve the district.

13. The Revenue Survey of the Pergunnah of Kuksi has been completed, and the surveying operations have been extended to the Khasgi villages.

14. Two hundred and forty Moghias are settled in Dhar and dependent States, and land measuring 4,253 bighas has been assigned for their maintenance.

15. The financial administration of the State is good in the sense that every year closes with a fair surplus, which this year amounts to nearly a lakh of rupees.

16. *Jhabua.*—The Government of India have recognised the adoption, by the Chief of Jhabua, of Oodey Singh, the second son of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Khowassa. The adoption ceremony was performed on the 9th March 1894.

17. The Thandla-Pitlawad demarcation work is progressing fairly well. Eight hundred fifteen pillars have been constructed, though the work was frequently retarded by heavy rainfall and sickness among the labourers.

18. Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji has, as usual, done excellent work and has now the full support of the Raja. Increasing prosperity is apparent everywhere, and efficient measures are taken for the development of the country and suppression of crime.

A cotton-ginning factory has been established at Hanumangarh, a prosperous little town founded only a few years ago by the present Diwan. New thanas and Police chowkies are being established, the most important of which is at Chaitanpore, north of Thandla, a place where dacoits from Banswara, Kushalgarh, and Rutlam frequently used to meet.

19. The State is still heavily in debt, but in a fair way of recovery.

The original debt of Rs. 2,50,000 is now reduced to Rs. 70,000, which may be repaid in the course of seven or eight years.

20. *Ali Rajpur.*—The State is prospering under the able management of Thakur Jowan Singh. All debts have been repaid, and there is a cash balance of nearly a lakh of rupees in the Treasury.

21. No event of importance has to be recorded.

22. *Barwani.*—Diwan Madhow Rao Powar went on sick leave in May and has since resigned. He was replaced by Ramkishan Pant, formerly Sadr Amin of Ali Rajpur.

23. A son was born to the Rana in October.

24. The financial position of the State is satisfactory. Three lakhs are invested in Government paper, and the cash balance in the Treasury exceeds 2½ lakhs.

25. The revenue survey of the Anjar Pergunnah was completed during the year.

26. From the Pansemal Pergunnah complaints of over-assessment were received and appeared sufficiently well founded to make revision desirable.

The harvest had also been bad in this pergunnah, and remissions were made according to the state of the crop.

27. The administration of Barwani is fair, and the State sets a good example to other States by its liberal expenditure on public works, hospitals, and education.

28. *Jobat.*—The complete management of the State was handed over to the Chief, Rana Sarup Singh, subject to certain restrictions in financial and judicial matters, and he has so far done well.

29. The State is fairly prosperous. The revenue is increasing and the debt has been repaid, still leaving in the Treasury a small cash balance of about R17,000.

30. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao Bapuji, who had administered the State for 17 years with great ability, was transferred to Ali Rajpur as Sadr Amin, and was replaced by his brother, Madho Rao.

31. Nothing requiring notice occurred in the other petty States under this Agency.

III.—Trade.

32. The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 819½ as against 661½ in the preceding year.

33. The following table of traffic on the Agra-Bombay Road during the last six years shows fairly steady progress :—

Year.	Weight in maunds.	Estimated value.
		₹
1888-89	47,774	6,23,897
1889-90	68,466	5,52,980
1890-91	95,237	5,13,241
1891-92	124,034	8,00,572
1892-93	191,398	10,76,917
1893-94	128,102	7,26,363

IV.—Judicial.

34. *A. Civil Suits.*—The table below gives the total number and value of civil suits decided in all States in the Agency, except Indore and Gwalior, during the last five years. There is a steady but not very marked increase in litigation :—

Year.	Total number of civil suits decided.	Total value.
		₹
1889-90	3,042	2,05,380
1890-91	3,282	3,00,300
1891-92	3,734	2,81,693
1892-93	3,781	4,21,795
1893-94	3,875	2,75,593

35. In the Court of the Political Agent 24 suits were pending and 70 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 94. Of these, 76 were disposed of, and 18 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value was only R6,244-6-3.

36. In the Deputy Road Superintendent's Court there were four cases pending at the close of last year, and 62 instituted during the year. Of these 60 were disposed of, leaving six pending at the end of 1893-94.

The total value was R2,470-11-5.

Further details will be found in Statement A.

37. *B. Criminal.*—Details showing the working of the courts of the States under this Agency will be found in the appendices.

38. The table below gives the total number of cases of serious crime* decided during the last five years in all States, except Indore and Gwalior. The apparent increase is probably due to better police work and improved returns. There is no reason for supposing that crime is increasing:—

* Dacoity. Robbery. Murder. Homicide. | Grievous hurt. Theft. Receiving stolen property.

Year.	No. of cases.
1889-90	512
1890-91	715
1891-92	1,289
1892-93	1,110
1893-94	1,277

39. *C. General.*—The amount spent by the larger States on "Law and Justice" is shown in the following table:—

State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Per centage of total expenditure of State.
Dhar	28,611	3·25	4·17
Jhabua	10,070	9·20	9·16
Ali Rajpur	10,129	8·79	12·83
Barwani	16,024	6·70	6·27
Jobat	374	1·40	1·69

V.—Police.

40. No alteration has been made in the strength and constitution of the Bombay-Agra Road Police, the Bhumia Police, and the Manpur Police.

41. The force is badly trained and badly armed.

42. The Dhar Police numbers 320 men. The strength is sufficient, but the material is not good. Efforts are being made to improve the force.

The Barwani Police numbers 280 men and is fairly efficient.

The Jhabua and Ali Rajpur Police forces are sufficiently good for the requirements of the countries.

43. The other States have no organised Police.

44. The amount spent by the larger States on Police protection is as follows:—

States.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	R		
Dhar	42,663	4·85	6·21
Jhabua	20,323	18·58	18·83
Ali Rajpur	14,188	12·31	17·97
Barwani	28,519	11·92	12·94
Jobat	3,195	12·01	14·50

VI.—Dacoity with serious Crime.

45. The number of dacoities decreased from 31 in 1892-93 to 21 in 1893-94, and the value of property plundered was R5,809 against R8,958-6 in 1892-93.

Out of these cases 10 occurred in Dhar.

46. Deputy Inspector, Talib Ali, of the Thagi and Dacoity Department was on special duty in Dhar from June 1893, and did good work.

47. Six cases of murder and eight cases of culpable homicide were tried during the year in the Court of the Political Agent.

VII.—Education.

48. The education tables given in the appendix to this Report refer only to Dhar, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, Jobat, Bagode, Manpur, and Sirdarpur. No reports are received from other parts of the Agency.

The amount spent on education by the larger States in the Agency is shown in the following table:—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
	R		
Dhar	8,755	0·99	1·27
Jhabua	1,136	1·03	1·05
Ali Rajpur	1,210	1·05	1·53
Barwani	5,299	2·21	2·40
Jobat	198	0·74	0·89

49. *Sirdarpur.*—The average number of boys attending the regimental school at Sirdarpur was 31·36 daily. In the bazar school at Sirdarpur, started on 13th April 1893, the average number of attendance was 10·43.

50. *Manpur.*—There is an Anglo-Vernacular school at Manpur, and Hindi schools at Kolani and Khurdi. The average daily attendance is reported to be 52, 8, and 9 respectively. The schools are all bad.

51. *Dhar.*—There are 22 State schools (21 for boys and one for girls) and 25 private schools as against 24 in the last year. There are 880 boys and 25 girls in the State schools and 759 boys in private schools.

52. The English school is very good, and the Head Master, Wasudeo Trimbak Kapse, is an exceptionally able man. The average daily attendance was 80·1. This school sent up four candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Of these three were successful. Four boys passed the Central India Schools Examination.

53. Of the scholarship-holders prosecuting their studies in colleges, two have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University, one passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University, and one obtained LL.B. degree of the Allahabad University.

54. *Jhabua.*—There is a Hindi school at Jhabua attended by 55 boys and a Sanskrit school with 18 pupils. A Marhati class has been added to the Jhabua Hindi school. There are also Hindi schools at Thandla, Ranapur, Rambhapur, Kanas, and Hanumangarh.

55. The Diwan takes a great interest in education and the schools are all good, sensibly excluding all attempts at English education. The Hanumangarh school was started last year for the benefit of the small Thakurs of this district and is evidently a very useful institution.

56. *Ali Rajpur.*—Seven schools are maintained by the State with an average daily attendance of 159 boys and at an annual cost of R1,210. They

are not particularly good, and education is on the whole very backward in this country.

57. *Barwani.*—There are eight schools maintained in the State at an annual cost of R6,683, the daily average attendance being 437·17 as against 491·42 last year. The organisation of the schools is improving under the new Inspector, Kali Pada Sircar, B.A. The principal school at Barwani is good, but there is a tendency to favour English education at the cost of more useful knowledge.

58. *Jobat.*—There is a primary Hindi school at Jobat attended by 25 boys. The average daily attendance is 18·12.

VIII.—Public Works.

59. The amounts spent on public works by the larger States in the Agency are shown in the table below :—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
	R		
Dhar	42,170	4·79	6·15
Ali Rajpur	4,606	3·13	5·83
Barwani	57,712	24·13	26·19
Jobat	3,049	11·46	13·83

60. *Dhar.*—No new works of public utility were undertaken during the year. The Maharaja has, however, sanctioned a contribution of R13,000 towards the construction of a feeder road to the Agra and Bombay Grand Trunk Road from Dharampuri to Khalghat. Other works might with advantage be undertaken, and the expenditure under this head is hardly proportionate to the income of the State.

61. *Jhabua.*—The State is too poor to undertake expensive public works, but the Diwan makes the best possible use of his limited means. He has built several new Police stations, the town of Jhabua is much improved, rest-houses and other necessary buildings have been constructed near the new Railway stations, and an important road is being made leading from Kushalgarh *vid* Thandla to the Sheogarh Railway station.

62. *Barwani.*—A sum of R57,712 has been spent on public works. The roads are good, and have been well maintained at a cost of R17,000. New Police lines and thanas have been built, and R4,000 have been spent on irrigation works.

IX.—Boundaries.

63. There were 16 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year and 32 fresh cases filed during the year, making a total of 48 cases. Of these, 14 cases have been settled by Lieutenant Kennion, 4 by the parties concerned, and 30 are still pending settlement.

64. Of the 14 cases disposed of during the year, 5 were settled by investigation, 8 by panchayet, and 1 amicably.

X.—Medical.

65. All the larger States in the Agency maintain dispensaries, but it is to be regretted that those in Dhar and Indore are not under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The Dhar dispensaries are fair, but the dispensaries situated in Indore territory are next to useless, and unless some kind of supervision can be introduced, the State might as well save the money now spent for this purpose.

No report is received relating to Indore dispensaries. At the other dispensaries in the Agency, 107,219 persons were treated during the year, 180 patients died—seven from cholera.

66. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur has been considerably enlarged and improved. Madhow Rao Powar, late Diwan of Barwani, gave a donation of R1,000 towards the construction of a new ward—an exceedingly liberal gift from a private person of limited means. The Gwalior Durbar gave a donation of R5,000, which, with R1,500 transferred from the Chikli Fund, were invested in Government promissory notes. The Dhar Durbar have promised a monthly subsidy of R10, and small donations from many private people show that the institution is appreciated. Eleven thousand out-patients and nearly 800 in-patients were treated during the year, and 123 major operations were performed. The hospital has now 34 beds and appears to be very popular.

67. In 1885 Sirdarpur had only a small dispensary, which Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke with untiring energy has developed into a comparatively large and well-equipped hospital.

The table below will show the progress made:—

Year.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Major operations.
1885	705	79	24
1886	1,335	199	24
1887	2,639	295	34
1888	5,297	362	42
1889	5,238	433	49
1890	5,261	379	25
1891	5,404	497	30
1892	7,970	585	80
1893	11,074	786	123

The means at the disposal of the hospital are insufficient for its growing requirements.

68. The table below shows the amount spent on dispensaries by the larger States, except Indore and Gwalior:—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	ercentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
	R		
Dhar	8,960	1·01	1·30
Jhabua	3,083	2·81	2·85
Ali Rajpur	1,234	1·07	1·56
Barwani	2,456	1·78	1·93
Jobat	507	1·90	2·30

69. Vaccination is unknown in a great part of the Agency, and even where vaccinators are appointed, they do but little good. The Agency Surgeon is of opinion that the only remedy will be the appointment of an able Native Superintendent of Vaccination. This appointment existed in former times, but was abolished with the practical effect of abolishing also vaccination.

The vaccination tables show that 4,916 persons were vaccinated during the year, but these figures are entirely unreliable.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

70. When the mints were closed in June 1893, it appeared probable that Native States' coins would depreciate considerably, or at least become subject to

violent fluctuations in value, and steps were taken in all States, except Indore and Gwalior, to replace the existing currency by Government rupees.

In certain States British rupees had, owing to different reasons, already been introduced in sufficient quantity to form a considerable part of the actual currency. In these States the reform met with no serious difficulty, and the work may be said to be practically completed. In other States, where British coins were practically unknown, greater difficulty was experienced, but a good deal has been done, and it may be hoped that the change will be completed everywhere before the close of the current year. Jhabua and Ali Rajpur may be mentioned as States where the reform is most complete and successful. Dhar is the State where least has been done, but the work is in active progress and there is every chance of success.

SIRDARPUR,
The 5th May 1894.

A. F. DELAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER VII.

Report on the Western Malwa Political Agency for 1893-94.

I.—Officers.

Major A. Masters acted as Political Agent till 18th May, 1893, when Colonel Gerard relieved him.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott was relieved by Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore of the Medical charge of the Agency on 26th February, the former being appointed Residency Surgeon, Indore.

Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley has been Boundary Settlement Officer in this Agency throughout the year.

II.—Season, Crops, and Health.

The rainfall was again abnormally heavy, 56·64″ against an average of 33″. The *kharif* crops were somewhat damaged by wet, and their prices are higher in consequence. Winter rains were slight, but partial hail-storms and high dry winds injured the *rabi* crops somewhat. Opium especially was affected by the latter, and is reported as much below the average. Wheat and gram are fairly abundant, and prices lower than last year. Cotton below the average.

Fever and influenza were prevalent after the rains, but cholera has been slight, about 130 fatal cases in this Agency having been reported.

III.—Annual Tour.

Previously to the annual tour I had to visit Rutlam three times and Jaora and Nimuch twice each, the latter for sessions trials. Leaving Agar on 25th November to meet the Agent to the Governor General at Shajapur, I marched through part of that district to Kayatha (Indore), returning to Agar 16th December. Leaving again on 23rd December, I marched to Goona for the annual inspection of the 1st Central India Horse and thence *viâ* Jhalrapatan, where I was received most cordially by the Maharaj Rana, to Rampura, Bhanpura (Indore), Bhatkheri, Sitamau, Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, Rutlam, and *viâ* Mehidpur to Agar, when the tour terminated on 24th February.

IV.—Political.

The affairs of outlying Districts of Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, Jhallawar, and Dewas States in this Agency are managed, as usual, by the local officials, and there is nothing to call for remark, except the great weakness of the executive in some of the Gwalior districts.

Jaora.—The Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, having proceeded to Europe on six months' sick leave, the State was personally managed by His Highness the Nawab.

The marriage of his daughter with His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was celebrated at Jaora with great *eclât* at the end of February, and the Rampur party left Jaora much pleased.

The surplus of the last two years has been used to meet the marriage expenses, and the liquidation of the State debt deferred temporarily. The expenses were well managed, but the enhancement of the price of gold, of which many of the gifts were composed, may render some further appropriation necessary.

The Mulhargarh Thakurs still persist in their complaints and non-payment of rents on the plea that the latter are excessive. They are typical "Irish

tenants," never satisfied, hoping to gain all by importunity and letting their fields fall out of cultivation, to try and gain a reduction of the rents they signed agreements for four years ago. Many of them accompanied my camp for about a month, despite all warnings of the futility of so doing, and this during the season when the care of their opium was of vital importance to them.

There were four murders during the year, including that of Zainulabdin Khan, Tehsildar of the Tal District, for which no motive can be assigned, and to which there is as yet no clue.

The Judicial Department needs re-organization, for which a project has been prepared by the Minister.

Rutlam.—The management continues in the hands of Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomjee, under the supervision of this office. The installation of the young Raja Sujjan Singh was performed by the Political Agent on 13th November on behalf of the Agent to the Governor General who was unable from indisposition to attend at Rutlam for the ceremony.

The second Dowager Rani Jhaliji gave birth to a daughter on 30th April 1893.

All civil appeals to the court of the Raja used to be heard before the permanent *Panches* of Rutlam. This system has been abolished, and the parties to the appeals are at liberty to appoint any *Panches*, or, if preferred, to have the decision made by the Diwan alone. This change has permitted of the disposal of a number of appeals pending for years. Changes also were made in the rules and regulations for the administration of justice for the Municipality and "Sutta" or time bargains.

The jagir estate of Jharwasa has lapsed to the State in default of heirs. The widows have been suitably provided for.

Control of the finances is ensured by the submission of weekly accounts to this Agency.

Sailana.—The Raja continues an invalid, but his adopted son, Kuwar Jaswant Singh, manages the State well. It is hoped it will be shortly out of debt.

Sitamau.—The new Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bala Pershad, a Government pensioner, has managed to arrange payment of the overdue instalments of Gwalior tribute: he has been unable to effect much else, and the complaints of the Dowager Rani remain as before.

Piploda.—Thakur Kesri Singh having assumed management of his estate has done well. The late Kamdar, Mokand Singh, with whom he had a standing quarrel, died in February. The general control of financial arrangements remains under this office. The Thakur having several marriageable sisters, expenditure should be rigidly controlled to provide for these. Two are shortly to be married, and the whole of this year's surplus will, I consider, be spent for this purpose.

There is a dispute with the Jaora Durbar as to the share of the Piploda customs dues secured to the Thakur by treaty, and it is now under enquiry.

There is some friction between this Thakur and those of Surwan and Gooderkhera, who hold their villages on quit-rent tenure from Piploda, and several warnings have had to be issued from this office.

Other Guaranteed Thakurs.

Rao Oomeid Singh, Thakur of Kalookhera, in Gwalior, died on 8th July and the recognition of his eldest son, Bije Singh, as heir was sanctioned by Government.

The young Thakurs of Lalgarh and Naulana continue to study at the Daly College.

The boundary disputes between Bhatkheri and Indore, alluded to in last year's report, have been satisfactorily settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa. The Kamdar, Kishen Lal, was removed for disobedience of orders, and Shujat Ali, late Kamdar of Raghogurh, has been appointed to the post, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General. The Thakur, a minor of five years old, is delicate.

V.—Judicial.

The usual returns are appended.

Neemuch Cantonment.—Seven civil appeals were presented to this Court, four of which were confirmed, one of which was reversed, and two of which are pending.

Eleven criminal appeals were submitted, in 10 of which the sentences of the lower court were confirmed, and in one reversed.

Two sessions trials were held by the Political Agent at Neemuch, and the accused convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

VI.—Police.

The Police arrangements in the Native States are yet far from satisfactory. This office has already reported the frequency of highway robberies, some in close proximity to this cantonment, and the absolute impunity enjoyed by all delinquents, owing to the inefficiency or corruption of the Gwalior Police in this Soobhat. The adjacent portion of the State of Indore has been free from crime of this sort.

VII.—Dacoity.

The following were reported :—

In Gwalior districts	6
„ Indore	6
„ Jhallawar	2
„ Jaora	2
„ Sailana	3
	19

Two of these were reported as mail robberies, but one proved to be in Jhallawar beyond the limits of this Agency, and the other in Jaora proved to be a " got-up " case by the sepoy to obtain reward.

VIII.—Public Works.

The two feeder roads—

(1) Namli to Sailana

(2) Jaora to Piploda

are under construction.

The Soobhat and school buildings at Agar have been completed by the Public Works Department.

The Godra-Rutlam and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways are under construction. The former shortening the journey from Rutlam to Bombay by nine hours, will deprive the present narrow-gauge line of much of its traffic. The preliminary survey of the railway from Rutlam towards Jhalrapatan has been finished and the line chosen.

No irrigation works have been carried out in this Agency.

IX.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley has settled 24 boundary disputes satisfactorily

this year. He complains of the conduct of the Begún (Meywar) officials who refused to produce their evidence, and delayed his work. This was reported to the Political Agent, Meywar.

X.—Education.

The colleges and high schools at Ujjain, Rutlam, and Jaora are doing good work. The schools in other States are merely elementary.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

All chiefs in this Agency gladly came forward to give evidence before the Opium Commission. The opium trade is feeble, owing to decreased demand for China.

The opium enquiry much unsettled men's minds, and I was perpetually asked, on tour, by both Chiefs and villagers what Government intended to do. I think it was generally regarded as a piece of *zoolm* contemplated for the benefit of, they did not quite know, who. All agreed in saying its suppression meant absolute ruin to them.

Vilaities.—Three were deported to Peshawar from this Agency.

Agar,
The 10th April 1894.

M. G. Gerard, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

CHAPTER VIII.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1893-94.

I.—General.

I took over charge of the Agency on the 9th of April, after the end of the official year under review. This report is based on the Diwan's Annual Report and on information collected in my office and from the States concerned.

Season and Crops.—The rainfall at Sutna was heavy, 61 inches 13 cents having fallen, as compared with 47 inches and 11 cents in the previous year. At Rewah the returns shew 45 inches and 20 cents, as compared with 42 inches 40 cents in the year 1892-93.

The rainfall is reported to have been sufficient and well distributed, but too continuous. There were no breaks which are needed for ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* crops. The *kharif* crop was on the whole good; the *rabi* crop was at first extremely promising, especially wheat, linseed, and masur, but these suffered considerably from "Girni" (blight), and the wheat crop most of all. I understand the chief loss was in the Huzur Tahsil and there was some loss in the Madhogarh Tahsil. Damage was done by hail in some of the localities. On this head the Diwan reports that concessions will have to be made in the Baisakhi demand.

Public Health.—The general health throughout the year was good. In February and March sporadic cases of cholera occurred, which were attributed to the return of pilgrims from the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

Tour.—During the cold weather my predecessor travelled in the southern portion of the State. He joined his camp at Amarkantak where he met the Assistant Commissioner from Bilaspur and settled the long-standing boundary dispute between Rewah and Pendra (Bilaspur). He visited the Tehsil Offices of Sohagpur and Ramnagar.

II.—Political.

So far as the public peace was concerned, nothing occurred during the year. The following events of interest may be recorded:—

(1) His Excellency the Viceroy visited Rewah in April, and had excellent sport in the Govindgurh jungles.

(2) The elder sister of His Highness the Maharaja, the wife of Maharaj Kishore Singh of Jodhpur, arrived here on a visit in October after an absence of 22 years. She is still here.

(3) The Maharaja made a trip to the Punjab, going as far as Peshawar and Ali Masjid. He started on the 11th December and returned on the 18th January. He was accompanied by Surgeon-Major Gimlette. Trips of this sort are undoubtedly of advantage to the Maharaja.

(4) The Agent to the Governor-General visited Rewah towards the end of January, and made a tour in the Ramnagar pargana, leaving on the 24th February. At a Darbar held at Rewah he invested the Maharaja with some criminal powers, that he might have some practical acquaintance with criminal cases. The Maharaja also received charge of the Khasgi Department.

(5) Sirdar Narhar Singh Karchuli died during the year. The Dewan laments the loss of a useful colleague in the Council.

There does not appear to be anything special to be said about the States of Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi, but Nagode appears to be in a most unsatisfactory state.

III.—Rewah.

His Highness the Maharaja is in his eighteenth year. Surgeon-Major Gimlette, his tutor, has furnished a full report as regards his studies and progress.

IV.—Finances.

These show a steady improvement—

	R	a.	p.
The opening balance on 1st April 1893 was . .	15,56,862	0	3½
The estimated income was	15,00,000	0	0
The actuals were	15,81,231	2	6½
Shewing an increase in the actuals over the preceding year of	90,787	6	6½

In Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Estimate	12,60,000	0	0
Actuals	13,00,209	5	6

The cash balance on 1st April, 1894, is R18,37,883-13-4. Of this sum R8,75,700 is invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, and arrangements will shortly be made for investing two lakhs more in Government paper.

This statement of the financial condition of Rewah can well speak for itself.

V.—Permit and Excise with effect on Trade.

The statement B gives the Permit and Excise receipts for the year under report. The sources of Permit and Excise revenue are shown in the statement.

The Permit collections, compared with those of last year, show the very considerable increase of R12,496-0-1.

From this it is evident that the Rewah trade is rapidly developing, especially in the southern portion of the State, through which a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs.

In the year before last the grazing fees on cattle in transit were remitted in the southern portion of the State. The Permit tax on imports and exports was reduced by 50 per cent. at the bazaars on the railway line. This measure has proved beneficial to the State.

This tax shows an increase of R12,683-9-1 on the previous year.

There are two grazing cesses: one on cattle grazing in the Rewah jungles, the other on cattle in transit. The former is given out on contract annually; the latter is collected at the custom posts. There is a deficiency this year of R389-8-6, but R1,650 are still due from the contractors.

The Bayai cess shows a falling off of R181-4-0.

The duty on stone has realized R1,531-15-3. The revenue depends on the demand.

The Excise receipts show an increase of R2,428-10-9. The proceeds from the sale of opium were R17,963-10-9, against R18,923-14-2 in the preceding year. In that year the Sohawal State bought opium from Rewah, while this year it did not, which will account for the falling off.

The Abkari cess is a good source of revenue. It is a State monopoly, and the collection is farmed.

The total increase from Permit and Excise is R14,924-10-10½.

The expenditure for the year, as given in statement B, shows the satisfactory reduction of R543-9-8.

The poppy cultivation has again developed owing to the rise in the price of opium. The produce has risen from nearly 6 to nearly 26 maunds. The amount of opium sold during the year was 28 maunds 2 seers 14 chittacks. The closing balance was 8 maunds 32 seers 15 chittacks, including 5 maunds 3 seers 6 chittacks imported from Indore. Last year's consumption was 30 maunds 23 seers 4 chittacks.

VI.—Judicial.

The annexed returns show the work done in the different departments. One dacoity only was reported; it occurred on the 15th March, 1894; full details have not as yet been received.

The Diwan reports that the work in the Civil Appeal Court is a good deal in arrears, owing to the Civil Judge having other duties to perform. The Diwan considers that the security to life and property in Rewah will compare favourably with other States in Central India.

VII.—Jail.

The daily average number of prisoners and under-trial prisoners was 251. The annual average cost per head R53-1-2, or monthly R4-6-9, while for maintenance only the charges were R35-14-11 or R2-15-10, respectively. There was no disturbance of any kind in the jail. The health of the prisoners has been good. No cases of cholera occurred. Only five deaths took place during the year. The sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained.

VIII.—Police.

No remarks.

IX.—Education.

This Department is under Babu Sarnath, the Director. There are altogether 22 schools in the State. Two English schools at Rewah and Sutna, 14 village schools and six girls' schools.

The Rewah High School consists of several departments which are noted in the return.

A boarding-house is attached to it, in which are 21 sons of Sirdars, who receive subsistence from the State.

The result of the public examinations is not considered satisfactory, but the result of the Patwari class examinations is good.

X.—Public Works.

There is no information given on this head in the Diwan's report.

XI.—Revenue Settlement.

Appendix XVII shows the work done in the parganas of Teonthur and Bardi. The revision of the settlement in Huzur Tahsil and the settlement in Madhogarh Tahsil have been finished. The settlement in the Huzur Tahsil, though very expensive, has, however, resulted in an increase of revenue of R53,370-3-6, and in Madhogarh the increase amounts to R75,088-11-10. The settlement in Teonthur is going on, and the summary settlement of Bardi has been finished.

XII.—Boundary.

Appendix XX shews the disposal of cases instituted.

XIII.—Medical.

Appendix P shews the work done in the dispensaries under the Agency Surgeon, who has reported on them to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

XIV.—Miscellaneous.

Statement II shews the detail of the customs and excise revenue for the year.

XV.—Forest.

The chief jungle product, lac—was damaged by hail-storms, but, although the produce was less, the loss was made good by the increase in the price obtained.

There was a falling off in the demand for timber, but there has been a fair return from the sale of bamboos owing to an increase in the export along the branch line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Sutna;
The 19th May 1894.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

CHAPTER IX.

Bundelkhand.

I.—General.

1. The rainfall for the year was ample throughout the Agency, and at one time there were hopes of a phenomenally good autumn crop; the later rain, however, did considerable damage to the jowari. In the case of the spring crops also hopes of an exceptionally good return were raised, only to be disappointed. The wheat crop suffered terribly from blight, but the other winter crops were on the whole good.

2. There were a few cases of small-pox in and round Nowgong, otherwise the public health was good. There were only a very few cases of cholera in the remote districts of Panna, and the Agency Surgeon reports that there was an unusual immunity from malarial fevers.

3. Colonel F. A. Wilson was in charge of the Agency from the 1st to 27th April, when he was relieved by Captain J. Ramsay, who held charge for the rest of the year.

4. Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill officiated as Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, until the close of October, when Captain A. S. Rooke, the permanent Cantonment Magistrate, reverted to his appointment after having been for some months employed as a Special Assistant to the Political Agent for the purpose of trying dacoity cases.

5. Lieutenant D. Peart was Boundary Settlement Officer throughout the year.

6. Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton relieved Surgeon-Captain S. H. Henderson of the duties of Agency Surgeon on the 4th April, and continued to perform these duties to the end of the year. While Surgeon-Major Hamilton was absent on privilege leave Surgeon-Captain E. Wickham Hore acted for him.

II.—Political Review.

7. The sustained efforts made during the last two years for the suppression of dacoity have resulted in the establishment of security of life and property in Bundelkhand at least for a time. The details of the action taken against dacoits and the success obtained have been so fully reported that it is needless to again discuss them here, especially as the dacoity of the current year will be noticed later on in this report. I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the excellent services of Mr. A. C. Hankin, who has been employed during the whole year on the special duty of arresting and prosecuting dacoits. The changed condition of Bundelkhand is very largely due to his industry, ability, and tact, and he has been ably supported by the subordinates of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, as well as in some cases by State officials. Inspector Fatehuddin's services have been rewarded with the title of "Khan Bahadur."

8. *Orchha.*—His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer upon His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha the title of a "Knight Commander of the Indian Empire" in the *Gazette* of the 1st January, 1894. From this State the only case which has come into prominent notice has been that of the Palehra Thakurs. It was mentioned by Colonel Wilson in paragraph 7 of last year's report. These Thakurs complained that the Darbar demanded from them an amount of quit-rent which was not justified by usage, and which was contrary to a decision which they asserted had been passed in their favour by the

Government of India. Exhaustive inquiry was made into their claims, but no decision by the Government of India could be traced, and it was established beyond doubt that the quit-rent demanded from them was nothing new. They were accordingly told that they must obey the orders of the Darbar; they refused to do so, and finally there was a collision between the Thakurs and their men on one side and the Darbar troops on the other, in which several lives were lost. The leaders of what had become an open insurrection against the Chief of Orchha were secured and at the close of the year they were in custody at Orchha awaiting the orders of the Maharaja.

9. *Datia.*—The connection of this State, or its officials, with dacoits has formed the subject of inquiry lately. It is not clear that the notorious Sultan Singh or his followers have received shelter since April, 1893, but there can be no doubt that there has been very reprehensible laxity in allowing proclaimed offenders to live in Datia villages, and some trusted officials of the State are now under grave suspicion of having harboured dacoits. Mr. Hankin's report on the subject has not yet been submitted.

10. *Panna.*—His Highness the Maharaja Mahendra Sir Rudr Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I., was seized with an apoplectic fit on the 8th November, 1893, and died after being insensible for a few hours. He has been succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Mahendra Lokepal Singh, who, in years past, was intimately connected with the late Chief in the administration of the State. The new jail at Panna has made considerable progress, but is not yet fit for the use of prisoners.

11. *Charkhari.*—The condition of Charkhari continues to be prosperous. His Highness the Maharaja has recently been granted extended criminal powers, which, there is every hope, he will exercise with moderation and justice. He takes an intelligent interest in all branches of the administration, and he has an able supporter in his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh, formerly Superintendent of the State.

12. *Bijawar.*—The Maharaja has once more changed his Diwan. The present incumbent, Bhowani Prashad, has had a long training in the Saugor District, and during the time he has been in charge, he has given satisfaction to the Chief, while he has displayed a considerable amount of industry and common sense. In April, 1893, the Thanedar of Bijawar attempted to arrest a number of Thakurs, some fled, and when a party was sent against them, the leader was shot in the arm. The case caused some anxiety at the time, lest the fugitives should join the dacoits still at large; it was finally submitted to the Agency, the Thanedar who had been entirely in the wrong was dismissed, the Thakur accused of shooting the leader of the Bijawar party was acquitted, and there are no signs that the affray has had any lasting effect upon local feeling.

13. *Ajaigarh.*—Diwan Jit Singh, father of the son-in-law of the Maharaja, was tried and convicted by the Chief of assisting dacoits, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a fine of ₹2,000.

14. *Baoni.*—Nawab Muhammad Hasan Khan, with his family and a number of officials, went to Mecca at the beginning of the year; the Nawab and his heir both died of cholera, and hopes which were entertained of the birth of a posthumous son were finally disappointed in November, 1893. Pending the orders of Government, the State is being managed, under the orders of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, by Munshi Muhammad Raza Husein, who was left in charge by the late Nawab; no changes in the administration have yet been made.

15. *Chhatarpur.*—This Chief, like the Maharaja of Charkhari, has received a sanad conferring upon him extended criminal powers; he has an unusual

appreciation of the responsibilities of his position; he has had a good education, and he records all the evidence and the judgment in English in his own hand. He suffers much from mental depression and bodily ill-health.

The Darbar has continued to employ the Inspector of Police, whose services were lent by the Administration of the Central Provinces.

16. *Sarila.*—This State has for some years been managed by Rao Sambhai Singh, the father of the Chief. I was much pleased with what I saw there during my tour. The people seem prosperous and happy. There has been a tendency in the past to cut down the pay of all officials to an undesirably low rate and to keep all available cash in the treasury. At my suggestion Rao Sambhar Singh is going to increase the pay of the officials, and some of the amassed wealth of this small State is to be spent on useful buildings and the improvement of the school. The Raja, whose age is 17, was married in February to the daughter of one of the leading Jagirdars of Charkhari.

17. *Baraundha.*—The Chief has paid into the Agency the fine of R4,000 imposed upon him for his share in the affray which took place on the Baraundha and Kamta Rajaula boundary. The money will be spent on some useful work in the State, probably a tank.

18. *Hasht Bhaya Jagirs.*—The various sharers in Dhurwai and Bijna continue to complain against each other and the jagirdar. This is their chronic condition.

19. *Chaube Jagirs.*—On the 15th February Narayan Das, Jagirdar of Paldeo, died; he was in very feeble health when he came to call on the Agent to the Governor-General at Panna in January. His son, Jagat Raj, has not yet been recognized as Jagirdar by the Government of India. The financial condition of the jagir has not improved, and the expenses connected with the funeral of Narayan Das and the succession of his son will only be met with great difficulty.

The Bhaisaunda Jagirdar and his brother, both intelligent boys, continue to attend the Rajkumar College. The State is managed by an official appointed by the Agency. Bhaisaunda is so far from Nowgong that it is difficult, if not impossible, for the Political Agent to exercise effective supervision, and the revenue of Bhaisaunda is so small that sufficient pay cannot be offered to attract a really good manager.

The disputes between the Jagirdar of Taraon and his principal allowance-holder, the Mashdar of Bhanga, are somewhat nearer settlement than they were last year. The Mashdar has paid to the Jagirdar a sum named by the Agency, and his counterclaims against the Jagirdar have now to be considered. Meanwhile the Jagirdar has been directed to hold in deposit the money received by him.

20. *Jigni.*—This small estate during the minority of the Jagirdar has been left in charge of his adoptive mother; it is oppressed with debt, and when the Political Agent visited it in the cold weather there were a large number of complaints. Efforts were made to strengthen the hands of the recognised officials and to weaken the influence which certain persons of doubtful character had obtained over the Jagirdarin. The Jagirdarin was warned that her management did not appear successful, and that it could only be continued as long as she was able to keep the people contented.

21. *Political Pensioners.*—There has been no change in the list of Political pensioners.

III.—Judicial.

22. The amount of criminal and civil work done by the Agency Courts is shown in statements A and B.

This does not, however, represent the whole of the judicial work done, for numbers of files of cases of lesser importance, tried by Chiefs exercising limited criminal powers, have to be carefully examined by the Agency. The extended judicial powers recently conferred on the Chiefs of Charkhari and Chhatarpur would have had the effect of materially reducing the judicial work of the Political Agent had not the relief thus obtained been counteracted by the death of the Chiefs of Panna and Baoni. Both these Chiefs were personally empowered to try all cases arising in their States; their successors have not been so empowered; consequently the burden of trying all persons accused of heinous crimes in these two States will fall upon the Political Agent. The hearing of a Bundelkhand murder case is no light task. The preliminary inquiry on the spot has probably been incomplete, and the record confusing, while the difficulty of arriving at a correct decision is increased by the perjury and other means used by witnesses to avoid having to attend the Agency Court, which may be nearly 100 miles from their home.

The recent dacoity outbreak led to such an increase of judicial work that it was found necessary to appoint a special officer for the trial of dacoity cases. Captain A. S. Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, was employed in this work for seven months.

23. The prisoners in the Agency Jail have been reduced to normal numbers, and the extra establishment employed has been dismissed. In July a riot was created in the jail by some condemned prisoners, in which one of them was shot, while a sentry got a severe cut across the face. The man shot was to have been hanged the next morning. The riot was only rendered possible by the extraordinary stupidity of the jailor, who has since been replaced by a more efficient man.

IV.—Police.

24. Details of the Police Force will be found in Statement D.

V.—Dacoity.

25. The one dacoit leader at large is Sultan Singh, and most of his gang have been disposed of. He has now with him only three devoted followers, of whom two are his relatives. Mr. Hankin is now specially employed in hunting Sultan Singh; he has had a number of his harbourers, some of whom were in high position, punished, and has obtained much information regarding his habits and haunts. It is confidently hoped that he will not long escape capture. The known dacoits, other than leaders, who are still at large, are briefly noticed below :—

Maharaj Singh alias *Tulsidass*.—This man was once amnestied by Gwaliôr, together with his brother Rugunath Singh; they were both afterwards arrested for dacoity in Lalitpur, and parwanas of amnesty were found on them; whether for want of proof or for the valuable information they gave, they were employed as informers in Lalitpur, but here even they could not refrain from dabbling in dacoity, and both left and joined the gang of Maharaj Singh; after his gang was broken up Rugunath Singh joined Durga Lodhi's gang, and Maharaj Singh went over to Vikramajit's gang : Rugunath Singh was in 1893 captured and suffered the extreme penalty of the law; Maharaj Singh, accompanied by Vikramajit and Durug Singh, met Sultan Singh on the Dhassan, and

from that time (now two years ago) left Bundelkhand. He joined Sultan Singh, committed several dacoities with him, and there started a gang of his own, which he still leads. He is a most desperate character, and the Gwalior Darbar should be urged to take steps for the breaking up of this powerful and dangerous gang.

Bhyalla Kahngar.—The last remaining outlaw of a dangerous gang still wanders about between the borders of Hamirpur, Alipura, and Garrauli, relying chiefly on his women folk to keep him supplied with food. He recently had a very narrow escape: two men set on him and got away his gun and sword, but somehow stupidly allowed him to escape; efforts are being made for his arrest, and I have hopes that he will not long remain at large.

Nanheju, Thakur of Kyri.—This man is the last remaining influential member of the celebrated gang of Durga Lodhi; his brother was last year arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. Nanheju has several times attempted to open up negotiations for a pardon, but as he is a man who should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, he has not been successful. The Panna and Bijawar Darbars are fully alive to the fact that his arrest, if not effected soon, will probably terminate in trouble, and both Darbars are doing their utmost. He has no prestige just at present, but might gain some hereafter.

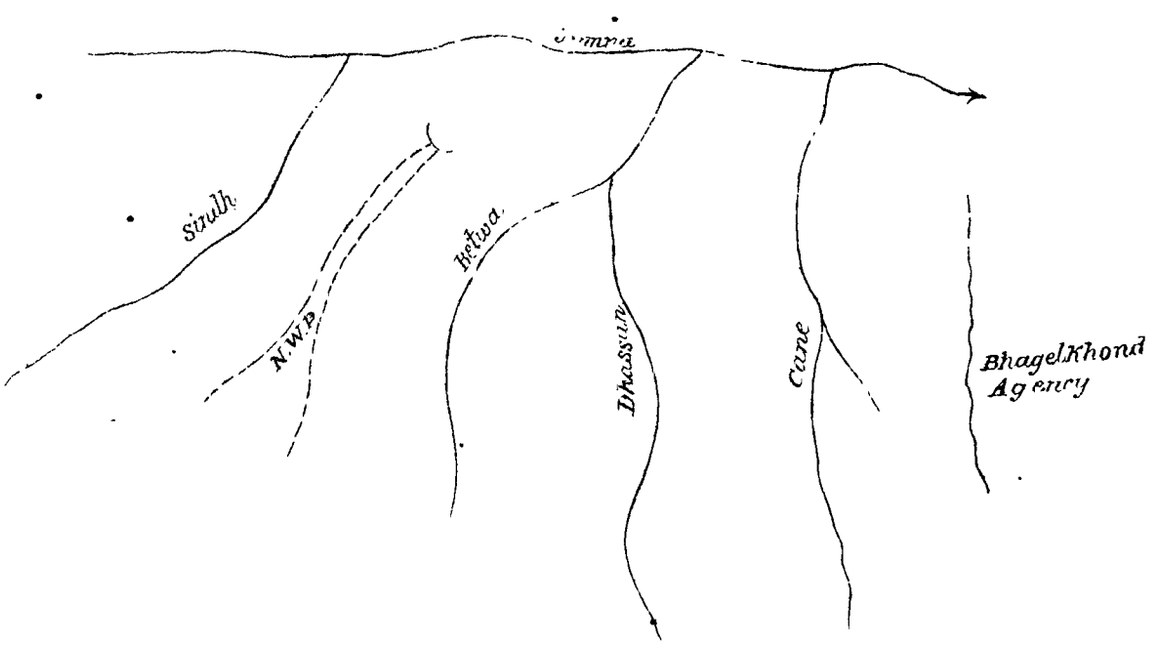
Abdulla.—This man is still at large; he was one of the Panna sepoys who aided Durug Singh in his escape from jail. He was in the Sathora dacoity with murder and left after that; the last reliable information of him was from Kahir, near Jubalpur: he has left these parts presumably for good.

In addition to the above there are about 30 proclaimed offenders still at large, the last remaining remnants of the once powerful gangs, but the majority are not such as will ever take a lead, even supposing they escape arrest altogether.

26. The number of dacoities committed in Bundelkhand during the last three years are as follows:—

1891-92	59
1892-93	39
1893-94	11

Of the 11 in the current year 4 were in Orchha, 5 in Datia, and 2 in Panna.



Datia lies between the Sindh, which is the Gwalior boundary, and the strip of the North-Western Provinces shown in the sketch above. Orchha is between the Betwa and the Dhassan, the immediate sphere of Mr. Hankin's operations between the Dhassan and the Cane, while in Panna, and other States east of the Cane, there are very few resident dacoits though there were a number of dacoities.

It is satisfactory to note that the tract between the Cane and the Dhassan rivers, which was the scene of the greatest number of dacoities, has been absolutely free from dacoity since Mr. Hankin's operations there.

The two dacoities in Panna are with good reason believed to have been the work of a wandering gang of Banjaras or Kanjars and had no connection with the dacoity committed by professional dacoits; the four dacoities in Orchha were all committed either in isolated villages or in villages close to the border of a State. It is most probable that these were the work of some men from Gwalior or the Jhansi district, but this is only a surmise at present. The five dacoities in Datia were the work of professionals. This State is geographically entirely separate from the States of Eastern Bundelkhand, and it is only recently that Mr. Hankin has been able to turn his attention to it. His duty has primarily been to pursue Sultan Singh, but he has been able to give the Darbar much information and assistance regarding less notorious dacoits.

27. The returns hitherto furnished to the Thagi and Dacoity Department have been defective, because they did not correctly show what States succeeded in tracing and arresting dacoits and what States failed in doing so. It has now been decided to send to the Department a separate report on the occurrence of each dacoity, and two monthly returns, one showing arrests made either in recent or old dacoities, and the other showing the amount of property recovered. If the information thus obtained is carefully recorded for two or three years, it ought to show conclusively the merits or demerits of the Police of any given State.

28. The number of dacoits punished during the year by the Agency Courts will be found in Statement B; a large number have also been tried and convicted by the Orchha and Panna Darbars.

29. Twice during the year has a whole gang of dacoits been arrested. On the 5th May, 1893, Durug Singh and seven of his followers were arrested by a small party of the 5th Bengal Cavalry and Bhopal Battalion, taken out by the Political Agent and Mr. Hankin, on information supplied by the Rao of Alipura; and on 6th January Mr. Hankin, with some of the Bhopal Battalion and a few Datia men, arrested Chedamia Kaunria, a former associate of Sultan Singh, and seven men, of whom six were proclaimed offenders of the Jhansi district. The arrest of Durug Singh earned the express approval of the Government of India, and the arrest of Chedamia was duly reported to the Indore Office. In addition to these two gangs a number of dacoits were arrested one by one; numerous harbourers have been punished, and generally the dacoit community and all those who assisted them have been made to feel that dacoity is a dangerous profession, and that those who successfully follow it for a time, end by finding themselves at the gallows or in the Andamans, instead of, as they expected, being comfortably settled down in a jagir to keep them quiet.

30. During the year the Agency has had the advantage of the services of Mr. Hankin and a small office establishment paid by the States, of certain subordinates of the Thagi and Dacoity Department also paid by the States, and of a few officials of the same department kindly lent by the General Superintendent without charge. The cost of the deputation of these officers has been met by the States of Panna, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Charkhari, and Chhatarpur, and by

the Jagirs of Alipura, Garrauli, and Bihat. Recently a contribution of R200 per mensem has also been received from Datia. His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar, on his own initiative, offered R1,000, to be placed at my disposal as secret service money for the arrest of Sultan Singh. The offer was accepted and acknowledged with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

31. While in camp in the north-western portion of the Agency, Mr. Hankin brought to light the existence of a large number of a tribe of professional thieves known as Sanorias or Chandrabhidies. These men are believed to inhabit certain villages of Datia, Alampur (Indore), Gwalior, and Orchha, as well as villages in the neighbouring British districts. They attracted a good deal of attention some years ago, but they appear during recent times to have dropped out of notice. Mr. Hankin's report has reached the Agent to the Governor-General through the office of the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, but owing to press of work this office has not yet been able to give it that consideration which it deserves.

32. Complaints have on more than one occasion been received from the States west of the Dhassan regarding Kanjars and their doings. The States have been asked to furnish a detailed list of all men of this caste found in their States. Until the list has been received, it is impossible to say whether the Kanjars are sufficiently numerous or dangerous to render special measures for their control desirable.

VI.—Education.

33. Mr. John Mather was in charge of the Rajkumar College throughout the year.

There were 19 boys on the rolls of the College at the beginning of the year and 18 at its close, the average being 16 and the daily attendance 13. Out of five boys sent up for the Central India Schools Examinations two passed.

The Nowgong Cantonment School, the grant to which has lately been increased by the Cantonment Committee, did well. Four boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and 10 for the Central India Schools Examination: all passed.

Mr. Mather visited Datia, Samthar and Tikamgarh and reports that these schools have improved. On inspecting the Datia School, in reply to my inquiries, a class of Thakur boys was shown to me; they must, I think, have been brought in for the day, for the majority of them did not even know their alphabet. The Chhatarpur School appears to be well managed, but the Charkhari School is the leading educational establishment in Bundelkhand. The girls' school at Charkhari continues to be as popular as it is successful, and on the occasion of Mr. Crosthwaite's visit to Charkhari in January, 1894, a technical school was opened. His Highness the Maharaja is to be congratulated on the liberality with which he gives his subjects opportunities of acquiring learning of various kinds.

VII.—Public Works.

34. The Nagode-Kalenjar road is being pushed on by the Imperial Department of Public Works, and the Chiefs of Panna and Ajaigarh have been asked whether they are willing to subscribe a portion of the cost. Both Darbars have declined upon the plea of want of funds.

The Lawri-Mahoba feeder to the Indian Midland Railway is under construction by the Department of Public Works. The work is estimated to cost R35,335, of which the Maharaja of Charkhari has agreed to pay R8,000 and

the Raja of Chhatarpur R12,000. Before this road will be of full benefit either to the Railway or the States of Chhatarpur and Charkhari, it will have to be carried on through a small piece of the North-Western Provinces. As far as I am aware, the Government of the North-Western Provinces has not yet replied to the request of the Central India Administration for the construction of this road. The Orchha Darbar has agreed to construct a metalled road from Teharka, on the Indian Midland Railway, to the village of the same name in Orchha territory.

VIII.—Boundaries.

35. The camping season opened on the 13th November, 1893, and closed on the 22nd March, 1894.

Fifteen cases remained on the list to be settled and to these were added two, settled by Captain Minchin in March, 1892, which were returned by the Agent to the Governor-General for reconsideration, and four new cases, which were nipped in the bud; with two exceptions, all these cases have been settled. One is an old dispute that has lain dormant for so long that it was considered advisable not to revive it, and the other is a dispute about a diamond mine, unconnected with any boundary case, the date for hearing which has been fixed for the 12th April. This completes the entire list of pending cases on the Boundary Office list.

There has been a marked improvement in the attitude of the Panna Darbar: several cases have been amicably settled without the intervention of the Boundary Settlement Officer, and in those cases that he was obliged to take up, the altered behaviour of the Motamid has been noticed by Mr. Peart.

The following are the results of the season's work:—

Cases pending from last season	15
„ returned for reconsideration	2
New cases taken on the list	4
	21
Cases amicably settled	9
„ settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer	10
Cases struck off the list	1
	20

IX.—Medical.

36. The medical charge of the Agency and Civil Dispensary was for the greater part of the year held by Surgeon-Major Hamilton. During 1893, 60 major and 546 minor operations were performed. Of the major operations 29 were for cataract, and they were all successful. The average number of out-patients was about 42, and the number of in-patients about 10·5.

The Civil Dispensary began the year with a balance of R547, and closed with a balance of R50 only. During the year R230 were spent on repairs to the building, and R170 on the purchase of iron beds.

37. At the Charkhari Hospital it is reported that 24 major and 682 minor operations were performed by Assistant Surgeon Moitra. The hospital has been examined by several medical officers, each of whom has spoken well of its management.

38. The report on the Chhatarpur Hospital has not been received. It continued in charge of Babu Bala Gopal Singh. Unfortunately he has been

absent on leave, and there has been no efficient person to continue his work. A boy was recently brought to the Agency Hospital through Chhatarpur in a dying state. The Agency Surgeon considers that his life would have been saved if he had been able to obtain medical relief at Chhatarpur.

39. Vaccination appears to be popular with the people; at any rate, on my tour I saw a very large number of vaccinated children.

X.—Miscellaneous.

40. The Agent to the Governor-General made a tour in Bundelkhand in the course of which he saw all the Chiefs and nearly all the Jagirdars.

41. The Post Office at Amra (Samthar) was closed during the year.

42. While officiating as Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. Thornhill discovered some frauds in the bazar by which Government was being cheated of large sums as compensation for dearness of provisions for the troops. The sadar bazar Chaudhri was prosecuted and convicted by the Court of the Political Agent; he has appealed to the Agent to the Governor-General, whose decision has not yet been made known. Whether the conviction is upheld or not the inquiry should have some useful result. The facts elicited seemed to show that the present system leaves open many ways of defrauding Government. The matter has been already fully reported to the Indore Office.

A. S. ROOKE,
for J. RAMSAY, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Report of the Political Agency, Guna, for the year 1893-94.

I.—General.

The outturn of the kharif and rabi crops was below the average. The kharif crops suffered from rain and the rabi crops from insects, blight, and severe hailstorms.

There were no cases of cholera during the year.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India paid a visit to this Agency in December last, and all the Chiefs of this Agency paid him their respects.

The Political Assistant visited Bajrangarh, Shahdowra, Chanderi, and Sipri, spending 16 days in camp.

II.—Political.

Raghogarh.—The Raja liquidated his debts, amounting to 55,929-12-0 Phulshahi Rupees, out of his private treasure. The services of Mir Shujaat Ali were therefore dispensed with. The Rajah offered him a reward of 1,000 Government Rupees in recognition of the very good work done by him while in charge of the State. Munshi Tika Ram, late Munshi of the 2nd Central India Horse, has been appointed Kamdar in place of Mir Shujaat Ali.

Bhadowra.—Thakur Bhairon Singh, Kamdar of Bhadowra, died in June, 1893, and was succeeded by pensioned Duffadar Bhagwan Din of the 1st Central India Horse. The grandmother of the Raja died in August, 1893.

Dharnaoda.—A son was born to the Thakur in January last.

Sirsi.—A son was born to the Diwan in January, 1894.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil cases.—Forty-four cases decided, against 28 last year.

Criminal cases.—Nineteen cases decided, against 20 last year.

Jail.—There are nine prisoners, against four at the end of last year.

VI.—Dacoity and other serious Crimes.

One dacoity	was	committed	in	Chhabra (Tonk).
,,	,,	,,	,,	Raghogarh.
,,	,,	,,	,,	Gurrah
,,	,,	,,	,,	Parone.
,,	,,	,,	,,	Sirsi.
,,	,,	,,	,,	Khiaoda.

In two of these cases property was recovered, and in one the offenders were arrested.

Nine dacoities were committed in the Gwalior District of Bajrangarh. In three of these dacoities property was recovered, and in five the offenders were brought to justice.

VII.—Education.

Seven boys, three from the 3rd and four from the 2nd class, appeared in the Central India Schools Examination in April last. Out of these, two boys from the 2nd class passed in the 2nd Division.

VIII.—Public Works.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay Road in this Agency is in fair order. The construction of the Guna-Bina Railway is in progress.

The usual statements are attached.

Guna, Central India;
The 28th April 1894.

W. A. WATSON, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER XI.

Administration Report of the P. W. D., Central India Agency, for the year 1893-94.

CIVIL WORKS.

1. *Revenue.*—The revenue actually realized during the year, so far as is known at present, was ₹10,912, against the Budget Estimate of ₹9,000 and the Revised Budget of ₹10,600; the actual for the previous year 1892-93 was ₹12,052.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following detail shows the original Budget Imperial Grant, Revised Estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known. The supplementary accounts for March when received may cause some alteration in the figures :—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India . . .	2,89,700	2,91,100	2,76,936
,, in England and Exchange	2,100	1,500	1,441
	2,91,800	2,92,600	2,78,377

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under :—

	₹
Civil Buildings, Works and Repairs . .	33,824
Communications ,, ,, . .	1,66,621
Establishment	88,720
Tools and Plant	2,478
Suspense	14,707
	2,76,936
Probable lapse .	14,164
	2,91,100

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from—

	₹
(i) Contributions from different Native States . .	7,099
(ii) Local Funds	1,17,911
(iii) Civil Department Budget	2,792
	1,27,802

3. The original Civil Works on which the main expenditure was incurred were as under :—

CIVIL WORKS BUILDINGS WHICH WERE UNDERTAKEN OR COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

Indore Station.

(1) An additional double-storied building was constructed for the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, and upper verandah of the ol

building was re-built. Two new sky-lights have been opened and the floor of the verandah paved with Neemuch stone in the Residency Persian Office.

(2) Certain additions and alterations were made to the block of Superintending Engineer and Examiner's office buildings, and a new block, consisting of cook-room and servants' quarters, was constructed for the same.

(3) The verandah of the Police building has been paved with Neemuch stones.

(4) Certain additions, etc., have been made to the Escort Barrack and Executive Engineer's Office Accountants' Block No. II, and four new windows have been provided in the Postmaster's quarters.

(5) Portland cement rendering has been given to the floor of the upper storey of the Residency house, and the floors of the two rooms in the cook-house and servants' quarters have been paved with Neemuch stones.

(6) Certain slight additions and alterations were made to the Opium buildings.

(7) Special repairs to the main tiled roof and pine ceiling of the Telegraph Office building.

Sirdarpur.

(8) Certain additions and alterations were made and special repairs to doors and windows carried out in the Agency house.

(9) A bungalow with out-houses, which is being built from Indore Agency Road Fund for the Adjutant of Malwa Bheel Corps, is nearly completed.

Sehore.

(10) Red sandstone pavements to the Civil Hospital, and improvement in the ventilation of the solitary cells of the Civil Jail, and a new iron covering made for the well of the same.

Agar.

(11) The work of improving and metalling the roads in the station was completed.

Indore Bazar Fund Works.

(12) Some new pucca drains have been constructed in the Residency Bazar, and old ones improved.

(13) A new masonry ghât has been constructed near the Residency Bund.

(14) The iron shutters of the Residency Bund were repaired and re-painted, and the bund kept in good order.

Nowgong.

(15) The work of additions and alterations to the Civil Jail at Nowgong were completed during the year.

4. Communications.

Namli-Sailana Feeder Road.

(1) Good progress was not made on this road, owing partly to heavy rains in November, 1893, and January, 1894, and to the contractor failing to complete the work within his contract time. The work has been re-started with vigour. All the causeways on this road, with one exception, have been completed, also two irrigation drains. Soling coat of metal will be ready by middle of May, and the metal collection will be completed by the end of June, 1894, in time for consolidation during the rains.

Jaora-Piploda Feeder Road.

(2) The work on this road is fairly advanced, and it is hoped that the whole work on it will be completed by the end of October 1894.

Dharumpuri-Khulghat Feeder Road.

(3) Earthwork completed and all the boulder soling has been collected and considerable quantity brought to site. A great deal of metal has been collected at quarries; but progress in carting has been rather slow on account of standing crops.

Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road.

(4) Nearly all the masonry work has been completed on this road, and the collection of soling coat and metal is well advanced. Heavy rains during November 1893 and January and March 1894 seriously interfered with the carting of materials for causeways and metal, and the labourers also refused to work in the wet; the progress therefore would have been better, but for these circumstances.

Agra-Bombay Road.

(5) A raised causeway, with 11 openings, has been constructed across the Karam river in the 41st mile, and another small causeway across Jamunia nulla in the 101st mile, south of Indore.

Nerbudda Ferry.

(6) A large ferry-boat has been constructed for the Nerbudda river at Khulghat and five additional piers added in the bed of the river for the dry weather causeway.

(7) The Ajuar causeway near Biaora was completed this year, and a small causeway was constructed in the bed of a small nullah on the north approach to it.

(8) The construction of a stone pavement to bridge No. 85 in the 50th mile north of Indore could not be carried out owing to excessive accumulation of water underneath the bridge; but the work will be completed before the monsoon of 1894.

(9) The work of two causeways near Narsinghur could not be proceeded with owing to the refusal of the Darbar to allow the cutting of firewood for lime burning; steps are being taken to have the foundations completed before the monsoon.

Nagode-Kallinger Feeder Road.

(10) Good progress has been made on this road. The earthwork is complete and the masonry works are fairly advanced.

Jhansi-Hurpalpur Feeder Road.

(11) Widening the metalling of this road was completed. The road is very largely used by traffic, and it requires constant attention to maintain it in good order.

Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road.

(12) Work on this road was commenced late in the year. Steady progress was made in the Chattarpur section. In the Charkhari section progress is backward.

Nowgong-Srinagar Road.

(13) Re-building a bridge in 2nd mile, Nowgong-Srinagar Road, was completed.

Repairs, General.

5. All the buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department under the Administration were maintained in as fair order as practicable with the funds available. In the Nagode Division there were complaints of the Hurpalpur-Nowgong Road and parts of the Nowgong-Sutna Road, to which the Executive Engineer's attention has been drawn. It is hoped these roads will have more attention in the current year.

General.

6. *Establishment.*—There were no changes under this head.

7. The usual statements of roads are attached.

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secy. to the Agents, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India

CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

The Malwa Opium trade during the year under review has been dull, a fact chiefly attributable to the increased production of the drug in China and the fluctuations of the silver market.

2. The appointment of a Royal Commission on Opium in India has also, it is reported, had a share in arousing apprehensions in the minds of traders concerning the future of the drug, and has combined with the instability of silver to exercise a general depressing effect on all trade operations.

3. The closing of the Mints resulted in a fall of exchange between India and China, varying between 15 and 20 per cent., but exporting merchants have to some extent been compensated for their loss on this score by a slight advance in prices in China.

4. The total number of chests exported during the year was —

Imperial.

Chests	28,005½.
Duty	R1,68,03,300, @ R600 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,294½.
Duty	R9,06,150, @ R700 per chest.
Chests	146, free of Pass Duty.

The last year's figures being —

Imperial.

Chests	28,601.
Duty	R1,71,60,600, @ R600 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,380½.
Duty	R9,66,350, @ R700 per chest.
Chests	170½, free of Pass Duty.

II.—STOCK AND OUTTURN.

5. The stock in hand is estimated at 48,000 chests, and the outturn of the 1893-94 season at not more than 20,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

6. The annexed Statements 1 to 4 give full information regarding the prices of Opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

In British Courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,456 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 1,216 were Small Cause Court cases.

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-four suits, valued at R2,61,473-11-5, were disposed of during the year against 2,021 suits, valued at R2,42,342-8-6, during 1892-93.

Decrees numbering 2, 366, and valued at R3,70,554-9-9, were executed during the year against 2,066 decrees, valued at R3,47,387-1-11, during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has decreased from 26·36 days in 1892-93 to 23·34 days in 1893-94.

The average cost of regular suits has increased from R12-1-6 to R13-1-10, and the average cost of execution of decrees from R0-12-10 to R1-0-5.

The average duration of execution cases was 13·43 days against 15·35 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases in the British Courts under the Central India Agency was 1,809, against 2,095 in 1892-93. Of these, 598 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations.

The average duration of cases was 6·69 days against 4·80 days in the previous year. The average duration of cases in the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts has decreased from 7·64 days to 4·78 days.

III.—Police.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year was 5 mounted and 528 foot, at an annual cost of R56,011-14-9.

IV.—Jails.

The total number of prisoners confined in British Jails in Central India on 31st March, 1894, was 420, against 520 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 471·09 against 450·59 in 1892-93.

The annual average cost per man was R58-1-10, against R60-8-3 during the previous year.

The Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, reports that the condition of the jail and the conduct of both the officials and the prisoners were satisfactory during the year under report. The general health of the prisoners was good. Eight hundred and twenty-two were treated in hospital and thirteen died, of whom one committed suicide and the others were for the most part old life-convicts. There was no escape from jail. The value of the articles manufactured by the prisoners was R4,592, as compared with R2,753 in the preceding year.

V.—Registration.

Four hundred and twenty-nine documents were registered during the year, against 413 during 1892-93. The amount of fees levied was R1,143-12-0, against R1,167 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XIV.

Local Corps.

Central India Horse.

Major A. Masters officiated as Commandant from the commencement of the year till the 17th May 1893, when M. G. Gerard, C.B., resumed the command, which he retained till the end of the year under report.

Although there has been an unusual number of deaths in the two regiments during the year yet the general health has been good.

The remounts purchased by the two regiments are of a good and serviceable stamp; of the local number purchased 32 are Arabs and Australians, and 101 country breds.

The musketry returns show an improvement, the figure of merit being returned as good. This result is probably due to the recent re-armament of the corps with Martini-Henry carbines, a far superior weapon to the Sniders with which the regiment was formerly armed.

2. The 1st Regiment stationed at Guna, Central India, was commanded by Captain F. C. Grant from the 1st April 1893 to the 18th July 1893, by Captain G. G. Robertson from the 20th July to the 29th November, and by Major G. G. Money from the 30th November 1893 to the 31st March 1894. Brigadier-General Morton, C.B., Commanding the Bundelkhand District, inspected the regiment at Goona in March 1894.

Remounts.—Sixty-three remounts were purchased during the year.

3. The 2nd Regiment stationed at Agra, Western Malwa, was commanded by Captain G. G. Robertson from the 1st April 1893 to the 17th May 1893, and by Major A. Masters from the 18th May 1893 to the end of the year under report.

Major-General Grant, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the Regiment at Agra in October 1893, and Major-General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, inspected the regiment in March 1894.

The regiment received their complement of Martini-Henry carbines during the year under report.

Remounts.—Twenty-four remounts were purchased during the year.

Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford officiated as Commandant from the commencement of the year under report till the 1st March 1894, when Colonel G. G. R. Peart on return from furlough resumed the command.

The conduct of the regiment has been good.

Musketry.—The annual course was fired by the regiment, the figure of merit being 45·93, which is classed as "good." The number of marksmen was 83 against 57 in the previous year.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, in February 1894.

The health of the regiment has been good.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne held command of the regiment during the whole year.

Musketry.—The standard of efficiency was raised this year as follows:—

In Individual Practises, G.	5·36
In Collective Practises, G.	10·56
In Field Practises, G.	6·58

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Anderson Commanding the Mhow district on the 19th January 1894.

R. L. KENNION.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Examinations.

The Entrance and First Arts Examinations of the University of Calcutta were held at Indore centre in the month of February. For the First Arts Examination 24 candidates appeared, of whom 16 were from the Holkar College and five from the Canadian Mission College. The remaining three candidates appeared as teachers. Fifteen of the whole number were Dekkani Brahmans. Eleven of the Holkar College candidates succeeded in passing the examination, and one from the Mission College. For the Entrance Examination, 48 candidates appeared as under:—

Indore Madrasa	20
Canadian Mission School, Indore	17
Canadian Mission School, Ujjain	3
Indore Military School	1
Tikamgarh School	3
Private Students	4
Total	48

Of the 48 candidates 31 were Dekkani and five Malvi Brahmans. Only six candidates passed, all of them being from the Indore Madrasa. There is no B.A. Examination at the Indore centre; but it is reported that five candidates from the Holkar College (six having been sent up) succeeded in passing the B.A. Examination. The Mission College appears to have given up preparing B.A. candidates. This is no doubt due to the superior educational advantages offered by the Holkar College, and in particular to the admirable arrangements made in that institution for the accommodation of foreign students. The large number of such students, particularly from the Dekhan, is a marked feature both in the Holkar College and in the Madhava College at Ujjain.

2. Indore is a centre also for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the University of Allahabad. This year the examinations were not held till the month of April, and the results have not yet been published. The Madhava College at Ujjain prepares candidates for the Allahabad Intermediate Examination; and nearly all the schools in Central India, which teach up to the Entrance Standard, have adopted the Allahabad Entrance Course in preference to that of Calcutta. For the Intermediate Examination 14 candidates appeared, all from Ujjain. For the Entrance 134 candidates appeared. The following is a list of the numbers appearing from the various High Schools in Central India:—

Residency School, Indore	24
Madhava School, Ujjain	19
Sehore High School	10
Dewas „ „	7
Mhow „ „	6
Rutlam „ „	5
Dhar „ „	5
Rajkumar College, Indore	3
Total	79

The remainder of the number were candidates from various schools in the Bombay Presidency who are not precluded by the regulations of the University

from presenting themselves for examination at any centre they choose. A case of personation occurred at the recent examination; and it is to be hoped that the authorities of the University will see the wisdom of not enlarging their borders beyond their fences. It is noticeable in these examinations, as it is in those of the University of Calcutta, that Dekkani Brahmans form a large proportion of the candidates.

II.—Central India Schools Examinations.

3. These examinations were held as usual in the month of April. The number of candidates was larger than it was ever before, the excellent High School at Ujjain having now given in its adhesion to the scheme. The results are given below in tabular form :—

Name of School.	No. of boys sent up.	No. of boys passed.
Rajkumar College, Nowgong	5	3
Cantonment School, Nowgong	9	6
Panna	8	4
Chhatarpur	7	6
Charkhari	9	6
Tikamgarh	7	3
Datia	6	2
Bhilsa	9	1
Mongaoli	3	1
Bhander	7	*Nil.*
Joura Alapur	6	1
Gwalior City	9	*Nil.*
Morar	6	2
Lashkar	60	33
Agar State School	4	*Nil.*
„ Agency School	1	*Nil.*
Pertapgarh (Rajputana)	1	*Nil.*
Shajapur	2	*Nil.*
Barwani	1	*Nil.*
Mhow Canadian Mission	4	*Nil.*
Barnagur	1	*Nil.*
Indore	15	5
Sutna	15	7
Rewah	24	8
Mandsaur	6	4
Jaora	7	1
Mhow Zoroastrian School	24	16
Sehore	35	15
Dhar	16	12
Rutlam	13	9
Ujjain	29	19
Neemuch City	5	2
„ Cantonment	5	3
Guna	6	1
Private Students	6	*Nil.*
Total	371	170

In the above table the results for the three classes (Preparatory Entrance, Middle and Junior) are thrown into one. The Medal annually awarded to the boy who makes the highest number of marks in the Junior class has been won this year by Sitaram Keshava Damle of the Ujjain School.

III.—Inspection of State Schools.

4. The Daserah vacation of the college was spent by the Principal of the Residency College in inspecting State schools in Malwa under an arrangement made some years ago by the then Agent to the Governor-General. Separate reports on each school were submitted to the Agency. The schools at Dhar and Dewas were found to be in a high state of efficiency. It is to be regretted that dissatisfaction has arisen lately at Dewas in consequence of the introduction of a graduated scale of class fees, and that the numbers attending the school have greatly fallen off. It is to be hoped that before long, both at Dewas and elsewhere, the people, no less than the Darbars, will come to see that while primary education ought to be made as free as possible to all comers, it is both good policy and true benevolence to confine the higher education to those to whom it is likely to be of benefit in after-life. The Jaora School is small both in its establishment and its attendance; but its work, such as it is, is efficiently done. The Rutlam School shows signs of improving under its new Headmaster: it is a pity that the school is not directly under the Darbar, instead of being managed, as it is, by a Municipal Committee. By a special arrangement made by Colonel Robertson, late Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent at Rewah, the High Schools at Rewah and Sutna were also inspected during the year. The Sutna School is of the ordinary type: that at Rewah is notable for the fact that in it the preparation of Entrance candidates is made of subordinate importance to the training of young men for the service of the State in the Police and Revenue Departments.

5. The High Schools in Bundelkhand are inspected by Mr. Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and are separately reported on by him. A proposal has lately been made to extend the system of inspection to the important High Schools at Ujjain and Lashkar, and to the Sulemani School at Bhopal.

IV.—Residency (Rajkumar) College.

6. The Rajkumar College has maintained its numbers and efficiency during the year under report. The following is a list for the year of the Rajkumars on the roll:—

1. His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb, Puar, Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch.
2. „ „ Sajjan Singhji, Raja of Rutlam.
3. „ „ Pertab Singhji, Rana of Ali Rajpur.
4. Sahebzada Mohamed Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
5. „ „ Ashraf Ali Khan of Jaora.
6. „ „ Musharraf Ali Khan of Jaora.
7. „ „ Sarfraz Ali Khan of Jaora.
8. „ „ Asghar Ali Khan of Jaora.
9. „ „ Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur.
10. Miyan Arjamand Mohamed Khan of Bhopal.
11. Rao Yeswant Singhji, Raja of Mandhata.
12. Thakur Jeswant Singhji of Bidwal.
13. Bapu Amar Singhji of Piploda.
14. „ Raghunath Singhji of Piploda.
15. Dewan Hari Singhji of Lalgarh.
16. Srimant Madha Rao Vinayk Kibe Saheb.
17. Srimant Baji Rao Amrit, Dewan of Dewas, Senior Branch.
18. Shanker Rao Keshava Gundhe (Dewas, Junior Branch).
19. Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Naulana.

20. Bapu Moti Singhji of Naulana.
21. „ Ram Singhji of Kachi Baroda.
22. „ Bahadur Singhji of Nangawan.
23. „ Bharat Singhji of Amleta.
24. Thakur Ratan Singhji of Bori.
25. „ Raghunath Singhji of Kahanpura.
26. Bapu Ranjit Singhji of Tal.
27. Thakur Pahar Singhji (Ali Rajpur).
28. Miyan Amir Bahadur of Banda.
29. Kaka Kishen Singh.

Sahebzada Sher Ali Khan has lately been appointed an Honorary Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Sahebzada Nasir Ali Khan will shortly be removed from the College, as his brother, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, has decided that he shall complete his education in an English public school. Two nephews of His Highness, the Maharaja of Dhar and the Wali Ahd of Jaora, are expected to join the college next term.

V.—Residency School, Indore.

7. It is to be regretted that the grant made to this school from Agency Funds has necessarily been reduced in the current year; but it is in a satisfactory condition. It will suffer a loss soon by the resignation of the Headmaster, Mr. Lakshman Narayan Limaye, B.A., LL.B. The attendance, particularly in the higher classes, has largely increased under Mr. Limaye, the school having sent up this year no fewer than twenty-four candidates for the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

R. H. GUNION.

CHAPTER XVI.

POST OFFICES.

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of the Imperial Post Offices in the Central India Postal Circle for the year 1893-94, during which year I held charge of the Circle.

2. No new Post Office has been opened during the year, and one Post Office only has been closed, namely, the Branch Post Office of Garhi in Bhopal territory. On the 31st March, 1894, there were in the Circle 126 post offices, 73 letter-boxes, 105 postmen, and 27 village postmen. Mails are conveyed 462 miles by railway, 128½ miles by mail cart, and 1,620½ miles by runners.

3. There are 17 combined Post and Telegraph Offices, five of which keep second class office hours.

4. Two highway robberies of the mails have occurred during the year. The Gwalior Darbar has not paid its share of the compensation for the loss sustained by the Postal Department by the highway robbery of the mail which occurred on the 6th February, 1892, at Jamalkhal, a little to the north of Soyet Kalan, on the Agar-Jhalrapatan line.

5. The value of money orders issued at the Gwalior State Post Offices, which passed through the Imperial Offices of Exchange, namely, Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, and Ujjain Railway station, for payment in India, amounted to R11,87,468 as compared with R9,26,609 in 1892-93. The value of money orders issued at Imperial Post Offices in India, payable at Gwalior State Post Offices, was R4,19,102 as compared with R4,40,497 in 1892-93.

6. The postage due on unpaid articles of the letter mail sent through the Imperial Post Offices at Indore and Neemuch for delivery through the Holkar State Post Offices, and the postage collected on such articles, was as follows :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Due on articles sent to State Offices	1,669	3	0	1,639	8	6
Half share of postage due to the Imperial Post Office . . .	834	9	6	819	12	3
Deduct half share of postage due on articles returned as undeliverable	134	11	3	162	6	6
Paid to the Imperial Post Office by the Holkar State . . .	699	14	3	657	5	9
Percentage of postage on articles treated as undeliverable . .	16	0	0	20	0	0

7. It is calculated that, from the 126 Post Offices in the Circle, the number of articles given out for delivery was 41,86,936 as compared with 38,73,480 in 1892-93.

J. W. BARWISE,

Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

CHAPTER XVII.

TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph lines and offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1893-94.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
912	59	...	971	2819·6	118	2	2935·6

The line from Hinod to Guna forms part of the Bina-Guna Railway Telegraph line, with two wires, constructed during the year. The wire connecting Gwalior Residency Office to Gwalior Railway station was dismantled during the year.

Offices.

Name of Office.	Telegrams disposed of and their value.				Remarks.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Collections.	
				₹ a.	
Departmental Offices.					
Guna	2,374	2,122	4	2,043 5	
Indore	7,072	10,504	103,851	7,835 3	
Indore City	10,041	11,412	...	10,317 14	
Mhow	7,291	8,313	509	8,694 3	
Neemuch	4,224	4,153	7,348	3,987 3	
Ujjain	8,005	7,697	...	7,580 4	Decrease of revenue.
Combined Postal Telegraph Offices.					
Agar	1,415	1,498	...	1,407 0	Decrease of revenue.
Bhilsa	307	567	...	295 8	
Biaora	839	1,050	...	770 1	
Bhopal	2,569	4,045	9,464	2,640 13	
Dewas	766	880	...	771 0	
Dhar	1,470	1,659	...	1,569 3	
Gwalior Residency	1,864	1,677	3,258	2,088 7	
Gwalior Railway Station	894	1,431	460	837 4	Opened 17th November 1893.
Janak Tal	3,953	7,237	...	4,387 15	
Jaora	2,479	3,280	...	2,901 5	
Mandsaur	2,542	3,365	...	2,396 10	
Nowgong	2,715	2,378	...	3,144 14	
Rewah	938	1,346	...	1,145 3	
Rutlam	3,771	4,914	...	3,615 11	
Sarangpur	210	262	...	253 13	
Sehore	2,202	2,433	...	2,268 0	
Shajapur	1,013	1,071	14	1,006 0	
Sipri	668	756	...	700 15	
Sirdarpore	1,000	1,136	...	1,030 4	
Sutna	2,582	3,099	4,025	2,927 15	

Number of Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
A Combined (Postal Telegraph) Office was opened in the Gwalior Railway Station Post Office on 17th November 1893.	*Nil.*

J. BURKE,
Supdt. of Telegraphs, Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The accompanying table shows the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	REMARKS.
Malwa Dispensaries. Includes 16 dispensaries	266,550	441	6,222	910	12,353	
Gwalior Agency. Includes 12 dispensaries	77,371	98	38,831	185	2,579	
Bhopal Agency. Includes 17 dispensaries	100,188	800	49,757*	261	7,141	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
Bundelkhand Agency. Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries	20,066	39	3,399	84	1,228	
Bhopawar Agency. Includes 14 dispensaries	71,709	119	4,697	152	3,321	
Baghelkhand Agency. Includes 14 dispensaries	139,702	135	42,323	392	6,461	
Guna Agency. Includes Guna Charitable Dispensary	10,403	43	290	95	340	
Mhow Cantonment. Includes 2 dispensaries	15,559	11	535	...	...	
Neemuch Cantonment. Includes Neemuch Charitable Dispensary	4,184	8	...	26	215	
TOTAL	705,732	1,694	146,054	2,105	33,638	
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR	660,585	2,531	149,726	1,955	33,252	
Increase	45,147	...	...	150	386	
Decrease	...	837	3,672	...	...	

Malwa Dispensaries.—The dispensaries in Malwa are doing excellent work. Three hundred and eighty-three major and 11,047 minor operations were performed during the year at the branch dispensaries in Malwa.

At the Jaora Dispensary, which is in the charge of Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L. M. and S., 27,311 patients were treated during the year. Mr. Hormusjee performed 43 major and 977 minor operations; of the former, 30 were cataract operations with very creditable results. Mr. Hormusjee is doing much good work at Jaora.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—During the year under review the Indore Charitable Hospital has continued its steady course of usefulness. The average daily number of in-patients treated was 168·33, and the daily average number of out-patients was 166·27. There were 527 major surgical operations performed. This number included 288 operations on the eye. A large number of these having been undertaken for cataract with very good results. Ninety-two patients suffering from stone in the bladder were admitted during the

year. On all an operation was undertaken with a successful result in 91 cases. There were 13 operations undertaken for the repair of cut-off noses. with most gratifying results in the great majority of the cases.

I am glad to be able to report that the Medical school attached to this hospital for the education of Hospital assistants has done good work in the past and continues to flourish.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Civil Administrative Medical Officer
for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 25th March 1894.

The Annual Report of the Dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D. One hundred and twenty-four major and 4,474 minor operations were performed during the year; the former includes 42 cases of cataract and 14 lateral lithotomies. The attendance at the dispensaries was 62,509, showing a considerable increase on former years. Vaccination has been satisfactorily carried out. There was neither cholera nor small-pox to speak of during the year. The Agency Surgeon reports that the medical subordinates have worked very well.

The report of the Female Hospital, Bhopal, is furnished by Miss Niebel, M.D. A great feature of the work at Bhopal is the training of Native dhais in the "Lansdowne Maternity School." There have been 25 women in training during the year; these treated 1,552 cases of confinement in the city. Miss Niebel performed 50 major operations against 22 last year, which is very creditable. Dr. Dane speaks very favourably of the interest taken and work done by Miss Niebel.

The Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal has been under the charge of Assistant Surgeon K. K. Joshi, who has continued to do good work. The number of patients who received medical treatment, *viz.*, 37,679, is about 4,000 in excess of previous years. Mr. Joshi performed 87 major operations during the year.

Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., submits a full report of the dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency: 3,507 in and 136,195 out-patients were treated during the year, showing a total increase of 6,021. The year being a comparatively healthy one, this increase may be attributed to the slow, but sure, growing popularity of the Dispensaries among the poorer classes. The number of major and minor operations performed during 1893 were 392 and 6,461 respectively; of the former, 119 were cataract cases and 21 litholapaxies with one death. The Agency was practically free from cholera, while there were 436 cases of small-pox. The Rewah Zenana Hospital has continued to flourish. The daily average of in-patients was 7·47 and of out-patients 8·15, which is satisfactory, and does credit to Punditani Rangoobai, who will shortly have the assistance of a nurse at present being trained at the Allahabad Dufferin Hospital.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke, in submitting the Annual Report of the Dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency, states that these dispensaries are making good progress. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur is now in a proper state of efficiency. The Gwalior and Dhar Darbars having made annual grants of R260 and R120. One hundred and twenty-three major operations were performed at this Hospital. The large amount of surgical work done of late years at the Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpore, is due to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke. I can fully endorse Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Keegan's opinion from what I have heard from all who are acquainted with

the work done in the Bhopawar Agency. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke has done most excellent work there, and has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people and in securing the popularity of the Hospital amongst them.

The Annual Report of the Nowgong Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton: 6,057 out-patients were treated during the year against 7,069 in the last year. The decrease is due to much smaller prevalence of malarious fevers during the rains. The number of in-patients treated was 223. There have been 546 minor and 10 major operations performed during the year; of the latter 29 were extraction of the lens for cataract and 8 lateral lithotomies, all successful. There was a slight occurrence of small-pox during the first quarter of 1893.

Surgeon-Captain T. Shaw submits the report of the Guna Charitable Dispensary. The total number of persons treated was 10·403; major 95 and minor 340 operations were performed during the year. The Agency Surgeon reports that Hospital Assistant Wishwanath has done his work admirably.

Surgeon-Major Crofts, in submitting the report of the Medical institutions in Northern Gwalior, remarks that a new dispensary was opened at Kalaras during the year. The work of the Women's Hospital at Lashkar continues to be carried on under some difficulty: though the Hospital Assistant in charge, Miss Helen Dass, discharges her duties in the most satisfactory manner, still the work is too much for her. The total number of cases treated during the year was 77,371, showing a slight decrease as compared with last year. Cholera and small-pox were extinct. One hundred and eighty-five major and 2,759 minor operations were performed during the year. One hundred and sixty-six cases of leprosy were treated, and a leper asylum is to be built for the accommodation of such sufferers.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra, who is in charge of the Charkhari Medical Department, submits the annual report. A severe type of malaria still prevailed in the Tehsils: 12,844 out and 342 in-patients were treated during the year. The number of major operations performed were 24 and the number of minor operations were 682. Assistant Surgeon Moitra is reported to be doing much good work.

R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for
Central India, Indore.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names :—

1. Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman and Lieutenant C. J. Windham	Bhopal.
2. Lieutenant D. Peart	Bundelkhand.
3. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion	Bhopawar.
4. Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley	Western Malwa.

2. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement in the several Agencies :—

	Settled in 1893-94.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	40	44
Bundelkhand	20	*Nil.*
Bhopawar	18	30
Baghelkhand*	4	11
Gwalior and Jhallawar Border	...	2
Indore	...	1
Guna	...	25
Western Malwa	24	18
	106	131

* Two cases, in which the Baghelkhand Agency was concerned, are included in the 20 cases settled in the Bundelkhand Agency, they are therefore not entered a second time in the column opposite Baghelkhand.

* * * * * *

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Name of Station.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Remarks.
Dhar	27·85	30·59	
Jhabua	26·68	39·40	
Ali Rajpur	37·12	37·18	
Barwani	25·12	20·26	
Jobat	29·55	28·71	
Bagode	23·40	29·30	
Manpur	40·65	38·15	
Sirdarpur	34 15	34·47	
Average for Agency	30·56	32·25	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1893-94.

Name of Article.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹	Maunds.	₹
English manufacture	960	76,800	30	2,400	990	79,200
Country „	150	6,000	750	3,000	900	9,000
Raw cotton	1,185	17,775	7,230	28,920	8,415	46,695
Coin	...	...	36¼	1,16,000	36¼	1,16,000
Fireworks	...	...	30	750	30	750
Grocery	20,930	1,38,495	38,490	2,16,368	59,420	3,54 863
Timber	4,620	4,620	4,725	4,725	9,345	9,345
Brass and copper vessels	555	22,200	210	8,400	765	30,600
Grain	1,965	6,075	46,230	72,395	48,195	78,470
Opium	...	...	6	1,440	6	1,440
Total	30,365	2,71,965	97,737¼	4,54,398	1,28,102¼	7,26,363

III.

Bhopawar Agency, Native States, Civil Justice, for 1893-94.

States.	Cases pending at close of 1892-93.		Cases filed during the year 1893-94.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1893-94.		Cases pending at the close of 1893-94.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	397	2,06,330	1,868	1,29,113	2,265	3,35,443	1,863	1,23,880	402	2,11,563	
Jhabua	138	11,445	736	49,076	874	60,521	723	48,489	151	12,032	
Ali Rajpur	6	3,462	153	13,752	159	17,214	141	8,832	18	8,382	
Barwani	174	49,371	1,114	81,816	1,288	1,31,187	1,131	90,993	157	40,194	
Jobat	10	1,545	13	218	23	1,763	17	1,399	6	364	
Bagode	26	2,497	179	6,456	205	8,953	184	4,914	21	4,039	
Dotria	13	236	25	716	38	952	31	723	7	229	
Total	764	2,74,886	4,088	2,81,147	4,852	5,56,033	4,090	2,81,230	762	2,74,803	

IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1893-94.

	Pending at close of 1892-93.		Instituted during 1893-94.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1893-94.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DHAR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.																																		
Culpable homicide																																		
Dacoity																																		
Receiving stolen property																																		
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.																																		
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	182	...	1,951	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,930	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same.																																		
Rape																																		
Unnatural offences																																		
Committing abortion																																		
Grievous hurt																																		
Mischief																																		
Miscellaneous offences																																		
TOTAL	...	182	...	1,951	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,930	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																	253	253
Murder and attempted murder.	4	1	3	2	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·5	93
Culpable homicide	2	1	4	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2		

Dacoity	19	2	34	4	53	6	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	38	4	53	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1	2	2
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	12	5	12	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	4	2	6	12
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	44	29	547	315	591	344	141	99	9	3	...	...	110	50	302	176	29	16	591	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	103	117	73	302	176	22·8	5,172
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	17	17	17	17	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	5	5	10·4	52
Rape	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	7
Unnatural offences	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	1
Committing abortion	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	32
Grievous hurt	7	2	7	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	9	6	1	1	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	5	9	6	2	175
Mischief	2	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	122
Miscellaneous offences	21	14	410	275	431	289	15	11	2	2	...	...	35	23	366	246	13	7	431	289	1	1	...	...	...	...	250	167	115	78	366	246	25·6	6,915
TOTAL	99	50	1,043	633	1,142	683	172	114	23	17	...	...	161	79	696	440	90	33	1,142	683	1	1	...	...	...	...	444	275	251	164	696	440	24·7	12,836
ALI RAJPUR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	4	2	18	18	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	6	6	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	14	18	360
Dacoity	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	66	66
Receiving stolen property	...	...	15	9	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	15	9	14	128
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	4	4	116	65
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	...	118	66	118	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	65	2	1	118	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	43	31	22	116	65	4·63	293
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	2	2	374	226	376	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	361	216	1	1	376	228	8	6	...	...	...	...	331	192	22	18	361	216	2·74	625
TOTAL	10	5	527	320	537	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	514	306	9	8	537	325	8	6	...	...	...	...	416	235	90	65	514	306	4·54	1,476
BARWANI.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	10·00	32
Carried over																																		

Criminal Justice, 1893-94—contd.

	Pending at close of 1892-93.		Instituted during 1893-94.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1893-94.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Brought forward																																		
BARWANI—*contd.*																																		
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	1	1	96	53	97	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	75	38	1	1	96	53	2	2	...	...	...	...	55	25	18	11	75	38	12·58	667
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	..	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	14·00	56
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	24·50	49
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	12	12	495	303	507	315	...	...	...	...	8	3	46	35	445	269	8	8	499	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	239	33	30	445	269	19·55	5,944
TOTAL	13	13	609	369	622	382	...	...	...	...	16	7	70	53	526	312	10	10	612	372	2	2	...	...	...	...	471	267	53	43	445	269	18·48	5,944
JOBAT.																																		38
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	5	5	...	54
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	2	3	9	6	11	9	...	...	...	...	6	2	..	...	5	5	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1893-94.

States.	Number of prisoners.								Remaining in jail on 31st March 1894.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In jail on 1st April 1893.	Admitted during the year 1893-94.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
										R		R a. p.	
Dhar . .	114	268	382	...	...	3	264	267	115	4,672	102·00	41 0 0	
Jhabua . .	56	196	252	17	1	1	181	200	52	1,374	46·74	29 14 0	
Ali Rajpur .	42	124	166	4	...	1	123	128	38	1,688	39·00	43 4 4	
Barwani . .	24	91	115	53	...	1	41	95	20	2,462	24·64	99 14 2	
Jobat . .	22	94	116	2	...	...	98	100	16	350	17·20	20 9 10	
Bagode . .	10	12	22	7	...	1	7	15	7	190	5·14	31 11 5	
Dotria . .	2	37	39	4	...	...	29	33	6	56	...	52 14 0	
Total .	270	822	1,092	87	1	7	743	838	254	10,792	234·72	45 9 8	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1893-94.

Name of States.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1893-94.	Total.	Expenditure for 1893-94.	Closing balance on 31st March 1894.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar	...	8,78,587	...	6,85,988	...	
Jhabua	1,403	1,09,339	1,10,742	1,07,904	2,838	
Ali Rajpur . . .	65,692	1,15,188	1,80,880	78,947	1,01,933	
Barwani	5,45,432	2,39,117	7,84,549	2,20,335	5,64,214	Includes 3 lakhs in Government promissory notes.
Jobat	13,140	26,585	39,725	22,031	17,694	
Bagode	5,191	15,783	20,974	14,392	6,582	Includes R5,191 remitted to Dewas on account of surplus balance.
Mathwar	1,732	5,527	7,259	5,703	1,556	
Kathiwar . . .	...	7,859	7,859	6,631	1,228	
Ruthonmal . . .	814	2,152	2,966	2,046	920	
Dotria	2,572	17,400	19,972	14,290	5,681	
Garhi	363	4,777	5,140	4,938	202	

A. F. DELAESSOE, *Capt.*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

BAGHELKHAND.

Appendix I.

Annual Account of the Rewah State for the year 1893-94.

No.	Budget Major Heading.	Minor Heads.	Actuals for 1892-93. R	a.	p.	Estimates for 1893-94. R	a.	p.	Actuals for 1893-94. R	a.	p.
1	Receipts	1. Opening Balance	12,65,967	5	6	15,47,124	0	0	15,56,862	0	3½
		2. Land Revenue	9,43,559	8	9½	9,65,000	0	0	9,61,628	13	5½
		3. Customs	1,75,950	14	0	1,65,200	0	0	1,88,321	10	7
		4. Excise	67,432	3	4½	63,600	0	0	70,013	1	11
		5. Forest	1,54,552	12	3	1,55,000	0	0	1,74,130	3	4
		6. Law and Justice	34,023	10	4	34,100	0	0	34,687	9	0
		7. Royalty on Coal	29,660	7	5	34,687	0	0	44,028	14	10½
		8. Cesses	9,060	3	0	9,000	0	0	9,804	1	3
		9. Interest	31,814	12	8½	39,228	0	0	35,897	10	9½
		10. Loans recovered		11	4½	10,300	0	0	36,888	0	5
		11. Miscellaneous	11,833	14	4	9,485	0	0	11,710	14	½
		12. Extraordinary	12,593	10	5½	14,400	0	0	14,120	2	10½
		Total Receipts	14,90,443	12	0½	15,00,000	0	0	15,81,231	2	6½
		GRAND TOTAL	27,56,411	1	6½	30,47,124	0	0	31,38,093	2	10

No.	Budget Major Heading.	Minor Heads.	Actuals for 1892-93. R	a.	p.	Estimates for 1893-94. R	a.	p.	Actuals for 1893-94. R	a.	p.
1	Expenditure	1. Revenue Department	1,52,483	4	10½	1,70,489	0	0	1,49,694	10	9½
		2. Forest do.	48,795	3	10½	52,047	0	0	49,820	15	3
		3. Customs do.	29,688	12	11	31,215	0	0	30,642	14	2
		4. Army do.	2,55,867	3	2½	2,60,417	0	0	2,73,916	13	7½
		5. Public Works do.	1,24,648	3	9	1,54,154	0	0	1,39,986	0	11
		6. Law and Justice do.	19,045	12	5	21,598	0	0	21,062	6	4
		7. Police do.	32,039	12	4½	37,923	0	0	36,486	11	11½
		8. Jail do.	17,506	4	3½	18,814	0	0	23,239	4	10
		9. Educational do.	17,779	0	8½	22,345	0	0	20,382	9	5
		10. Political Charges	47,657	13	1	50,691	0	0	51,860	13	10
		11. Pensions and Grants	72,317	1	3	74,002	0	0	75,390	9	11
		12. Medical Department	34,254	4	0	28,115	0	0	25,317	9	11
		13. Palace Charges	2,17,006	0	0	2,68,370	0	0	2,70,333	9	10
		14. Miscellaneous	11,516	13	1	11,820	0	0	12,352	1	9
		15. Old debts	5,013	10	6	10,000	0	0	17,777	15	9
		16. Extraordinary	82,793	15	0½	48,000	0	0	40,431	13	5½
		17. Loans given	25,215	0	0	...			39,243	6	1
		18. Viceroy's Visit Expenses	5,920	13	10½	...			22,268	13	8
		Total Expenditure =	11,99,549	1	3	12,60,000	0	0	13,00,209	5	6
		Closing Balance =	15,56,862	0	3½	17,87,124	0	0	18,37,883	13	4
		GRAND TOTAL	27,56,411	1	6½	30,47,124	0	0	31,38,093	2	10

II.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for 1893-94 (in detail) as compared with those of the preceding year.

No.	Particulars.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of vendors for 1893-94.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tax on sale of articles .	1,46,300 3 3	1,58,983 12 4	12,683 9 1	...	43 10 0
2	„ of cattle . .	369 13 0	93 12 0	...	276 1 0	...
3	Bayaee	9,753 0 0	9,571 12 0	...	181 4 0	493 8 0
4	Grazing fee . . .	14,012 1 6	13,622 9 0	...	389 8 6	1,650 0 0
5	Duty on stone . . .	872 10 9	1,531 15 3	659 4 6	...	...
		1,71,307 12 6	1,83,803 12 7	13,342 13 7	846 13 6	2,187 2 0
6	Sale of opium . . .	18,923 14 2½	17,963 10 9	...	960 3 5½	...
7	Sale of ganja . . .	...	...	. .	...	...
8	Licensed fee from vendors .	7,021 10 0	6,934 15 3	...	86 10 9	192 15 0
9	Abkari	41,517 11 8	45,114 7 11	3,596 12 3	...	2,273 7 0
10	Ferry	4,648 15 3	4,527 12 0	...	121 3 3	652 0 0
		72,112 3 1½	74,540 13 11	3,596 12 3	1,168 1 5½	3,118 6 0
	GRAND TOTAL	2,43,419 15 7½	2,58,344 10 6	16,939 9 10	2,014 14 11½	5,305 8 0
	Net increase . .	...	...	...	14,724 10 10½	...

No.	Particulars.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	By Establishment .	22,099 0 5	23,108 1 3	1,009 0 10	...
2	„ Contingency . .	259 10 3	509 6 0	249 11 9	...
3	„ Purchase of opium .	9,422 10 0	7,620 3 9	...	1,802 6 3
	GRAND TOTAL .	31,781 4 8	31,237 11 0	1,258 12 7	1,802 6 3
	Net decrease .	...	...	...	543 9 8

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Number of Cases.			Disposal of the Decision appealed against.				Remaining on 31st March 1894.
	Remaining on 1st April 1893.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	11	21	32	25	4	1	30	2

IV.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the Decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1894.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah .	Dewan's Court.	35	39	74	55	1	...	...	...	2	2	60	14

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the Decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1894.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewah .	Dewan's Court.	5	29	34	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	9

VI.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1893-94.

Nature of Cases.	Pending at close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Paipakhar—					
Huzur Tahsil	...	22	22	22	*Nil*
Teonthor	...	27	27	27	*Nil*
Madhogurh	...	105	105	105	*Nil*
Burdee	...	50	50	50	*Nil*
Total .	...	204	204	204	...

VII.

Statement showing the Working of Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Number.	Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrates of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	8	10	9	11	...	...	...	...	17	21
2	Attempt at murder	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	7	8
4	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	1	1	7	8	13	17	21	26
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	5	5	6	10	8	15	19	30
6	Robbery	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	4	4	12
7	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rape	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
9	Assault or criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
10	Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	2	2	54	107	56	109
11	Theft	...	...	1	1	45	78	257	430	303	509
12	Forgery	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
13	Cheating	...	...	1	1	5	7	18	29	24	37
14	Miscellaneous	...	...	29	34	198	339	1,449	2,622	1,676	2,995
	Total	9	12	56	63	268	454	1,803	3,227	2,136	3,756

VIII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1893-94.

Name of Offence.	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.								Pending on 31st March 1894.	
							Discharged.		Convicted.		Escaped.		Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	...	...	8	10	8	10	...	...	8	10	...	...	8	10	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
Total	...	...	9	12	9	12	...	...	9	12	...	...	9	12	...	...

IX.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1893-94.

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1893.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1894.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	16	1,074	1,090	1,074	16

X.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

No.	Name of Court.	Total.			Disposed of.			Remaining on 31st March 1894.
		Pending on 1st April 1893.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1	Superintendent . .	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
2	Dewan	5	265	270	2	267	269	1
3	Civil Judge . . .	10	230	240	8	221	229	11
4	Deputy Magistrates . .	307	3,511	3,818	298	3,248	3,546	272
5	Honorary Magistrates .	272	1,397	1,669	34	1,397	1,431	238
	Total .	594	5,405	5,999	342	5,135	5,477	522

XI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases decided by 26-Lacs Committee for 1893-94.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment and 26-Lacs Committee .	124	...	124	47	77

XII.

Return of Revenue Cases for the year 1893-94.

No	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.						Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	*Ex-parte.*	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court	29	1,052	1,081	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,059	18	4 Transferred.
2	Adalut, Dewani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3	Settlement Officer, Hazoor Tahsil	2	40	42	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	.....
4	Ditto Madhogarh	297	511	808	...	52	51	5	660	768	...	40 Transferred.
5	Ditto Teonther	228	861	1,089	...	...	...	...	868	868	108	113 ditto.
6	Ditto Berdi	130	96	226	...	...	1	...	181	182	44	.....
7	Tahsildar of Hazoor Tahsil	148	2,106	2,254	50	237	14	22	1,732	2,055	138	61 Transferred.
8	Ditto Madhogarh	42	534	576	24	21	2	3	374	424	39	113 ditto.
9	Ditto Mowgunge	44	698	742	3	18	7	17	545	590	16	136 ditto.
10	Ditto Ramnagar	69	259	328	2	11	8	17	146	184	53	91 ditto.
11	Ditto Berdi	1	630	631	3	43	55	53	430	584	29	18 ditto.
12	Ditto Teonther	91	1,163	1,254	86	160	23	65	670	1,004	205	45 ditto.
13	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagpur	5	76	81	...	2	...	...	67	69	12	.....
14	Ditto Rewah Khas	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....
15	Honorary Magistrate, Ghooman	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3 Transferred.
16	Ditto Bargaon	1	6	7	...	...	1	1	3	5	2	.....
17	Ditto Baikunthpur	11	22	33	1	11	...	4	13	29	3	1 Transferred.
18	Ditto Kishengarh	3	23	26	1	9	1	...	14	25	1	.....
19	Ditto Kirpalpur	1	6	7	...	1	...	2	3	6	1	.....
20	Ditto Rampur, North	2	4	6	...	..	..	...	2	2	4	.....
21	Ditto Rewah Khas	3	41	44	10	3	...	2	18	33	11	.....
22	Ditto Singhwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
23	Ditto Jodhpur	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	.....
24	Ditto Zalgaon	7	14	21	4	...	...	...	13	17	1	3 Transferred.
25	Ditto Marwas	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1 ditto.
		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....
	Total	1,115	8,155	9,270	184	569	163	193	6,846	7,955	686	629 Transferred.

XIII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.	Disposal.					Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
11	21	32	25	4	1	...	30	2
Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.								
2	104	106	78	16	9	3	106	...
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.								
2	127	129	78	26	14	10	128	1

XIV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	*Ex-parte.*	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.											
35	39	74	55	1	...	2	2	...	...	60	14
Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.											
1	187	188	83	13	8	7	...	77	...	188	...
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.											
47	511	558	225	63	26	16	4	114	...	448	110

XV.

Return showing the disposal of appeals in Revenue cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1893-94.

Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.	Filed during the year 1893-94.	Total.	Disposal.								Remaining at the close of the year 1893-94.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.											
5	29	34	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	9
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.											
5	67	72	19	2	5	20	18	1	...	65	7
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.											
18	138	156	72	1	9	...	36	...	2	130	26

XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases for and against the Durbar relating to the Estate of the deceased Ranavat Maharani for 1893-94.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Cases in which the Durbar was plaintiff	1	...	1	1		
Cases in which the Durbar was defendant	1	...	1	1	...	
Total	2	...	2	2	...	

XVII.

Statement showing Number of Villages surveyed and assessed, their previous and past Jamas, and the increase during 1893-94.

No.	Name of Pargana.	Total Villages.		No. of Villages Surveyed.						No. of Villages Assessed.						Previous Jama of the assessed Villages.	Present Jama of the assessed Villages.	Increase.
				Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.		Total.		Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.		Total.				
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.			
																R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Teonther	674	1,264	373	1,012	60	244	433	1,256	325	595	96	451	421	1,046	1,93,136 7 4	2,35,816 12 9	52,680 5 5
2	Berdi	143	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	47	410	93	648	140	88,251 9 9	1,17,056 5 0	28,804 11 3

XVIII.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for 1893-94.

No.	Name of Court to which Appeal is made.	From what Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.								Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Unset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromise.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.		
	To	From	*Appeals of Revenue Cases.*												
1	Dewan's Court	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge	3	23	26	7	1	3	6	...	...	4	21	5	
2	Adalut, Dewani	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates	5	52	57	19	8	4	20	...	...	...	51	6	
		Total	8	75	83	26	9	7	26	...	...	4	72	11	
			Nigrani of Revenue Cases.												
1	Dewan's Court	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge	2	44	46	12	1	2	12	1	...	16	44	2	
2	Adalut, Dewani	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates.	13	86	99	53	3	5	16	...	2	...	79	20	
		Total	15	130	145	65	4	7	28	1	2	16	123	22	

XIX.

Statement giving account of the Jail Industry of the Rewah State for 1893-94.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on 1st April 1893.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	Total.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1894.	Loss in raw materials.	Remarks.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
196 12 9½	4,297 1 10½	4,493 14 8	4,099 13 0	396 1 8	.....	

XIXA.

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1893-94.

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.																				
	In Jail on 1st April 1893.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Released during the year.											
										*Transferred.			†Died.			‡Discharged.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Prisoners	249	16	265	315	36	351	564	52	616	32	...	32	5	...	5	351	34	385	388	34	422
	2 L.C.	1 L.C.	3 L.C.	7 L.C.	1 L.C.	8 L.C.	9 L.C.	2 L.C.	11 L.C.	3 L.C.	...	3 L.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 L.C.	...	3 L.C.
Hawalatees in Jail	...	1	1	54	5	59	54	6	60	1	...	1	...	...	...	45	6	51	46	6	52§
,, in Thana Gird	2	2	4	99	7	106	101	9	110	...	2	2	...	1	1	99	6	105	99	9	108
,, in Kotwalee Rewah	2	2	4	59	14	73	61	16	77	39	10	49	...	...	...	22	6	28	61	16	77
Insanes in Jail	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Remaining on 31st March 1894.			Expenditure during the year.					Daily average of prisoners and Hawalatees.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawalatees.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rations of prisoners and Hawalatees.	Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Fixed Establishment.	Total.					
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Prisoners	176	18	194	7,184 7 9	1,245 15 2	589 3 8⅓	4,302 7 9	13,322 2 4½	251 0 0	53 1 2	4 6 9	35 14 11	2 15 10
	6 L.C.	2 L.C.	8 L.C.					4,302 7 9					
								9,019 10 7½					
Hawalatees in Jails	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, in Thana Gird	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, in Kotwalee Rewah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanes in Jails	1		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* By transfer is meant that 3 life-convicts (males) transported to Andamans and 29 term prisoners sent to Sutna.

† Out of 5 males 2 died of dysentery, 1 of debility, 1 of lung disease, and 1 of apoplexy.

‡ Out of 351 term prisoners (males) and 34 term prisoners (females) (385), 311 males and 31 females released on expiry of terms, 7 males on bail, 15 males from Appellate Court, 8 males on payment of fines, 6 males and 2 females for good conduct, 1 male and 1 female executed, 1 male for debility, and 2 males on muchulka.

§ Out of 46 males and 6 female Hawalatees, 7 males and 1 female transported, 5 males on bail, 4 males and 1 female for want of proof, 3 males sent to British District, 3 males whipped, 1 male on muchulka, 22 males and 4 females imprisoned, and 1 male sent to Sutna.

N.B.—L. C.=Life Convicts; T. P.=Term prisoners.

H. A. VINCENT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1893-94.

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during the month of												Total.
	April 1893.	May 1893.	June 1893.	July 1893.	August 1893.	September 1893.	October 1893.	November 1893.	December 1893.	January 1894.	February 1894.	March 1894.	
Colonel F. A. Wilson	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Captain J. Ramsay	...	3	7	...	8	1	...	3	30	31	23	5	111
Total	1	3	7	...	8	1	...	3	30	31	23	5	112

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1893-94.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Remarks.
Sarila (Estimates)	52,851	*51,711	1,140	* Includes R10,000 for Public Works.
Bhaisonda (ditto)	11,125	9,853	1,272	
Garrauli (ditto)	37,300	34,760	2,540	

A. S. ROOKE,
for Captain J. RAMSAY, *Political Agent,*
Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1893-94.

Name of State.	Particulars of Rulers.				General Statistics.			Armed Forces.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalows.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal Roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Number of Serious Cases.				Principal Productions.	Seasons under Report, favourable or otherwise, as regards		General Remarks.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Government Mails.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
Sirsi	Diwan	Meherban Singh	23	...	Unknown	4,679	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The criminal cases of all Chiefs in international administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The Civil cases are settled in their own Courts.	...	..	1	...	...	Wheat, gram, opium, and other Indian grains, cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.	Good	Bad	The States of Gunah, Parone, Umri, Bhadowra, and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna.
Bhadowra	Rajah	Madho Singh	18	...	Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Bad	
Umri	Rajah	Pirthi Singh	23	...	Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Bad	
Parone	Rajah	Gajandar Singh	25	...	Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...		Good	Bad	
Dharnaodha.	Thakur	Bhim Singh	35	...	Unknown	4,883	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Bad	
Gunah	Rajah	Balbhadar Singh	25	...	Unknown	10,854	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...		Good	Bad	
Raghogarh.	Rajah	Jeymandal Singh	75	...	Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	1	...	...		Good	Bad	

W. A. WATSON, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

A

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1893-94.

No.	Roads and Lines of Communications.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.						
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	186	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	163	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	286	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	214	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	132	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	122	
7	Biaora-Rajgurh Road	15	...	...	4,479	182	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	332	
9	Mhow-Kherry Ghât Road	86	...	...	9,315	117	
10	Dhar Branch, Dhar, Tirla and Sirdarpur Roads	24½	...	...	6,046	211	
11	Indore Station Roads	21¼	...	...	Not known.	173	
12	Burnagar-Budnawar Road	7	...	...	3,886	113	
13	Malwa-Guzerat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	...	
14	Namli-Sailana Road	10½	...	...	4,724	...	These roads are under construction.
15	Jaora-Piploda Road	11	...	...	4,726		
16	Khul Ghât-Dharampuri Road	6¾	...	...	3,386		
17	Kurwai-Kethora Road	5	...	...	3,760		
	Total	527¾	...	...	...	186	
	Nagode Division.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road	14¾	...	...	7,609	345	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road	20¾	...	...	5,260	55	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road	100¼	...	...	9,823	210	
4	Banda-Saugor Road	59⅞	...	...	7,048	110	
5	Heera Ghât Road	3½	...	...	4,772	...	Newly completed.
6	Great Deccan Road	44¼	...	...	Not known.	28	
7	Nagode-Kallinger Road	...	...	...	...	...	Now under construction.
8	Alipura-Hurpalpur Road	7½	...	...	5,075	465	
9	Lauri-Mahoba Road	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Total	250½	...	...	...	202	

B

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1893-94.

No.	Roads and Lines of Communications.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.						
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...	
4	Gwalior-Etawa Road	59½	...	...	...	...	
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Sipri ditto	5	...	...	...	...	
7	Short roads round Gwalior	10¼	...	...	...	...	
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...	
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17¾	...	...	...	...	
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...	
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55¼	...	...	...	...	
12	Neemuch-Nasirabad Road	9¼	...	...	...	...	
13	Dhar-Sirdarpore Road	12¼	...	...	...	...	
	Total	548¼	...	...	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...	
2	Biaora-Ashta Road	22	...	...	...	...	
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...	
	Total	91½	...	...	...	...	
	Rewah State.				Expenditure during the year.		
1	Sutna-Bela Road	22½	...	...	6,997	...	
2	Great Deccan Road	87½	...	...	2,188	...	
3	Sohagi Pass Road	...	32	...	405	...	
4	Rewah to Govindgarh	...	10	...	6,766	...	Being metalled.
5	Govindgarh to Ramnagar	...	...	17½	170	...	
6	Ramnagar to Amurpattan	...	...	17	282	...	
7	Rewah to Sittaha	...	...	36	354	...	
8	Sohagi to Dabhoura	...	...	30	240	...	
9	Govindgarh to Jhiria	...	...	4½	106	...	
10	Manpur Road	...	...	...	535	...	
11	Mowganj to Sitaol	...	...	27	...	...	
	Total	110	42	132	...	...	

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APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN—1. Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.
2. Exports—Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—Details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN I.—*The prices of Opium at Indore in 1893-94, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1893.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
April . . .	1,506½	1,058	1,092	1,137	1,210	1,115	1,160	1,172	1,215	1,217	1,242	1,175	1,178	1,237	1,240	1,191	1,195	1,262	1,285	
May . . .	934½	1,067	1,099	1,135	1,196	1,120	1,160	1,175	1,215	1,210	1,250	1,173	1,212	1,234	1,267	1,191	1,199	1,268	1,289	
June . . .	2,189	1,085	1,123	1,140	1,202	1,125	1,185	1,175	1,219	1,210	1,250	1,045	1,212	1,102	1,267	1,083	1,195	1,144	1,268	
July . . .	963	1,049	1,080	1,108	1,156	1,067	1,160	1,125	1,200	1,171	1,223	1,146	1,161	1,209	1,230	1,044	1,149	1,102	1,239	
August . . .	2,975	1,053	1,090	1,113	1,154	1,085	1,148	1,142	1,180	1,170	1,211	1,153	1,185	1,225	1,260	1,123	1,166	1,222	1,272	
September . .	2,167	1,041	1,066	1,084	1,118	1,075	1,140	1,130	1,169	1,160	1,195	1,143	1,174	1,215	1,246	1,115	1,188	1,214	1,236	
October . . .	5,843	1,087	1,110	1,126	1,141	1,074	1,160	1,115	1,208	1,177	1,225	1,117	1,233	1,159	1,282	1,174	1,380	1,242	1,433	
November . .	1,517½	1,062	1,077	1,105	1,122	1,063	1,121	1,115	1,150	1,154	1,190	1,087	1,117	1,104	1,159	1,130	1,174	1,187	1,242	
December . .	3,098	1,066	1,083	1,116	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,135	1,170	1,154	1,195	1,108	1,130	1,126	1,157	1,145	1,188	1,178	1,215	
1894.																				
January . . .	4,688	1,053	1,085	1,111	1,130	1,060	1,142	1,138	1,165	1,172	1,195	1,101	1,140	1,120	1,159	1,175	1,222	1,200	1,261	
February . .	1,450½	1,033	1,073	1,098	1,137	1,062	1,142	1,130	1,165	1,151	1,195	1,032	1,104	1,083	1,123	1,071	1,211	1,112	1,237	
March . . .	614½	1,047	1,081	1,104	1,152	1,055	1,131	1,125	1,152	1,165	1,214	1,020	1,094	1,071	1,162	1,048	1,116	1,089	1,183	
	Chest.	Average price per chest.																		
Total Chests. .	28,005½																			
	Duty R																			
Duty at R600 .	1,68,03,300	1,058	1,087	1,115	1,155	1,080	1,151	1,140	1,184	1,176	1,215	1,107	1,162	1,157	1,213	1,124	1,199	1,185	1,263	
	Chests.																			
Average Chests .	2,334																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports—Imperial and Provincial, 1893-94.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R600.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	652	9,343½	56,06,100	216 4	937½ 36	6,56,250 Free.
Rutlam	170	2,090½	12,54,300	21 37	57½ 46	40,250 Free.
Dhar	56	819½	4,91,700	...	...	...
Ujjain	468	5,872	35,23,200	43	231	1,61,700
Chitor	359	2,565	15,39,000	16 5	49½ 41½	34,650 Free.
Jaora	89	1,085½	6,51,300	1	5	Free.
Bhopal	144	1,428½	8,57,100	...	...	...
Mandsaur	402	4,801	28,80,600	9 10	19 7½	13,300 Free.
TOTAL	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	1,294½ 146	9,06,150 Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	1,380½ 170½	9,66,350 Free.
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	1,405 361¾	9,83,500 Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	1,387 192½	9,70,900 Free.
1889-90	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389	1,376½ 138¼	9,63,550 Free.
1888-89	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	1,500½ 120¾	10,21,475 Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial Exports,—R600 per chest from 5th July 1890, R650 per chest from 28th June 1882 to 4th July 1890.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1893-94—Details.*

1893-94.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	51 57	140 125½	98,000 Free.
Madras Presidency	105	552	3,86,400
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	42	245	1,71,500
Hyderabad Deccan	107	357½	2,50,250
Mysore Government	...	20	Free.
Coorg Administration	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	362	1,294½ 146	9,06,150 Free.

Hundi stamps to the value of R11,874-12 were used in Malwa by exporters for Hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1893-94.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharmsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	10,281 0 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	2,148 0 0	2,148 0 0	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	2,970 11 0
Ujjain	6,103 0 0	6,103 0 0	.....
Jaora	1,085 8 0	1,085 8 0	.....
Bhopal	1,428 8 0	1,428 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	4,820 0 0	4,820 0 0	.....
TOTAL	25,866 0 0	15,585 0 0	2,970 11 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	¾	476	3	486	1⅝	1,264	2½	2,102
Bundlekhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detachment	120	...	...
,, ,, (Nowgong)	...	...	1	700	1	134	Wing	320	1	889
Nerbudda District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	1¾ Detachment	1,214	4	620	1⅝ Detachment	1,704	3½	2,991
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Guna)	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	922
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	576
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	2	1,498
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	3¾ Detachment	2,464	4	620	1⅝ Wing Detachment	1,704	5½	4,489

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIII.

A.—Civil Justice.

CLASS OF COURT.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1893-94.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
		Pending at close of 1892-93.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.	Disposed of during 1893-94.	Pending at close of 1893-94.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular suits	10	7	17	5	12	7,090 1 3	1,418 0 3	460 7 0	92 1 5	1,080	216
	Execution of decrees	14	13	27	23	4	6,270 2 3	272 9 10	8 10 0	0 6 0	4,966	215·9
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	Regular suits	19	211	230	210	20	25,294 1 1	120 7 2	1,226 10 0	5 13 5	1,167	55·60
	Execution of decrees	8	78	86	68	18	1,167 7 9	17 2 8	7 11 0	0 1 10	3,713	54·60
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular suits	24	70	94	76	18	6,244 6 3	82 2 7	499 15 0	6 9 3	7,014	92·29
	Execution of decrees	283	46	329	97	232	2,723 7 7	28 2 10	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Goona	Regular suits	1	37	38	35	3	1,847 4 3	52 12 6	152 2 0	4 5 7	530	15·14
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Regular suits	54	325	379	326	53	40,475 12 10	106 12 8	2,339 2 0	7 2 9	9,791	27·38
	Execution of decrees	305	137	442	188	254	10,161 1 7	22 15 9	44 7 10	0 4 9	8,679	46·16
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	45	246	291	253	38	65,474 11 9	258 12 8	4,545 11 1	17 15 5	4,665	18·43
	Execution of decrees	4	94	98	98	...	60,805 10 8	824 8 9	51 4 0	0 8 4	196	2·00
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	Regular suits	28	316	344	306	38	13,660 3 2	44 10 3	950 12 0	3 1 8	4,125	13·40
	Execution of decrees	32	310	342	320	22	5,182 0 0	16 3 1	95 0 0	0 4 9	11,545	36·00
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular suits	4	62	66	60	6	2,470 11 5	41 2 10	...	...	1,287	21·45
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamasdar of Manpur	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Regular suits	77	624	701	619	82	81,605 10 4	116 6 7	5,496 7 1	8 14 0	10,077	16·37
	Execution of decrees	36	404	440	418	22	85,987 10 8	195 6 9	146 4 0	0 5 7	11,741	25·69

CLASS OF COURT.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1893-94.					
							Value of suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1892-93.	Filed during 1893-94.	Total.	Disposed of during 1893-94.	Pending at close of 1893-94.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
MHOW	Regular Suits	7	72	79	72	7	42,325 10 1	587 13 8	4,531 2 0	62 14 0	3,703	51·43
	Execution of Decrees	7	270	277	260	17	1,33,840 6 4	514 12 3	353 11 0	1 5 9	2,872	11·04
	Small Cause Cases	33	618	651	632	19	39,815 8 2	62 15 11	4,511 14 0	7 2 1	14,071	22·26
	Execution of Decrees	52	918	970	946	24	67,005 15 7	70 13 3	1,297 4 0	1 5 11	15,235	16·10
Railways	Regular Suits	...	5	5	5	...	6,856 10 6	1,371 5 3	603 15 0	120 12 7	9	11·8
	Execution of Decrees	...	1	1	1	...	1,024 9 6	1,024 9 6	2 13 0	2 13 0	51	1
	Small Cause Cases	5	46	51	50	1	3,142 11 3	62 13 7	339 6 6	6 3 1	819	16·38
	Execution of Decrees	...	23	23	23	...	10,696 5 6	465 0 11	34 1 3	1 7 8	380	16·51
NEEMUCH	Regular Suits	1	56	57	48	9	28,259 4 0	588 11 9	954 8 0	19 14 2	1,101	22·9
	Execution of Decrees	...	65	65	65	...	38,432 1 3	591 4 2	91 1 0	1 6 5	127	1·9
	Small Cause Cases	29	326	355	323	32	8,429 13 9	26 1 7	1,831 6 6	5 10 9	3,892	12·05
	Execution of Decrees	...	436	436	436	...	21,566 4 1	49 7 5	365 3 0	0 13 5	506	1·1
Railways	Small Cause Cases	2	21	23	19	4	1,307 14 9	76 14 11	175 1 6	10 4 9	297	17·4
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Regular Suits, District Court	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
NOWGONG	Regular Suits	2	13	15	15	...	3,228 1 6	215 3 3	309 5 3	20 9 11	593	39·53
	Execution of Decrees	2	5	7	6	1	1,119 0 9	186 8 1	46 1 3	7 10 10	514	85·56
	Small Cause Cases	5	114	119	116	3	5,123 14 6	44 2 8	565 10 6	4 14 0	2,518	21·17
	Execution of Decrees	2	21	23	23	...	721 2 6	31 5 8	51 11 9	2 3 11	412	17·91
SIPRI (POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA)	Small Cause Cases	8	9	17	9	8	902 11 9	100 4 10	73 12 0	8 3 1	38	4·22
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Regular Suits	...	4	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
TOTAL	Regular Suits	10	150	160	140	20	80,669 10 1	504 2 10	6,398 14 3	45 11 3	5,456	38·97
	Execution of Decrees	9	341	350	332	18	1,74,416 1 10	498 5 3	493 10 3	1 7 9	3,514	10·58
	Small Cause Cases	83	1,134	1,216	1,149	67	58,722 10 2	48 4 8	7,497 3 0	6 8 5	21,635	18·83
	Execution of Decrees	54	1,398	1,452	1,428	24	99,989 11 8	68 13 9	1,748 4 0	1 3 7	16,533	11·57
GRAND TOTAL	Regular Suits	141	1,099	1,240	1,085	155	2,02,751 1 3	163 8 1	14,234 7 4	13 1 10	24,460	23·34
	Small Cause Cases	82	1,134	1,216	1,149	67	58,722 10 2	48 4 8	7,497 3 0	6 8 5	21,635	18·83
	Execution of Decrees	404	2,280	2,684	2,366	318	3,70,554 9 9	138 0 11	2,432 10 1	1 0 5	31,788	13·43

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1892-93.		Instituted during 1893-94.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1893-94.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to Death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Courts of Political Agents and other Officers, excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	14	8	23	11	37	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	18	6	18	12	...	...	37	19	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	1	8	6	4	2	...	...	18	12	130·75	1,251
Culpable homicide	...	...	11	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	9	...	...	11	10	...	...	8	7	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	97·2	972
Dacoity	67	10	81	21	148	31	...	...	...	...	5	2	28	3	115	26	...	...	148	31	...	...	25	3	...	...	4	1	64	16	22	6	...	...	115	26	81·83	2,537
Receiving stolen property	4	1	21	10	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	13	9	...	...	25	11	1	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	13	9	47·18	519
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	11	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	5	3	...	...	11	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5·2	26
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	185	133	185	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	48	96	77	13	8	185	133	2	2	58	47	4	4	16	12	...	...	...	...	16	12	96	77	6·69	847
Miscellaneous offences	16	5	721	441	737	446	...	...	...	...	5	4	353	199	368	283	11	10	737	446	...	...	76	44	...	...	12	6	2	2	...	...	278	161	368	233	6·37	2,780
Total	101	24	1,053	631	1,154	655	...	...	1	1	10	6	494	261	625	369	24	18	1,154	655	3	2	186	115	4	4	36	22	74	24	26	8	296	194	625	369	13·99	8,932
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	51	51
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	66	30	66	30	...	...	...	...	2	1	34	13	24	14	6	2	66	30	1	1	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	24	14	8·42	236
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	16	32
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	1	1	141	107	142	108	...	...	...	...	2	2	39	26	93	77	8	3	142	108	40	35	38	31	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	8	93	77	5·34	561
Miscellaneous offences	4	3	1,012	412	1,016	415	...	...	...	...	3	2	390	177	608	231	17	5	1,016	415	...	...	35	31	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	193	606	231	4·23	1,735
Total	5	4	1,222	552	1,227	556	...	...	...	...	7	5	463	216	726	325	31	10	1,227	556	41	36	91	72	31	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	561	205	726	325	4·78	2,615
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,188	598	1,188	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	68	1,036	530	...	...	1,188	598	...	...	49	17	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	969	510	1,036	530	0·73	438
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	106	28	2,275	1,188	2,381	1,211	...	...	1	1	17	11	957	477	1,351	694	55	28	2,381	1,211	44	38	277	187	35	15	38	23	74	24	26	8	857	399	1,351	694	9·76	11,547
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,188	598	1,188	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	68	1,036	530	...	...	1,188	598	...	...	49	17	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	969	510	1,036	530	0·73	438
GRAND TOTAL	106	28	3,463	1,781	3,569	1,809	...	...	1	1	17	11	1,109	545	2,387	1,224	55	28	3,569	1,809	44	38	326	204	35	15	56	26	74	24	26	8	1,826	909	2,387	1,224	6·69	11,985

C.—Criminal Justice.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	Number of persons.	Number of Days.	Average number of Days for each.	Number who have attended for one Day only.
Resident at Gwalior	30	1	·03	30
Political Agent, Bhopal	116	60	5	60
" " Bundelkhand	571	208	·36	179
" " Baghelkhand	11	11	1	11
" " Western Malwa	47	58	1·23	36
" " Bhopawar	14	14	1	14
" Assistant, Goona	64	21	3·05	35
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India	13	17	1·30	11
Attaché, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency.	162	48	3·3	152
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).	25	25	1	25
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar, Magistrate	209	209	1	209
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, 2nd class	4	4	1	4
Kamasdar, Manpur	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,266	676	·53	766
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	176	712	4·04	139
" " Neemuch (do.)	677	677	1	677
" " Nowgong (do.)	437	473	1	391
" " Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	212	62	·292	212
TOTAL	1,502	1,924	1·28	1,419
GRAND TOTAL	2,768	2,600	·93	2,185

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	43	4,560 0 0	...	43	4,560 0 0
Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	6	405 4 7	...	6	405 4 7
Bhopal Political Agency Police	..	...	.....	1	54	4,824 12 8	1	54	4,824 12 8
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	...	23	210 0 0	...	...	.....	...	23	210 0 0
Western Malwa Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	7	528 0 0	...	7	528 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Bhumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	.....	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Manpur Pargana Police.	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	.....	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Agency Road Police.	...	...	.....	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
Goona Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	159	14,842 1 3	5	255	23,128 1 3
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	135	15,262 9 6	...	135	15,262 9 6
Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	68	9,256 0 8	...	68	9,256 0 8
Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	50	5,521 3 4	...	50	5,521 3 4
Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	20	2,844 0 0	...	20	2,844 0 0
TOTAL	...	...	.....	...	273	32,883 13 6	...	273	32,883 13 6
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	432	47,725 14 9	5	528	56,011 14 9

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.							
	In Jail on 1st April 1893.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	TOTAL.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1894.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	TOTAL.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	297	333	630	...	...	13	302	315	315	6,906 5 0	884 1 6	1,452 5 9	2,814 8 2	4,204 9 0	16,261 13 5	302·0	53 13 6
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SEHORE — Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue. Under trial.	12	51	63	3	1	2	43	49	14	359 13 2	102 2 1	146 8 2	230 15 5	35 2 7	874 9 5	16·60	52 11 2
SEHORE — Prisoners paid from Local Funds.	1	99	100	90	...	...	10	100	...	40 7 1	44 4 1	...	...	...	84 11 2	2·40	35 3 2
Nowgong Jail	98	171	269	119	...	2	93	214	55	3,457 5 1	498 2 8	353 8 0	1,632 0 0	417 15 3	6,358 15 0	109·48	58 1 4
Sutna Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	10	9	19	6	...	...	7	13	6	257 15 0	112 10 3	22 0 8	756 0 0	...	1,148 9 11	7·78	147 9 11
BHOPAWAR AGENCY JAIL. — Sirdarpur	16	39	55	28	...	...	20	48	7	467 0 11	79 2 3	81 3 0	204 0 0	...	831 6 2	12·19	68 2 7
BHOPAWAR AGENCY JAIL. — Khalghat	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	2 2 6	0 15 0	...	...	...	3 1 6	0·10	21 13 1
BHOPAWAR AGENCY JAIL. — Maupur	7	14	21	2	...	...	14	16	5	150 10 6	70 6 9	12 0 6	...	...	233 1 9	4·41	52 13 6
Goona	4	20	24	2	...	..	13	15	9	260 0 2	88 8 0	39 2 0	407 0 0	...	794 10 2	7·13	113 8 4
TOTAL	445	739	1,184	250	1	17	505	773	411	11,901 11 5	1,880 4 7	2,106 12 1	6,044 7 7	4,657 10 10	26,590 14 6	462·09	57 8 8
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	5	251	256	19	...	..	234	253	3	148 0 0	...	...	..	...	148 0 0	3·2	46 4 0
Neemuch	7	87	94	12	...	...	76	88	6	368 8 0	123 8 0	42 12 0	96 0 0	...	640 12 0	5·8	108 12 0
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12	338	350	31	...	...	310	341	9	516 8 0	123 8 0	42 12 0	96 0 0	...	788 12 0	9·0	87 10 2
GRAND TOTAL	457	1,077	1,534	281	1	17	815	1,114	420	12,418 3 5	2,003 12 7	2,149 8 1	6,140 7 7	4,657 10 10	27,379 10 6	471·09	58 1 10

M.

Registration.

	Book I.			Book III.			Book IV.			Book V.			Total.		
	Number of registration.	Fees.		Number of registration.	Fees.		Number of registration.	Fees.		Number of registration.	Fees.		Number of registration.	Fees.	
		R	*a. p.*		*R*	*a. p.*		*R*	*a. p.*		*R*	*a. p.*		*R*	*a. p.*
Indore . .	19	48	8 0	28	85	0 0	33	71	8 0	.....	.....		80	205	0 0
Mhow . .	139	539	8 0	12	22	12 0	5	10	0 0	.....	.....		156	572	4 0
Neemuch .	39	84	8 0	.....	.....		14	26	8 0	.....	.....		53	111	0 0
Nowgong .	20	47	8 0	.....	.....		9	16	8 0	.....	.....		29	64	0 0
Sipri . .	.....	.....		...	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	
Sehore . .	47	103	0 0	16	35	0 0	41	48	0 0	.....	.....		104	186	0 0
Sutna . .	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	5	8 0	.....	.....		7	5	8 0
Agar . .	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	
Goona . .	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	
Total ...	264	823	0 0	56	142	12 0	109	178	0 0	.....	.....		429	1,143	12 0

F.

III.—*Provincial Revenue.*

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.								Balance on 31st March 1894.
	Balance on 1st April 1893.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	86,727 11 9	1,95,450 7 4	2,82,178 3 1	23,655 4 0	53,618 8 6	5,134 9 7	33,297 8 9	4,468 0 0	10,712 6 3	...	59,235 1 11	1,90,121 7 0	92,056 12 1
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Perguna Funds.	50,906 0 6	1,23,448 5 4	1,74,354 5 10	10,016 8 9	28,480 3 5	19,043 4 1	15,294 13 10	14,371 10 8	2,937 8 10	...	28,627 15 7	1,18,772 1 2	55,582 4 8
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	72,824 7 2	1,93,215 0 3	2,66,039 7 5	25,241 0 0	46,823 12 6	...	...	20,357 0 8	12,344 6 11	...	93,422 3 10	1,98,188 7 11	67,850 15 6
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	36,313 0 0	17,176 0 0	53,489 0 0	110 0 0	1,322 0 0	...	5,930 0 0	...	2,470 0 0	383 0 0	2,419 0 0	12,634 0 0	40,855 0 0
Grand Total	2,46,771 3 5	5,29,289 12 11	7,76,061 0 4	59,022 12 9	1,30,244 8 5	24,177 13 8	54,522 6 7	39,196 11 4	28,464 6 0	383 0 0	1,83,704 5 4	5,19,716 0 1	2,56,345 0 3

FA.

III.—Provincial General.

	R	a.	p.
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.			
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	53,990	10	6
Sale of Stamps	31,730	6	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,329	15	10
Electric Telegraph	42,072	11	6
Postal (including Money Order) collections	16,43,097	15	0
Miscellaneous	34,672	0	1
II.—Payment by Native States.			
Contribution to Contingent	1,46,727	6	5
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,11,260	10	7
Do. paid through do.	4,76,710	8	7
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	27,272	7	6
Succession and Nazrana	8,625	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	27,78,489	12	0

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1893-94.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,484		2,001	222	257	2,480
Under Political Agencies	...		...	...	...	...
		2,484				
TOTAL	...	2,484	2,001	222	257	2,480

Ed.—S. J D'S.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 31 F. D.—31-8-94.—269.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 72.

REPORT

ON THE

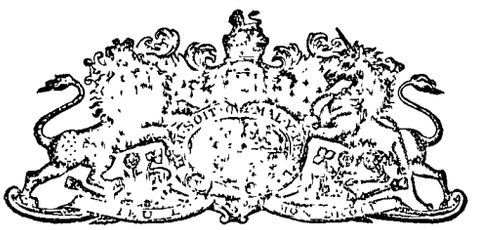
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1895.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

CONTENTS.

Part		Page
I.—Introductory		1
II.—Political—		
Chapter	I.—Gwalior	7
„	V.—Bhopal	25
„	VI.—Bhopawar	29
„	VII.—Western Malwa	34
„	VIII.—Baghelkhand	39
„	IX.—Bundelkhand	44
„	X.—Guna	53
III.—Departmental—		
Chapter	XI.—Public Works Department	57
„	XII.—Opium	60
„	XIII.—Judicial	61
„	XIV.—Local Corps	63
„	XV.—Education	65
„	XVI.—Post Offices	69
„	XVII.—Telegraphs	71
„	XVIII.—Medical	72
„	XIX.—Miscellaneous	76

APPENDICES.

Appendices to Part II.—Political	77
Appendices to Part III.—Departmental	97

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., C.S.I., held charge of the Central India Agency up to the 19th September 1894, on which date he went on furlough. I held charge from the 20th to the 30th September, 1894, when I made over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr who officiated as Governor-General's Agent till the 20th March, 1895, when he was confirmed in the appointment. As Lieutenant-Colonel Barr has taken privilege leave which will not end before this report is due, it devolves on me to submit the following remarks, for which, however, I must crave some indulgence, as they relate to events with which I am not personally acquainted except so far as the State of Gwalior is concerned.

The Agent to the Governor-General's tour.

Colonel Barr's cold weather tour extended from the 7th December, 1894, to 23rd January, 1895, and during it the following States were visited :—Rewah, Gwalior, Dattia, Orchha, Alipura, Chhatarpur, Ajaigurh, Punnah, Nagode, and Bhopal. In February, 1895, Colonel Barr visited Jaora, Rutlam, Sitamau, and Dhar.

Rainfall and crops.

2. The rainfall during the year was on the whole favourable, but in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Bundelkhand it was excessive and unseasonable, so that many of the cereal crops in those parts suffered from rust. The linseed crop was a total failure throughout Central India, but the opium was fairly good, though the area under poppy materially decreased.

GWALIOR.

Investiture.

3. In Gwalior the event of the year was the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia with ruling powers, regarding which a full report has already been submitted to Government. The young Maharaja has made a very favourable start, and is steadily but cautiously introducing reforms in the principal Departments.

Shortly after the close of the year the Guna-Bina Railway was opened for goods traffic, and before the end of May Mr. Sherman hopes to be able to run a train through from Bhopal to Ujjain. There is, however, some heavy bridging work still to be done on this line. His Highness the Maharaja has agreed to provide funds for the extension of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway towards Rutlam as far as Nagda. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have commenced construction on this length as well as between Rutlam and Nagda, the completion of which work will provide through communication to Bombay.

Guna-Bina Railway.

Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.

Ujjain-Rutlam Railway.

The Gwalior Durbar deserve great credit for the vigorous action taken against dacoits, which has cleared the country of all leaders of any note. There are now no organized bands of dacoits unaccounted for, and as Subahs have been given full authority over the Police, it is hoped that there will be no return to the maladministration, the result of divided authority, under which dacoity flourished with impunity.

Dacoities.

The Land Record Department under Colonel Pitcher's able direction continued its good work during the year.

Land Record Department.

The finances of Gwalior are, so far as can be judged from the complicated system of accounts, in a highly satisfactory condition. The surplus of revenue after defraying all ordinary expenditure has been sufficient to provide for the construction of two lines of railway, without diminishing the large reserve of cash and invested capital.

Finances.

Khanyadhana.—This small State has given no trouble during the past year, and the Raja has been allowed to dispense with the services of the Diwan, who had been lent to the State owing to the inability of the young Chief to cope with the mismanagement which at one time prevailed.

Khanyadhana.

INDORE.

4. Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar continued to be Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar during the year and has obtained an extension of his service in Indore by two years.

The administration of Indore, judged by the test of complaints received, has been satisfactory and the Minister has done well in all matters in which he has been given a free hand.

Administration.

On the border between Indore and the Central Provinces a dispute has been and is still pending with regard to the location by Indore of liquor shops at such places as injuriously affect the abkari revenue of the Central Provinces administration.

Abkari dispute with Central Provinces.

The demarcation of the old and long pending boundary dispute between Jhabua and Indore in the pergunnas of Thandla and Pitlawad is not yet completed, and the delay appears to be chiefly due to a reluctance on the part of Indore to accept a decision which is final and irrevocable.

Boundary dispute.

Mint. The Indore Mint remains closed to the public during the year under report, but 18½ lakhs were coined by the State.

Duty on silver. The duty on the import of silver which the Durbar imposed last year proved of no avail and has since been abolished.

DEWAS STATES.

5. Both the Dewas States have continued under the superintendence of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and their administration has derived much advantage from Captain Newmarch's supervision. These States are fortunate in having at their head such zealous and able officers as Rao Bahadurs V. K. Kunte and Krishna Rao Mulye.

Revenue Survey and Settlement. A revenue survey and settlement have been begun simultaneously and on similar principles in both States. Both survey and settlement are progressing satisfactorily. The new settlement will be in British currency, and I beg to invite special attention to the remarks on the currency reform which has been inaugurated by Captain Newmarch. It is hoped that a similar change of currency may shortly be adopted in Rutlam, Sailana, and Sitamau.

Debts. The debts of the Senior Branch were reduced from R74,227 to R60,461. A greater reduction was not possible because it was absolutely necessary to spend more money on the administration which has hitherto been starved.

Training Schools. Service classes for the training of Patwaris, Police, and other State servants have been started in both States.

Marriage of Raja. The Raja of the Junior Branch was married in March last to a lady from the Sawantwadi State.

BHOPAL.

6. In Bhopal the wheat harvest failed almost entirely in 1894, but so far

Harvest. there has been no serious distress in consequence, and the most recent reports are more reassuring.

Currency reform. Her Highness the Begum has asked for advice regarding the currency of the Bhopal State, and the subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India. For reasons which are not very easy to determine with certainty, the exchange value of the Bhopali rupee has fallen so low as to cause most serious embarrassment to the State which has to make many payments, notably in connection with the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway and the Imperial Service Cavalry, in British Indian coin. Her Highness wished to take advantage of the provisions of the Native States Coinage Act, but owing to the closure of the Mints in British India this was not possible. It seems probable that the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be found in a complete or partial adoption of the coin of British India as the future currency of the State.

Mint. The Mint at Bhopal remains closed during the year.

Rajgurh.

Numerous complaints have been received during the year from and about Rajgurh, and the affairs of this State can hardly be considered in a satisfactory condition.

Kurwai and Pathari.

The small estates of Kurwai and Pathari are on the verge of bankruptcy and their condition is engaging the attention of the Political Agent.

Bhopawar.

Raja of Jhabua.
Superintendent of Ali Rajpur.
Rana of Barwani.
Bhumia of Nimkhera.

7. In the Bhopawar Agency many deaths have occurred during the year. Raja Gopal Singh of Jhabua died on the 22nd January, 1895; Rao Bahadur Thakur Jowan Singh, the Superintendent of Ali Rajpur, on the 9th November, 1894; Rana Inderjit Singh of Barwani on the 3rd November, 1894; and Dariyao Singh, Bhumia of Nimkhera, on the 1st October, 1894.

Currency.

The introduction of the British currency into all the States of the Agency, excepting the detached portions of Indore and Gwalior, has been a marked feature of the year, but the change has not been unattended by difficulties, especially in respect of the import duty on Native States coin and the export duty on British Indian coin, which have given rise to frequent complaints.

In spite of the official recognition of the British Indian currency as the sole legal tender, it would appear that many commercial transactions and most commercial accounts are still conducted in the old currencies. The natural conservatism of the people and the opposition of the bunnia class, who see in the change nothing but a threatened loss of their profits on exchange, largely accounts for this passive obstruction. The change, however, is, I believe, complete, and each succeeding year will see a larger number of British Indian coins and a smaller number of other coins in circulation.

General administration.

The administration of most of the States in this Agency has been very satisfactory, and the lesser States owe much to the careful and energetic supervision of Captain DeLaessoe.

Western Malwa.

Jaora.

8. Mohomed Ismail Khan, Nawab of Jaora, died on the 5th March, 1895, to the great regret of all who knew him. The administration of the State by Khan Bahadur Yar Mohomed Khan has been very satisfactory, and the debts have gradually been liquidated. The question of the succession and kindred matters are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Rutlam.

In Rutlam steady progress has been made under the Diwan Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, but there has been nothing special to record. The opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway has, however, turned Rutlam into an important Railway centre, and the extension to Ujjain will increase this importance.

Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

Sailana.

Similar remarks apply to Sailana under the management of Jeswant Singh and Khan Bahadur Khory.

Sitamau.

The condition of Sitamau has continued to be unsatisfactory. The tribute to Gwalior has constantly been in arrears and there have been unceasing complaints against the Raja from his relatives and subjects. Towards the end of the year Colonel Barr and the Political Agent paid a special visit to Sitamau for the purpose of impressing on the Raja the dangerous position into which he was drifting and their remonstrances have had the effect of bringing him to reason so far that he has consented to accept a Kamdar nominated by the Agent to the Governor-General. The Raja appears to have been the victim of certain unscrupulous intriguers who have abused his power while leaving on him the responsibility for their acts.

Bundelkhand.

9. A large portion of the Bundelkhand Agency was at one time threatened with agricultural distress, but no serious cause for anxiety now remains.

Orchha currency.

The currency of the Orchha State is in a very unsatisfactory condition, the Gaja Shahi rupee being now at a discount of 39 rupees per cent. in comparison with the British Indian coin, though in June, 1893, the discount was only 15 per cent. The subject will be considered in consultation with the Political Agent hereafter.

Bijawar.

In Bijawar the burning question of the adoption by the Chief is still pending and the appointment of a Diwan has not yet been made.

Baoni.

Baoni is in a backward condition, but the administration may be expected to improve during the present minority.

Chhatarpur.

Chhatarpur is fortunate in having a Chief of broad views and a liberal education, of which the results are to be found in the satisfactory condition of this little State.

Dacoity shows a marked decrease in the Bundelkhand Agency, and there is no doubt that the efforts of Mr. Hankin and the Political Agent during the year have had a very marked effect.

Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.

The remarks of the Political Agent regarding the appointment of an Agency Surgeon appear to me to deserve consideration.

Baghelkhand.

10. The chief feature in the Baghelkhand Agency has been the obstructive conduct of the Raja of Nagode and his unwillingness to accept either the advice of the Political Agent or the decision of the Government of India regarding the administration of his State.

Rewah.

In Rewah there has been some agricultural distress which has been met by relief works and remissions of revenue, but there has been no case of death from starvation.

Maharaja of Rewah.

The Maharaja has been invested with power to dispose of all current revenue work, and also exercises certain judicial functions.

Finances.

The finances of Rewah are in a very satisfactory condition, and nearly 13 lakhs are invested in Government Promissory Notes.

Female infanticide.

An attempt has been made to systematically repress female infanticide, but it has been met with passive opposition and has not as yet been very successful. The young Chief would probably not have been strong enough to start this highly beneficial measure himself, but it is to be hoped that he may be able to continue the movement when it has been set fairly going.

GUNA.

Raghogurh and Gurrah.

11. In the Guna Agency the petty States of Raghogurh and Gurrah have earned a notoriety for indebtedness, and in the latter a new Kamdar has become a necessity.

There was a very large increase of judicial work in this Agency during the year.

Dacoity.

12. Dacoity has not been serious this year, and the new rules for the working of the Thagi and Dacoity Department will probably result in a better control of the Moghias.

A special Agency for the suppression of dacoity will shortly be started in the Bhopawar Agency where dacoity is most common and where there is good reason to suspect encouragement, if not actual connivance, on the part of the officials of at least one State.

Education.

13. The progress of education has been satisfactory, but there is still a strong disinclination, especially in the town of Dewas, to pay for it in its higher forms, though the fees are merely nominal.

The number of pupils in the Daly College has fallen off since last year, but those that remain are a credit to the college.

Public Works Department—Feeder Roads.

14. The total expenditure under Public Works was R3,81,584. The following feeder roads were opened for traffic during the year :—

Namli—Sailana.
Kurwai—Kethora.
Jaora—Piploda.
Nagode—Kalinjer.
Neori—Mahoba.

D. W. K. BARR,
For COL. D. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General.

INDORE RESIDENCY ;
The 25th May 1895.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1894-95.

I.—General.

I held charge of the Residency throughout the year, except for a few days in September, when I acted as Agent to the Governor-General, Central India. During this period (19th to 30th September) the current duties were conducted by Colonel Pitcher, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State.

2. The rainfall of the year registered at the Residency was 38·82 inches; nearly three-fourths of it fell in July and August, 1894.

Last year's wheat crop failed almost completely in the Isagarh and Bajrangarh Subahs, but the oil-seeds escaped. In the other Subahs the wheat crop was undoubtedly a poor one; but the situation in them was not such as to call for remedial measures.

The necessity for starting relief works in the most distressed tracts was early brought to the notice of the Council of Regency, by whom orders were at once issued for the construction of the following works:—

(1) The excavation of tanks at Mungaoli, Chanderi, and Bajrangarh.

(2) The Isagarh-Pachar feeder road=22 miles.

(3) The Gunah-Bajrangarh feeder road=6 miles.

(4) The road from the Betwa to the Seronj border=9 miles.

(5) Prolongation of road from Bhelsa town to causeway over the Betwa=1 mile.

(6) Road from Mungaoli Station to Mungaoli town=1 mile.

The cost of the foregoing works was estimated at about 2½ lakhs of rupees.

The Subahs of Bajrangarh and Isagarh were also empowered to make large advances either for *Takavi*, or for purchase of seed grain.

On the setting in of the monsoon in July 1894 the relief works were stopped; the people engaged upon them were mostly outsiders, and as a test the works showed that there was locally no great pressure or distress. Of the 3,643 persons reported by the District authorities as having emigrated from the Isagarh and Bajrangarh Subahs, a considerable number are said to have subsequently returned to their homes, while a few are reported as having settled at other villages in adjacent tehsils or in foreign territory.

The construction work on the Guna-Bina Railway has afforded considerable employment to the population of the Isagarh and Bajrangarh districts during the past three years.

Special reports on the subject were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General from time to time.

The outturn of the *kharif* crop was fairly good, and the prospects of the standing crop (*rabi*) are in favour of a good outturn for the northern Subahs, except in regard to oil-seeds, while cotton has failed throughout the districts. Owing also to frequent rain and cloud and hail-storms, the wheat crop has again suffered in the Subahs of Isagarh, Bajrangarh, and Narwar.

3. Five hundred and sixty-seven cases of cholera were reported to have occurred during the year. Of these 348 proved fatal. Medicines were distributed at once through officials specially detailed for this duty, and through the agency of the Police and District staff. The parganas of Shajapur, Sonkutch, Chanderi, Attair, Porsa, and the cities of Lashkar and Gwalior suffered most.

4. Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General, paid a visit to Gwalior on 29th August, 1894. Colonel Barr assumed charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General at Gwalior on 1st October, and again paid Gwalior a visit in order to instal His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia on the *gadi*.

5. In April, 1894, I paid visits of inspection to the Bhander and Mungaoli Subahs. In May I accompanied His Highness to the opening of the Guna-Bina line up to Guna, for through material traffic. In October I accompanied His Highness on a short visit to Bombay, and in January and February I proceeded on tour through the parganas of Sipri, Kolaras, Bajrangarh, Arone, Pachar, Mungaoli, Isagarh, Ranod, and Pichore—being absent 43 days.

II.—Political.

6. On the 9th May, 1894, His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit of inspection to the State Railway known as the Guna-Bina line, which is still in course of construction.

On the 23rd October His Highness paid a visit to Bombay returning to his capital on the 2nd November.

His Highness was accompanied on these journeys by their Highnesses the Maharani Regent, C.I., and the Chinku Raja Sahiba, by the President of the Council, and by the Resident, with other officers.

7. On the 15th December, 1894, under orders from His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia was invested by Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General, with ruling powers, in full durbar. The Council of Regency was dissolved at the same time, the members being each presented with *khillats*.

In the new Government Sir Michael Filose, K.S.S., has been appointed as Chief Secretary with a staff of Under and Assistant Secretaries. Sirdar Bapu Sahib Jadou, late President of the Council, has been retained, under the title of Madar-ul-Maham, but without executive powers, as His Highness's chief adviser.

The Members of Council continue to retain in their hands, with but few changes, the administration of the several departments, subject to the orders of His Highness to whom all matters for decision are now referred. One department, that of Education, has been transferred to the charge of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, late tutor to His Highness. Mr. Johnstone's new designation is that of Inspector-General of Education.

In July, 1894, at the desire of His Highness, Mrs. Heyland was appointed as Governess to Her Highness the Chinku Raja Sahiba.

On the 4th September, 1894, Her Highness the senior Maharani Lakshmi Bai Sindhia died after a long illness.

In January, 1895, His Highness the Prince of Travancore visited Gwalior.

8. Late on the night of the 25th March, 1895, a telegram was received from the Government of India enquiring whether His Highness the Maharaja would place his transport corps at the disposal of Government to accompany the Chitral Relief Force. So prompt was the response that by the 28th March the first section of the transport corps was on its way to the front, and the last left on the morning of the 29th. His Highness took the greatest personal interest throughout. He assured the men that their families should be looked after, and in the case of casualties, should be provided with family pensions as in the case of British troops. There were no desertions; and the men started in high spirits with shouts of "*Madho Maharaj* "*ski jai*." His Highness himself travelled with the last train as far as Agra.

Captain Edwards, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Cavalry, Central India, has gone in charge of the transport train.

9. Great progress has been made during the year in the suppression of dacoity. The most noted dacoit at large at the close of last year, *viz.*,—Maharaj Singh of Nanon, was captured during the year by the Kamashdar of Pichore and is now lying under sentence of death at Lashkar.

Nothing could have been more satisfactory throughout the year than the relations between the Durbar and the Residency. Since His Highness has been invested with full powers, he has devoted much time and energy to the business of the administration, and gives every promise of becoming a successful ruler. He has on all occasions consulted me without reserve whenever difficulties arose, and I cannot too warmly acknowledge the confidence he continues to repose in the British representative. In Colonel Pitcher the Maharaja has a safe and experienced guide in revenue matters, and I am glad to observe that His Highness loses no opportunity of seeking Colonel Pitcher's advice, in the many important administrative questions that arise in the course of the reorganization now in progress.

Railways under Construction.

10. *Guna-Bina Railway.*—Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, reports as follows on the work done during the year:—

Preliminary.—All finished.

Land.—All taken up.

Formation.—Main line completed, repairs in progress.

Minor Bridges.—All complete except the one new culvert (3 spans of 3 feet) at Guna, which is in progress.

Major Bridges.—Masonry of these was completed in 1893. Of the three girder bridges, the "Orr" (5 span of 60) is completed. The Betwa bridge (16 of 100) girders are erected, only some flooring rivetting remains. The Sindh (5 of 100) girders are erected, except one span now being lifted; rail timbers are being laid down and scrapers are at work preparatory to painting.

Tunnels.—Nil.

Mile and gradient posts.—Finished.

Fencing.—All erected.

Electric Telegraph.—Train and through wires erected throughout.

Level crossing.—All completed with the exception of gate lodges, 42 of which have been built out of 62; remainder in progress.

Ballast.—All collected, and 70 miles of the line have been half ballasted and packed throughout.

Permanent way.—All laid.

Stations and offices.—All stations completed, with the exception of ticket offices, three of which are almost complete and the remaining in progress.

Staff quarters, temporary.—Completed.

Staff quarters, permanent.—All completed, except a little roofing at Guna.

Station machinery.—Completed, except at Guna.

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to R34,95,366 and up to date R49,86,893.

It has been decided that the Guna-Bina Railway shall be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company, and the terms under which it is to be worked are under consideration. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the Indian Midland Railway to run goods trains from the 1st May 1895.

11. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.*—The following statement furnished by Mr. W. Sherman, Engineer-in-Chief, shows the progress made in each division during the year:—

Nature of works.	Bhopal Division (57 miles).	Ujjain Division (57 miles).	Remarks.
Preliminary.	Finished.	Finished.	
Land.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Formation.	Complete, except gaps at 4 large bridges and a little *morrum* soling.	Complete, except gaps at unfinished bridges and *morrum* soling.	All earthwork should be practically finished by the end of rains.
Large bridges.	Parbati, 5/100′, ⅔ done.	*Barikali* Sindh, 6/100′, ⅔ done.	It is expected that all masonry will be done by the beginning of the rains; girders, etc., up by the end of calendar year.
	Niwaj, 5/100′, ¾ done.	*Chotikali* Sindh, 6/60′, ¾ done.	
	Jamner, 3/60′, ¾ done.	Tilar, 8/60′, ¾ done.	
	Phaland——⅔ done.	Lakhandar, 4/60′, ⅘ done.	
Minor bridges.	Practically complete.	About ⅔ done.	
Fencing.	Nothing done.	Nothing done.	
Road crossings.	Earthwork and *morrum* soling done; also check rails at all important crossings.	Earthwork and *morrum* soling done.	Should be complete by the middle of May.
Ballast.	Collection commenced.		
Permanent-way and plate-laying.	Complete.	About ⅓ done.	
Stations and buildings.	Ironwork of waiting sheds in hand in both divisions.		
Staff quarters.	Bricks being made.		
Ferries—Rolling-stock.	No work to be done under these heads.		
Temporary quarters and offices.	Complete.	Complete.	

The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March, 1895, amounted to ₹60,42,804-6-3, of which ₹43,99,239-12-5 were paid by the Gwalior Durbar, and ₹16,43,564-9-10 by the Bhopal Durbar. Rupees 3,09,386-0-2 were advanced to the Government of India for cost of English stores.

Full civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has been ceded by the Gwalior Durbar to the Government of India.

12. *Ujjain-Rutlam Railway Extension.*—The construction of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway and its extension towards Delhi is contemplated by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The line will run from Rutlam to Nagda and thence to Ujjain. It has been decided that the construction of this line should be carried out as a State Railway, and arrangements were accordingly made for its construction by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company; but in deference to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia's wishes, the Government of India have acceded to the Gwalior Durbar owning and paying for the railway, on the understanding that it should be constructed and worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Gwalior Durbar have ceded land for, and full civil and criminal jurisdiction over, the line between Ujjain and Nagda and Rutlam.

13. *Land Records.*—Colonel Pitcher's Annual Report has already been submitted with the following remarks:—

"The survey of Northern Gwalior, that is to say, all that part of Gwalior not included in Malwa, has now been completed; and an efficient staff of patwaris is engaged in maintaining, and wherever possible, correcting the records, in order that a reliable basis may be created for the new settlement when undertaken."

"I alluded in my letter No. 2312, dated 13th April, 1894, to the great value of the operations conducted by Colonel Pitcher in Gwalior. Starting under adverse conditions, he has, in the teeth of strong opposition, advanced patiently but steadily, step by step, eventually compelling even the most conservative of his opponents to recognize the undeniable value of his work in its relation to the revenue administration of the State. His Highness the Maharaja, I am glad to say, takes a keen interest in Colonel Pitcher's Department, and fully appreciates the advantage which the State has secured in the extension of this officer's valuable services which has recently been sanctioned."

The following information, as of special importance, has been extracted from Colonel Pitcher's report:—

"The final results of the operations of this Department in regard to Survey and Record-writing are briefly summarised below:—

Traverse Survey	3,160 square miles.
Field Survey	6,157 „ „
Number of fields or plots surveyed and area extracted	936,351 „ „
Average size of fields	4·2 acres.
Number of villages surveyed	2,865
Number of maps drawn and traced	2,865
Total length of lines *partalled* by Inspecting and Supervising staff	355,292 chains of 50 yards each.

	₹	*a.*	*p.*
Incidence of cost per square mile including all charges	26	13	3
Incidence of cost per square mile excluding Director and Head Office	24	13	3
Incidence of cost per square mile excluding Director, Head Office and permanent Land Record establishment, the latter being usually excluded from the cost of surveys elsewhere	20	10	0

"In last year's report were shown the results of re-organisation of patwari's circles for seven districts. The work is now complete for all districts, and the total number of circles has been reduced from 1,898 to 1,671, the number of patwaris and assistants stands at 2,086, whose pay averages R7-15-0 (Chandori) per mensem."

"When this department was first formed, patwaris were remunerated, mostly by grants of land. In 1890 the Council of Regency sanctioned one lakh of rupees per annum, without limit as to time, for the *improvement of pay of patwaris*, the idea (with which I had no concern) being that each patwari on qualifying should receive about R4 per mensem, cash, in addition to all other remuneration that he might be receiving. Finding the arrangement unsatisfactory, I ventured to suggest that all lands, etc., held by patwaris should be returned to the zemindars and that in lieu thereof a cess should be levied, from which the patwaris should be paid quarterly in cash. This was sanctioned. The cess at 4 per cent. and in a few parganas at 6 per cent. on the land revenue yields R2,27,791, while the salaries amount to R1,98,672. Thus by the re-arrangement the State has been saved the necessity of paying the subsidy, one lakh per annum, sanctioned in 1890, and has further a surplus of R29,119 per annum from the proceeds of the cess to apply to the cost of supervising agency. To pay for the supervising agency from the cess is in accordance with the practice in British Provinces."

"Out of the total number of 2,086 patwaris and assistants, 2,021 are reported to be fully qualified. During the year 77 candidates qualified and obtained certificates."

"Inspection received due attention throughout the year. *Partal* lines were run by the supervising and inspecting staff, the length of which aggregated 64,589 chains; while the areas of 235,049 fields were re-tested with the *bigha* comb. With the exception of a few villages in the Bajrangarh, Bhander, and Sikarwari districts surveyed by Amins, work everywhere was found satisfactory."

"*Khasra* entries are now found for the most part correct, save in the matter of rents. Zemindars will continue to conceal rents until it is made a penal matter to do so, and until *Subahs* and *Kamashdars* recognise that it is their business to see that zemindars in this matter obey the rules laid down by the State. At present the greatest offenders in the way of concealing rents are the officials (*Wahwatdars*) who work under the orders of *Kamashdars* in the management of *Kham* villages."

14. *Finances.*—As the State financial year closes on the 5th June, the figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1894-95 are not available. But the statement of account for the year 1893-94, furnished by the late Council of Regency in November, 1894, shows the following results:—

The year 1893-94 opened with a cash balance (including R5,31,25,000 invested) of R9,99,45,903-10-4, and the closing balance including investments was R10,11,21,428-0-2, showing an increase of R11,75,524-5-10.

Of the closing balance, the actual cash on the 6th June, 1894 (excluding investments), was—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
(*a*) In Reserve Treasury	*3,01,47,869	15	2
(*b*) In Working Treasuries	1,78,48,558	1	0
	4,79,96,428	0	2

The following figures show the *Ain* receipts and *Ain* expenditure of the year 1893-94:—

		R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Ain Receipts	1. Land Revenue .	91,11,385	2	9			
	2. Siwai jama .	52,50,510	12	0			
					1,43,61,895	14	9
Ain Expenditure	1. Civil .	53,22,482	15	9			
	2. Military .	38,03,521	14	6			
	3. Karkhanajat .	22,36,142	4	11			
					1,13,62,147	3	2
	Balance . .				29,99,748	11	7
Deduct from this sum the cash excess expenditure on the debit side of the running account of advances and refunds with the State Departments . .					18,24,224	5	9
Net saving on the year's transactions as noted above					11,75,524	5	10

* This includes silver worth R29,70,314-3-9 in Reserve Treasury.

III.—Other States.

15. *Khanyadhana.*—In consequence of ill-health, Pundit Srinarain, Kamdar, was withdrawn from the estate and allowed to revert to Government service and to rejoin his substantive appointment in the Gwalior Residency Office from 1st April, 1895; and as the country around is very quiet, all notable dacoits having been either killed or otherwise accounted for, and the estate is not in debt, it was not considered necessary to appoint a successor to Pundit Srinarain. The Raja has, under the existing favourable conditions, been left to manage for himself the affairs of his estate.

Guaranteed Estates.

16. *Sheopur-Baroda.*—There is nothing of importance to note.

17. *Kathon.*—The succession of Thakur Partap Singh by adoption, to the Guaranteed Estate of Kathon, in place of Thakur Hargyan Singh, deceased, was sanctioned during the year by the Government of India. Nazarana equal to one-fourth of the *net* annual revenue of the estate is payable to the Gwalior Durbar.

IV.—Judicial.

18. *Gwalior Residency.*—The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no original civil suits. In the three civil appeals preferred against the orders of the Political Assistant at Guna, the orders of the lower Court were upheld. Of the four criminal cases, three were committed for trial by the Political Assistant at Guna, and one case of highway robbery, which occurred in Khanyadhana, was tried by the Resident.

There were three appeals in criminal cases, two against the orders of the Political Assistant at Guna and one against the order of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi. In all the three appeals the orders of the lower Court were upheld.

19. *Gwalior State.*—The number of Judicial Courts in the State was the same as last year.

The following table shows the work done during the year.—

——	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Remaining pending at the end of year.	Remarks.
Civil suits . . .	*5,515	22 670	22,719	5,466	*In last year's report 5,031 cases were shown as pending at the end of the year.
Criminal cases . .	2,849	26,309	25,977	3,181	

The Sadar Adalat, presided over by Munshi Sohanlal, disposed of 468 civil suits, of which 388 were civil appeals, 100 miscellaneous appeals, 67 revision cases of Small Cause Court, and 10 original and miscellaneous cases; and 492 criminal cases, of which 340 were appeals, 27 miscellaneous appeals, 72 revision cases and 53 reference and miscellaneous cases.

Of 388 civil appeals, in 173 the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 22 modified, in 71 reversed, and 122 were otherwise disposed of.

Of 367 criminal appeals, in 195 the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 28 modified, in 44 reversed, and 100 were otherwise disposed of.

34. Reference cases consisted of—

17 cases of murder,
1 case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder;
1 case of abetment to murder;
1 case of highway robbery;
9 cases of dacoity;
1 case of attempt to dacoity; and
4 cases of dacoity with murder,

involving 98 persons, of whom 29 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 7 persons to 14 years' imprisonment each, 29 persons to 12 years' imprisonment each, 7 were acquitted, and 2 were remanded. The remaining 24 persons were sentenced by the Prant Adalats to various punishments. During the year a serious outbreak occurred in the Mungaoli Jail. The prisoners overpowered the guard at the jail gate and possessed themselves of arms and ammunition. In the end 23 prisoners were shot and 1 escaped.

In five cases sentences of death were passed, of which three were confirmed by the Council of Regency, and the prisoners—Himmat Singh, Gorelal, and Hira Singh—were accordingly hanged; while that on two females was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,305 civil suits and 1,639 criminal cases.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 4,967 civil suits and 6,927 criminal cases.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 13,962 civil suits and 16,919 criminal cases.

There were seven cases of treasure trove during the year, in which R138-4 were credited to the State.

At the time of His Highness the Maharaja's investiture with powers, 50 prisoners, convicted for offences other than dacoity and whose terms of imprisonment were to expire within twelve months, were released.

The returns show that fines to the extent of R95,479-2-6 were inflicted during the year, of which R55,965-0-6 were realized.

V.—Dacoity.

20. Fifty-five dacoities were reported during the year, of which 53 occurred in 1894, and 2 in the previous year. The gangs of Pheran Singh, Sultan Singh, and of the Golpura Thakurs having been accounted for by the end of May, 1894, there was very little organized crime in the subsequent months of the year. Towards the end of the year the only dacoit of note left, *viz.*, Maharaj Singh of Nanon, was captured by the Kamashdar of Pichore. These results are very creditable both to the Gwalior Durbar and to the Thagi and Dacoity Department under the able and courageous direction of Mr. Hankin.

I extract the following from the report of the Inspector General of Gwalior Police:—

"The heinous crimes returns for the year under review compare very favourably with those of 1893-94, inasmuch as dacoity occurrences have decreased to a notable extent in every district, and the six out of the 15 districts comprising the Gwalior State have been entirely free from the crimes of this type."

"There has also been a notable decrease of dacoity in those districts where it was most prevalent in former years."

"I attribute this decrease in the occurrence of heinous crimes to the very prompt and effective measures adopted by the Council of Regency in appointing a special Police Officer with an adequate staff, to help Mr. A. C. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi

and Dacoity Department, to run in harbourers and receivers, and subsequently in sending out a troop of the Imperial Service Cavalry under the orders of a Durbar official to hunt down the dacoit leaders and their gangs and to capture them."

"The result has been the destruction of the gangs led by (1) Pheran Singh of Badanpur, in Jhansi; (2) Sultan Singh of Sahgawan, in Datia, who were tracked and arrested and the leaders done to death in the operations conducted by Mr. A. C. Hankin; of (3) Maharaj Singh of Nanone, in district Isagarh; of (4) Meharban Singh; and (5) Santuk Singh of Golpura, in district Bhander; of (6) Harchand; and (7) Abdhut Thakurs of Deokhoh, in purgana Chanderi; and of several Thakurs of Karaiya, in Narwar, all of whom have been accounted for by the Durbar Police at different times from April to November 1894."

"There still remain 5 of the Karaiya dacoits at large, for whose capture the Subah of Narwar and his Police are making the most strenuous efforts, and I have every hope of seeing them accounted for before long."

Note.—Since writing the above, information has been received that Gunga Singh, leader of the Karaiya Thakurs, was killed and Goria Brahmin wounded on 22nd April, 1895.

"With the exception of these Karaiya Thakurs, we have no outlaw of any note left in the State at the present moment.*

• "An old offender belonging to the once notorious dacoit gang of Mohun Lal, who used to give us trouble at odd times, Aparbaljat (a proclaimed offender of the Agra district), was traced and arrested by the Durbar Police in the Garha State. Aparbal was made over to the Magistrate of Agra who committed him to the Sessions, by which Court he was sentenced to transportation for life."

VI.—EDUCATIONAL.

21. Sahibzada Gulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, Member of the late Council of Regency, held charge of the department up to the 17th December, 1894, when it was transferred to Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, late tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, who has now been appointed Inspector General of Education.

Mr. Johnstone, on taking over charge, made a tour and inspected the schools in six of the districts of Northern Gwalior. I give extracts from his interesting report:—

"The Education Department of the Gwalior State was administered for the greater part of the year 1894-95 by Sahibzada Gulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, Member of the Council of Regency, and to him all the credit is due for the present organization and efficiency of the department. After the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia with ruling powers, I was appointed Inspector General of Education and took over charge from the Sahibzada on the 17th December, 1894. The progress made in education during the year will be evident from the details given in later portions of this report. Soon after assuming charge of the Department, I made a tour lasting seven weeks through the following districts:—Bhind, Tawarghar, Sikarwari, Sabalgarh and parts of Narwar and Bhander in order to see for myself the working of the schools. My general conclusion is that there is much that is hopeful in the prospects of primary education. A more systematic scheme is required in all classes of schools, but there seems to me a real and widespread demand for Hindi schools, and in certain places there are fairly well-attended classes for Urdu and Persian, especially in the Narwar and Bhander districts. The present number of Hindi schools could, I am confident, be multiplied by five or even by ten without exceeding the demand, as a great many large villages still remain without the means of education. The most disappointing feature of the district schools is the English Department of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. Jaura was the only school of this class of all those I inspected which can be called in any way satisfactory; for the greater number of pupils read no further than the Primer and the First Reader, and this state of things appears to indicate that there is no real demand for English education at present, as the boys generally give it up after reading the first book."

* Information has just been received that the other Thakurs have since been captured; there are thus no important dacoits left to be dealt with.

"As regards the classes attending the schools in the districts, the great majority of the boys belong to the Bania and Brahmin castes. This is not altogether as it should be, but it seems impossible to induce lower classes, such as Ahirs, to attend schools at present. There is, however, a fair sprinkling in some places of zemindars, Kayasth, and tradesmen's sons."

"The attitude of the zemindars differs widely in different localities, some being anxious to aid the efforts of the department by persuading boys to attend school and by offering houses for the accommodation of the institutions, while others are stolidly indifferent. In cases of the former description every encouragement ought to be given. During my tour the headmen of several villages submitted petitions praying for the establishment of schools and offering houses: their wishes will be complied with as soon as possible."

"The total number of colleges and schools in the State for the year 1894-95 is 191, which are thus divided as compared with the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
1. Colleges	2	2
2. High Schools	2	3
3. Middle Schools	16	15
4. Primary Schools	170	171

"His Highness the Maharaja is anxious to establish a technical school both for the training of artisans and mechanics and of young Mahrathas for revenue, judicial and other posts in the State. The Mahrathas, excluding the Deccani pundits, are, as a rule, very indifferent to education; and only some such inducement as this is likely to attract them. An attempt will probably be made to carry out this scheme during the coming year, and if sufficient encouragement is given by the Durbar in the way of offering employment to youths thus trained, the scheme ought to be very successful. As I have already said, there is also still ample room for a large extension of Primary Hindi schools, and I hope something will be done in this direction in a short time."

"The total number of pupils attending the colleges and schools was 11,958, as compared with 12,072 in the previous year. This small decrease is apparent only and is due to the statistics in the preceding year being inaccurately compiled. The total is not large out of a population of over three millions, but the department is still young."

"The number of teachers employed has increased from 402 in the previous year to 407 in the present year.

"They may be thus classified—

1. English teachers	76
2. Urdu and Persian teachers	80
3. Sanscrit teachers	28
4. Hindi teachers	184
5. Marathi teachers	34
6. Surveying teachers	3
7. Gymnasts teachers	2
TOTAL	407

"The colleges and schools send up candidates for the following examinations, of which the result in 1894 as compared with 1893 was—

	1893.		1894.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
Intermediate examination in arts	17	15	27	9
Entrance examination	29	17	39	27
Middle Schools examination	60	31	76	43
C. I. Schools examination	80	48	137	62
Munshi examination	2	2	11	7
Sanscrit examination	26	18	42	18
TOTAL	226	131	332	166

"The results for 1895 are not yet known. The two colleges at Lashkar and Ujjain will send up candidates for the first time this year for the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University, but a considerable proportion of these are not natives of the State. The result is expected to be satisfactory, but will not be available for record in this report."

"The two colleges have been doing good work and the progress has been creditable, but a considerable proportion of the students in the college classes as already mentioned are not natives of the State. This fact does not of course detract from the credit due to those responsible for the institutions, but it tends to give a somewhat exaggerated idea of the demand for English education in the State."

"I have already given a somewhat unfavourable opinion of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools which I have inspected. But the vernacular schools of all kinds are popular and likely to make rapid progress if thoroughly inspected, and more systematically worked."

"Physical education labours under the want of complete appliances and the suitable sites for the erection of gymnasia and the playing of games. The two colleges have each a small gymnastic apparatus, and in one of the two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools the boys play a little cricket, but much development is possible and desirable in this direction."

"This year for the first time sports were held in which the Lashkar College students competed for small money prizes in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja, the President and a number of sirdars of the State, as well as the ladies and gentlemen of the station. If this patronage is continued in future, it will be a great encouragement to the students."

"There are three boarding-houses in connection with the colleges and schools of the State. These, however, leave a good deal to be desired in the way of management. In fact the houses are not convenient, and are simply hired wherever they can be got. Until special houses are built, the arrangements for boarders will not be altogether satisfactory."

"As regards school buildings, a magnificent new edifice is in course of construction for the Lashkar College; but its progress is slow, and it is not likely to be ready for occupation before next winter at soonest. The building in which the college is at present held is much too small and in many ways inconvenient."

"A new building is required for the college at Ujjain."

"Regarding the school buildings in districts, I am of opinion that at subat and tehsil towns, the State should provide accommodation, and that in villages the zemindars should be induced to give houses or build new ones. The latter need only be *kacha*, and can be erected at very small cost, if undertaken in the slack season. Of the former class a number of houses have been erected by the Durbar. These are in most cases suitable and commodious, but many more are required and their erection should be taken in hand without delay. Buildings for village schools are a frequent difficulty. Some are dark and small, and in some cases the zemindars are unwilling to provide suitable accommodation. The Subahs have been addressed on the subject with the view of procuring suitable houses for all village schools from the zemindars."

"The total expenditure of the Educational Department for the year is as follows:—

	R
1. Administration	13,023
(This does not include the pay of the Inspector General which is not included in the Educational Budget.)	
2. Inspection	7,368
3. Tuition	1,12,794
4. Scholarships	11,340
TOTAL .	1,44,525

"No fees are charged for education in the State, though it is a question whether they might not fairly be exacted from students who are not natives of the State, and who in many cases, I believe, study here only on account of the gratuitous education and the scholarships obtainable."

The sum allowed for scholarships is R11,340, and is distributed as follows:—

	R
1. Colleges	4,464
2. Special Instruction	360
3. Secondary Schools	6,516
TOTAL .	11,340

"The college classes, it seems to me, monopolise an undue proportion of this sum, and it is now proposed to distribute it more evenly over the different departments."

"Three pupils are maintained at the Lahore Technical School."

"A proposal has been made to employ village school masters as branch postmasters. By this extra inducement a better class of teachers would be procurable, and I hope some arrangements may be made in this connection if it is found that teachers have time to perform both kinds of duties efficiently."

"So far as I have been able to judge the professors, teachers and inspectors have performed their duties on the whole satisfactorily, and I would specially name the Principals of the two Colleges, Pandit Prannath and Bapu Narain Dhikul."

"The conduct of the pupils has been good, and I hope education is having a beneficial effect morally and physically, as well as mentally."

"I have already said that in some villages the zemindars take a very wholesome interest in education, which they show by sending their sons to study, by visiting the schools, and by offering buildings for their accommodation. Many others, though not so ready as these, only require a little persuasion on the part of the District authorities to join in the work."

"Without the co-operation of the district officers, education in the districts will never develop as it might, and it ought to be considered a distinct part of their duty to pay attention to the schools in their various charges. They are brought into closer connection with the people than the Inspectors of Schools can be, and in their frequent tours they could do a great deal to improve the schools. The directions in which they could most effectually aid this department are—

(1) seeing that the houses are kept in good order;

(2) taking care that all boys are provided with the required text books, on which parents are frequently unwilling to spend even a few annas a year, and that they attend regularly;

(3) keeping an eye on the teachers, so that they may attend regularly and perform their duties with diligence."

VII.—Public Works.

22. Mr. G. Harris, Engineer-in-charge Gwalior State Public Works, reverted to Government service from the 1st of December, 1894, and arrangements were made to carry on the work until the appointment of his successor.

Mr. H. H. Lake, Assistant Engineer, Indian Midland Railway, has been appointed an Engineer in the State Public Works Department from 11th February, 1895, at a gross salary of R600 per mensem rising by annual increments of R100 to R1,000.

The sanctioned Budget for the year amounted to rupees twenty lakhs. Out of this a grant of R12,07,000 was made for the works to be constructed under the Engineer-in-charge, supplemented by a further grant of R30,000 for minor works. The remainder was allotted for works to be carried out under the orders of the civil and military authorities.

The expenditure incurred against these grants is shown in Statements I and II attached.

In the Jayendrabhawan a palace was built and furnished for Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba.

Plans and estimates for repairs to State buildings at Jamgaon, Shrigonda, Ratnagiri, Oundh, Varwadi and Pandharpur, in the Deccan, were prepared and submitted to the Council, and work started on the building at Pandharpur.

Statement No. 1.

The net expenditure by the Engineer-in-charge State Public Works Department against Budget grant during the year from the 6th June, 1894, to 28th February, 1895, has been—

	Budget grant.	Net expenditure.
	R	R
In Gwalior Division	8,56,405	3,04,675
In Malwa Division	3,50,595	75,198

The estimated expenditure up to 5th June, 1895, is about R11,69,902, against the Budget grant of R12,07,000 + 30,000 subsequently sanctioned for minor works.

This lapse is due to the following works not having been undertaken during the year. Some of these works have since been discontinued by order of the Council, and the sites of some have not been pointed out to this Department.

	Allotment for 1894-95.
	R
Barracks at Sheopur	30,000
General Post Offices, Lashkar	20,000
Military Offices, Lashkar	50,000
Leper House, Lashkar	7,000
Irregular Tooman lines	80,000
Shooting Box for His Highness at Susera	20,000
Additions to Subat Kutcheri at Bhind	8,000
Tehsil at Bagchini	5,000
Police Station at Daboh	3,204
School at Isagarh	623
School at Rannode	1,623
Rajghat to Chanderi Road	10,000
Road passing along *Mari Mata* to Gwalior	5,000
Bajrangarh town to future Railway Station at Guna	5,000
Bhander-Chirgaon Road	2,500
City Road, Joura	10,000
Tehsil Nimach, „ Singoli, „ Gungapur	25,000
	Hali coin.
Police Station, Augur	5,034
Jail at Augur	15,000
Prisoners' cells	1,000
High School, Ujjain	40,000
Police Buildings, Ujjain	19,982
City gate, Ujjain	5,000

The above allotments have partly been appropriated to meet extra demands for works for which the grants for the current year were insufficient.

The following are the works on which there has been no expenditure up to date, but as the works are on hand, there may be some outlay before the close of the current year:—

	Allotment, 1894-95.	Probable expenditure to 5th June, 1895.
	R	R
Educational Office, Lashkar	50,000	10,000
Police Station, Mungaoli	961	4,454
School at Bhilsa	3,519	3,831
Police line, Mungaoli	875	3,142
Police line Joura	...	1,659
Police Station, Joura	...	873
Post Offices, several parganas	15,000	8,000
School at Sipri	400	106
Hospital at Sipri	2,882	2,500
Police line, Bajrangarh	316	2,795
School at Pachore	1,199	1,199
School at Shajapur	...	3,924
School at Mandsaur	3,000	3,000
School at Neemuch	126	5,126
Police Station, Afzalpur	5,084	4,000
Police Station Khachrode	5,034	6,734
Tehsil at Gohud	1,000	700
Mangode Amjhera road	...	2,285
Road adjoining Bhind road to Pucca road	5,000	5,000
Serai at Basoda	8,000	2,000

The anticipated excess expenditure over the Budget allotments will be met from the savings of the works on which there will be no expenditure this year.

Statement No. II.

Statement showing the Budget grants, expenditure and balance of the works to be carried out under the supervision of the civil and military authorities for the year 1894-95 :—

No.	Name of Works.	Budget grants.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
		R	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Chatri at Vanawadi . . .	50,000	85 0 0	49,915 0 0	
2	Kshipra Bridge at Ujjain . . .	30,000	...	30,000 0 0	
3	Ujjain Bhairongarh Bridge. . .	7,000	...	7,000 0 0	
4	Kherij Mashahira Works . . .	1,00,000	40,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	
5	Military Works	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	...	
6	Kherij Mashahira Samastha Works .	50,000	932 3 6	49,067 12 6	
7	*Mal*-Judicial Works	1,00,000	44,378 4 2	5,562 11 10	
8	Chatri of the late Maharaja Jiwajirao Sindhia	25,000	25,000 0 0	...	
9	Municipal Works	25,000	23,209 3 7	1,790 12 5	
10	Temple for Her Highness . . .	50,000	...	50,000 0 0	
11	Palace for ditto . . .	30,000	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	
12	Color, varnish and carpeting for the palace of Her Highness . . .	15,000	15,000 0 0	...	
13	Minor Works	75,000	30,797 11 4	44,202 4 8	
14	Addition to Press	15,000	153 13 3	14,846 2 9	
15	Bridge across the Nahar near Victoria College	9,500	1,000 0 0	8,500 0 0	
16	Public Works Office	25,000	...	25,000 0 0	
17	Irrigation Works	86,500	...	86,500 0 0	
	Total .	7,93,000	2,90,556 3 10	5,02,443 12 2	

Statement No. III.

The following are more or less important works completed or in progress with the total amount of expenditure on each to 28th February, 1895, the amount expended from 6th June, 1894, to 28th February 1895, and the anticipated expenditure during 1894-95 :—

Division.	Serial No.	Name of Work.	Total charges to 28th February, 1895.	Outlay 1894-95 to 28th February, 1895.	Anticipated expenditure during 1894-95 from 6th June, 1894, to 5th June, 1895.	Remarks.
			₹	₹	₹	
Gwalior.	1	Kolaras Barracks	68,449	20,451	45,315	In progress.
	2	Cavalry lines, Morar	1,94,955	47,054	55,488	
	3	Mungaoli Barracks	26,703	9,499	52,189	
	4	Victoria College	5,07,343	10,818	20,000	
	5	Memorial Hospital	3,13,506	8,547	17,406	
	6	Museum at Lashkar	56,807	1,811	2,000	
	7	Basoda School	2,826	693	2,356	
	8	Stables for His Highness the Maharaja	59,718	44,631	86,414	
	9	School at Narwar	4,315	3,229	7,517	
	10	Police Station at Bajrangarh	1,386	126	3,282	
	11	Do. do. at Narwar	3,440	1,088	1,656	
	12	Do. line at Narwar.	3,812	311	879	
	13	Do. Station at Bhind	3,179	613	1,811	
	14	Do. line at Sabalgarh	1,247	1,247	4,091	
	15	Garden Villa for His Highness the Maharaja	12,900	7,758	7,758	
	16	Jail at Mungaoli	13,639	639	19,813	
	17	Police Station at Mehgaon	3,219	40	837	
	18	Police Station at Karera	3,076	574	1,764	
	19	Tehsil at Mehgaon	7,045	140	7,596	
	20	Police Station at Jigni	1,947	45	1,633	
	21	Tehsil at Amban	14,290	2,329	8,474	
	22	Three office rooms at Joura Tehsil	615	15	1,828	
	23	Police Station at Rejanee	2,659	13	580	
	24	Hospital at Bhind	3,903	2,024	2,668	
	25	Police Station at Bajchini	2,891	1,324	2,102	
	25 A	Police line at Ambah	4,011	1,511	1,653	
	26	School at Bajrangarh	923	256	6,501	
	27	Head-quarter Police line at Bhind	955	955	2,000	
	28	Hospital at Mungaoli	5,176	844	967	
	29	Hospital at Narwar	4,763	901	1,607	
	30	Police Station at Sipri	3,961	209	300	
	31	Do. do. at Kolaras	2,734	667	1,903	
	32	School at Kolaras	2,271	516	1,525	
	33	Additions and alterations at Musafarkhana, Gwalior	27,691	7,976	15,649	
	34	Bhilsa Road	4,607	5,592	15,000	
	35	Ambah Mehgaon Road	1,29,339	5,346	24,451	
	36	Sironj-Betwa Road	8,099	7,923	17,824	
	37	Bajrangarh Road	6,323	6,323	24,544	
	38	Pachar-Esagad Road	2,744	2,744	2,744	
	39	New Road from Sipri line to Gura Gori Naka	3,746	3,742	6,852	
	40	Bridge over the Soni Nadi	31,446	2,662	12,226	
	41	Mungaoli Road	3,498	3,459	10,698	
	42	Steam Tramway for His Highness	29,962	3,292	10,000	
	43	Ditto to Susera	143	143	10,000	
	44	Repairs (general)	...	...	23,870	
	45	Repairs (communication)	34,894	34,894	1,15,988	
	46	Imperial Works.	1,755	1,755	3,100	
	47	Minor Works, say	7,425	7,425	30,000	
	48	Establishment	39,620	39,620	60,000	
	49	Tools and Plants	910	910	5,000	
		Total Gwalior Division	...	3,04,675	7,59,869	
Malwa.	50	Police Thana building at Khachrode	1,844	1,844	6,734	
	51	Do. do. at Neemach	1,798	1,798	6,094	
	52	New Subat Kachari do.	650	386	15,000	
	53	Police Thana building at Ujjain	5,289	5,289	6,734	
	54	New school building at Shajapur	710	710	3,924	
	55	Maharaja's palace at Ujjain	74,256	21,454	50,000	
	56	Police Thana building at Mandsaur	1,967	1,967	6,394	
	57	Neemach Jawad Road.	11,349	7,472	12,000	
	58	Mandsaur Pertabgurh Road	385	191	20,000	
	59	Bund across the river at Neemach	6,224	14	90	
	60	Repairs (general)	2,640	2,640	11,036	
	61	Repairs (communication)	19,252	19,252	54,100	
	62	Minor Works	1,200	1,200	...	
	63	Establishment	8,477	8,477	15,000	
	64	Tools and Plants	358	358	1,000	
		Total Malwa Division	...	73,052	2,08,106	
		And—				
		Exchange at 2-15 per cent.	...	2,146	6,113	
		Grand Total Malwa Division	...	75,198	2,14,219	

Irrigation.—Twenty-four tanks, 10 wells and one *ghat* were repaired during the year in the districts of Gird Gwalior, Tawarghar, Bhind, Sikarwari, Narwar, Bhander, Sabalgarh and Isagarh at a cost of R19,617-8-3.

Eighty-one unfinished works of the last year were completed during the year at a cost of R23,564-2-6.

Rupees 1,30,000 were likewise sanctioned for Irrigation Works in Malwa to be constructed by the Malwa District authorities.

VIII.—Post Offices.

23. The Postal Department of the Gwalior State has continued to make satisfactory progress under the supervision of Pandit Shiva Charan, Postmaster General.

The following extract is made from the Postmaster General's report:—

	Despatched.					Received.				
	Paid articles.	Unpaid articles.	Registered articles.	Parcels.	Service articles.	Paid articles.	Unpaid articles.	Registered articles.	Parcels.	Service articles.
1893-94	1,902,931	344,217	83,399	13,153	...	1,912,319	301,524	65,916	17,211	...
1894-95	2,486,934	324,616	69,510	32,942	402,912	2,558,792	329,992	88,342	24,479	565,580

The despatch and receipt of articles of all kinds shows a steady increase, especially in the ordinary paid articles and parcels.

The service articles have been shown here for the first time. Pandit Shiva Charan, Postmaster General, explains that the decrease in the despatch of unpaid and registered articles this year is due to the fact that the public are convinced to a greater extent of the safe and speedy delivery of paid articles, and have therefore gradually abandoned the idea of sending unpaid and registered articles, and that this is a most healthy sign of improvement in the working of the Postal Department.

	R	a.	p.
The Postal income is shown to be	97,610	2	7
The Postal expenditure	89,633	7	1
Balance to the credit of the State	7,976	11	6

The decrease in the balance, as compared with that of the last year, is attributable to the excess charges incurred in printing postage stamps, embossed envelopes and postcards.

The system of the remittances of money by means of money orders shows an improvement, which is said to be mainly due to the remittance of money by the Durbar for the construction of Ujjain-Bhopal and Guna-Bina Railway lines.

	R	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Durbar Post Offices for payment in the State	2,52,643	0	9
Value of money-orders issued by the Durbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices . .	10,36,265	2	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances	2,53,175	11	3
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices' remittances . .	3,84,630	6	11

Under the existing Postal Convention between Gwalior and the British Government it was arranged that each party should keep its own receipts on all transactions. But experience has shown that the money order issues by Gwalior against the Imperial Post Offices are so much in excess of corresponding payments that the Convention works very unequally, and the Government of India, therefore, proposed to revise the Postal Convention with Gwalior to the extent of dividing equally the commission on money orders issued in Gwalior and payable in British India, and *vice versâ*. On referring the matter to the Gwalior Durbar, His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has consented to the proposal made by the Government of India to share equally with the British Government the amount of commission realized on money orders issued in British India and Gwalior.

The number of Post Offices of all kinds, letter boxes and postmen during the year were as below :—

15 Head Post Offices.	198 Letter boxes.
60 Sub-Post Offices.	126 Postmen.
29 Branch-Post Offices.	64 Village Postmen.

With a view to render every facility to the Railway employés engaged in the construction of the railway between Rutlam and Ujjain, three experimental Post Offices have been opened.

Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana, visited Gwalior to discuss certain matters relative to the delivery in Ujjain by the Imperial Post and other matters.

IX.—Medical.

24. The State Medical Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the direction of Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts.

The Gwalior State is to be congratulated in having secured an extension of the services of such an able officer as Dr. Crofts. His experience and advice on various subjects have often been of the greatest possible assistance to the young Chief.

Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one branch dispensary in the city of Lashkar on the 16th August, 1894, and one in the town of Bhind. Other dispensaries are being built. The main building of the Memorial Hospital is approaching completion, and it is hoped will be ready for occupation in 1895.

The total number of new cases treated during the year was 88,376, which, with 98 cases remaining at the close of 1893, make the total number treated 88,474. These figures show a steady increase in the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the State and an enormous increase over the year 1886 when Dr. Crofts took up his appointment; then the number of patients treated was only 4,812.

The number of in-patients was 1,743, of whom 966 were cured, 378 relieved, 195 discharged otherwise, 119 died, 85 remaining under treatment at the close of the year.

Two hundred and fifty-three major operations and 3,094 minor operations were performed during the year.

Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 38,831 in 1893.

X.—Miscellaneous.

25. Three cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year, in which two persons were killed and one injured.

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col*,.
Resident at Gwalior.

CHAPTER V.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—General.

The wheat harvest in 1894 was almost a complete failure in the Bhopal Agency, and steps had to be taken to provide food in some places, while seed grain was entirely wanting, and had to be imported in large quantities. The whole of the eastern districts of the Agency, including the Gwalior purganas of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda, the Bhopal purganas of Sewas, Gairatganj, Silwani, Raisen and Bairsia, and the small States of Kurwai, Nawab Basoda, Muhammadgarh and Pathari suffered greatly, and it will take two or three good seasons before they recover. Unfortunately the harvest for the year under report has not been at all good owing to the constant untimely rain which has fallen throughout the year, and which has in places injured the *rabi* crops on which the eastern districts chiefly depend for the supply of food grain, jowari being sown in the western and north-western portions of the Agency. Linseed which was largely sown was an utter failure, and some of the wheat was also attacked by the red rust which destroyed so much of it last year. In some places the grains have not formed at all or are very small and withered. Coming on the top of last year's bad harvest the state of the present one is not satisfactory, and there will probably be much distress in places where the crop has failed. The rainfall for the year amounted to 55·39 inches, and the weather, owing to constant rain, has been seasonable throughout. There has been no outbreak of cholera during the year.

I was in charge of the Agency throughout the year, except for a short absence of three months in the autumn, when Captain M. A. Tighe, Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, officiated for me. Mr. Windham continued to hold the appointment of the Boundary Settlement Officer and Colonel Peart was in command of the regiment throughout the year. Colonel Ransford, second-in-command, resigned his appointment in October, and was succeeded by Major Masters, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhopal in September shortly before proceeding on leave to England, and his successor Colonel Barr also visited Bhopal for three days in January 1895. The Agent to the Governor-General, however, did not visit the Agency on tour during the past cold weather. My own tour included the Bhopal districts of Diwanganj, Raisen, and the Tal purganas to the east and south, and the Bilkisganj, Pipalthone, Jawar and Aslita purganas of the west. I also visited most of the small States, but was prevented, for various reasons, from making as extensive a tour as I had done in previous years.

II.—Political.

There has been no change of importance in the administration of the Bhopal State during the past year. Her Highness the Begam did not leave Bhopal, and Munshi Imtiaz Ali has continued to be the Minister. The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway is now approaching completion and construction trains have

been running from Bhopal to the Kali Sindh river for the past month. Her Highness has now paid up R17,17,565 which leaves R5,32,435 of the estimated cost still to be provided. Her Highness's share of the net earnings of the Bhopal State Railway for the year 1894 came to R1,44,607-3-0, as compared with R1,30,925-3-1 for the previous year. Work was continued on feeder-roads to the Indian Midland Railway which will soon be finished, and which will serve to open up the country. As regards the minor States I would observe that the Rajgarh Chief, when I met him at Rajgarh, appeared desirous of improving the condition of his State, and after a consultation with Mr. Hankin, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, the Chief agreed to making arrangements for the control of Moghias, which ought, if properly carried out, to prevent the Rajgarh Moghias from acting as they have done of late. There are constant complaints against the leading officials in Rajgarh who are jealous of each other, and the Chief would be well advised to appoint a strong Kamdar independent of any of the parties into which the State officials are divided.

The financial position of Kurwai has reached a stage which necessitates a certain degree of interference. The debts are said to be equal to about four years' revenue, and as the Chief is himself desirous of our help, I am endeavouring to arrange for a gradual liquidation of them.

The Pathari Chiefship is also heavily in debt, and I am about to make proposals for the future management of this small State, the revenue of which is only about R10,000, while the debts amount to R25,000.

Huttey Singh, the Jagirdar of Jhaleria, died on 5th March, 1895, and the question of succession to his Tankah is now under consideration.

III.—Revenue and Finance.

During the past year the collection of Octroi dues at Sehore has continued to be directly administered under the Political Agent with satisfactory results. The collections are now made in Government instead of Bhopal rupees, and the Bhopal State rates have been assimilated to those prevailing in the Sehore Station. The great differences that have existed in the value of the Bhopal rupee have caused much inconvenience, and a stable rate of exchange is desirable.

IV.—Trade.

The Opium Returns show that 1,248 chests have passed the scales in 1894-95, as compared with 1,428½ chests in the previous year, 1,337½ chests in 1892-93, and 1,607½ chests in 1891-92. There was little or no export of grain last year, and trade generally was dull owing to the bad harvest.

V.—Judicial.

The appended Statements A and B show cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—Police.

There is nothing particular to mention regarding the Police force in the Agency, and I can only repeat the remarks made by me last year on the subject.

VII.—Dacoity.

The list given in the margin shows the number of dacoities, including cattle-lifting and highway robbery, that occurred between the 1st April, 1894, and the 31st March, 1895. The amount of property carried off is put down at R27,023-1-6, and R757 worth of property was recovered. During this year the perpetrators of the dacoity, which occurred at Bhunnas in the Hoshangabad District, were tried in the Court of the Political Agent and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment as shown in the margin. My thanks are due to the Thagi Inspector, Khan Bahadur Gayasuddin, who deserves the entire credit of tracing out and capturing the criminals. The prosecution of this case was conducted by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I E., who has done excellent work in this Agency, both in the suppression of dacoity and in arranging for the control and settlement of Moghias. There was no important outbreak of dacoity during the year, and none of the dacoities which occurred were large ones.

13	Bhopal.
9	Gwalior.
3	Indore.
3	Rajgarh.
1	Mahammadgarh.
2	Kurwai.
1	Dewas.
1	Narsingarh
1	Nawab Basoda.
1	Sironj Purgana of Tonk.
35	

6	to transportation for life.
1	to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.
1	granted pardon.

An outbreak of prisoners occurred at the Bhopal State Jail on the afternoon of the 22nd January, 1895, when several of them seized the weapons of the guard and 28 escaped. A party of cavalry was at once sent in pursuit, but owing to the darkness of the night and the fact that the prisoners had at once got into very broken country, where cavalry could not act, very few were recaptured, and the remainder are still at large.

VIII.—Education.

At the request of the States, Mr. Mears, Head Master of the Sehore School, was sent in March, 1895, to inspect the schools of the places noted in the margin. This inspection, which was made once before about eight years ago will, I think, have a good effect if the Darbars can be induced to act upon Mr. Mears's suggestions, and if it can be made annually. The Sehore Schools have not been inspected during the past year, but work in them has as usual been carried on efficiently.

Rajgarh.
Narsingarh.
Khilchipur.
Biaora.
Maksudangarh.
Sutalia.

IX.—Public Works.

Her Highness the Begam opened the Lansdowne Hospital for Women at Bhopal on the 24th of May last, and the lines of the new Imperial Service Regiment are nearly finished. Public Works at Sehore have been under the supervision of Mr. Mears and have been efficiently carried on. No special remark about them is, however, necessary.

X.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant Windham, Boundary Settlement Officer, disposed of 27 cases as noted in the margin.

1	between	Agra and Kurwai.
3	„	Agra and Gwalior.
1	„	Muhammadgarh and Gwalior.
1	„	Rajgarh and Khilchipur.
6	„	Rajgarh and Narsingarh.
1	„	Rajgarh and Sutalia.
3	„	Jhallawar and Khilchipur.
2	„	Indore and Khilchipur.
5	„	Indore and Nursingarh.
1	„	Bhopal and Muhammadgarh.
3	„	Gwalior and Nawab Basoda.
27		

There remain at present three undecided cases which would probably have been disposed of if Mr. Windham's health had permitted him to remain in camp as long as usual. Lieutenant Peacock, Political Assistant, was appointed in November to complete the demarcation of the long standing and important boundary case between Bhopal and Indore on the Vindhyan Range, and was engaged on this work during the cold weather.

XI.—Medical.

Detailed reports on the work in hospitals and vaccination have been submitted separately to the Agent to the Governor-General through the Civil Administrative Medical Officer. The number of major operations was 201 during the year under report, as compared with 124 last year. As previously mentioned the Women's Hospital, which has been called after Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne, was duly opened by Her Highness the Begam on the 24th May, 1894, and is, I hear, more used than the old hospital was. Work at the hospital was carried on by Miss A. Niebel, M.D., during the year and her labours are undoubtedly appreciated by the women of the place.

M. J. MEADE, *Major*,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

Bhopal Agency,
Bhopal;
The 23rd April 1895.

CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—General.

1. The rainfall was well distributed, but superabundant, and the crops suffered a little in consequence. They were, however, fair except as regards wheat and linseed which suffered partially from rust. Some damage was done by hail in certain localities.

Captain A. F. DeLaessoe held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke held the appointment of Agency Surgeon to 31st December, 1894, when he was temporarily transferred and relieved by Surgeon-Major Baker.

The Political Agent and the officers of the Malwa Bhil Corps were on tour as usual.

II.—Political.

Gwalior.—No report is received from the Durbar regarding this portion of the Agency. It is well administered, and Trimbak Rao Appaji Naib Suba of Amjhera continues to do good work.

Indore.—No report is received from the Durbar.

Dhar.—His Highness the Maharaja is still under medical treatment, but improved in health.

The jurisdiction case between the Durbar and the Badnawar Thakurs, referred to in last year's report, has been settled, and there is some hope that a settlement may equally be effected with the Bhoomias.

The town of Kuksi was nearly destroyed by fire in April 1894. Nine hundred and thirty-six houses were burnt, and the loss is estimated at 14 lakhs. The Durbar took prompt steps for relief and made considerable advances from the Treasury. The town is now being rebuilt on an improved plan.

The revenue has suffered from the failure of linseed and opium owing to unseasonable rain.

Jhabua.—Raja Gopal Singh, of Jhabua, died on the 22nd January, 1895. He was succeeded by Oodey Singh, son of the Thakur of Khowassa, whose adoption has been recognised by the Government of India, but the formal consent of Government sanctioning the succession has not yet been received. The young Chief is learning his work under the able guidance of the Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji.

The Thandla-Pitlawad demarcation work is approaching completion, only 24 miles remain undemarcated.

Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji continues to administer the State excellently. The State debt is now reduced to ₹60,876. A fresh debt of ₹13,000 had, however, to be contracted to meet the funeral expenses of the Chief.

Ali Rajpur.—The State has lost the valuable services of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jowan Singh, who held the post of Superintendent of Ali Rajpur for the last twelve years, and who died at Ali Rajpur on the 9th November, 1894. He was succeeded in office by Ram Kishen Panth, late Diwan of Barwani, who assumed charge of the State on 26th December, 1894.

On the 25th January, 1895, Rani Anupkuarba Chachatia, widow of Rana Gungdeo, died, and her jagir villages—Oondwah, Bilwat, Chichalgooda, Oomralee Morajee, Sooki, Baodee and Kanthari—yielding an annual income of R2,500 lapsed to the State.

The minor Rana Partab Singh studying at the Daly College, Indore, visited during the Dassehra vacation Poona, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Jeypoor, Jodhpoor, and Bickaneer.

The State continues to prosper. The cash balance now exceeds a lakh, and cultivation is steadily increasing.

Barwani.—Rana Inderjeet Singh died at Barwani on the 3rd November, 1894. His elder son, Rana Ranjeet Singh, now 7 years of age, has been recognised by the Government of India and was installed on the *gaddi* by the Political Agent on the 18th January, 1895. The State will remain under superintendence during the minority of the Rana.

Rao Bahadur Nilkanth Janardan Kirtani has been appointed Superintendent of the Barwani State and assumed charge of his office on the 16th December 1894.

The revenue survey of the Barwani State is making slow, though steady progress.

Mr. Clabby was in October lent to Barwani as Forest Officer, and it may be hoped that the very valuable forests will now be properly exploited. The Jalgoon purgana, but a few years ago entirely waste, is rapidly improving under the good management of the Kamasdar Motilal. The financial position of the State is very satisfactory.

Jobat.—Rana Saroop Singh having satisfactorily carried on the management of the State during the past year has been invested with full powers.

The revenue of the State has increased to R28,614 and the cash balance in the Treasury on the 31st March, 1895, amounted to R23,806.

Guaranteed States.—On 1st October, 1894, Dariyad Singh Bhumia of Nimkhera died leaving two sons, Inderjit Singh, aged 6, and Dowlat Singh, aged 5.

The Government of India have recognized Inderjit Singh as his successor. The estate will be under superintendence during the minority.

The average annual income is about R19,000. The debts which amount to about R12,000 will be repaid in the course of two or three years.

III.—Trade.

The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 757½, against 819½ in the preceding year.

The estimated value of the traffic on the Agra-Bombay road was R8,14,068—*vide* Appendix II attached.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil suits.—The table below gives the total number and value of civil suits in all States in the Agency except Indore and Gwalior :—

A.

—	Number.	Value.
		R
Dhar	2,162	1,12,931
Jhabua	793	41,782
Ali Rajpur	154	13,001
Barwani	941	69,593
Jobat	11	420
Bagode	161	5,191
Dotna	59	1,460

In the Court of the Political Agent 18 suits were pending and 124 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 142. Of these, 108 were disposed of and 34 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value was R3,492-10-0.

In the Deputy Road Superintendent's Court 6 cases were pending at the close of last year and 77 instituted during the year. Of these, 82 were disposed of, leaving one pending at the end of 1894-95.

The total value was R3,022. Further details will be found in Statement A.

V.—Police.

No alteration has been made in the strength and constitution of the Bombay-Agra Road Police, the Bhumia Police, and the Manpur Police.

Rao Bahadur Hari Narain Kali, Superintendent of Dhar Police, who died in February, 1895, was succeeded by Gangadhar Balwant, Kamasdar of Badnawar. Out of 559 cognizable offences committed during the year, 323 have been detected and brought to trial.

VI.—Dacoity with Serious Crime.

The number of dacoities reported during the year was 21, and the value of property plundered amounted to R9,298-2-6, against R5,899 in 1893-94.

Eight cases out of these occurred in Dhar.

One dacoity attended with murder was perpetrated at Begda in the Bhabra purgana of Ali Rajpur on the 24th September, 1894. The Police have not yet succeeded in tracing the culprits.

Eight cases of culpable homicide were tried during the year in the Court of the Political Agent.

VII.—Education.

The education tables given in the appendix to this report refer to Dhar, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, Jobat, Bagode, Manpur, and Sirdarpur.

The amount spent on education by the larger States in the Agency is shown below :—

Name of State.	Total. Expenditure.
	R
Dhar	11,189
Jhabua	1,347
Ali Rajpur	1,451
Barwani	5,962
Jobat	161

Sirdarpur.—The average number of boys attending the Regimental School at Sirdarpur was 32·64 daily. In the Bazar School at Sirdarpur the average number of attendance was 18·51.

Manpur.—There are three schools—at Manpur, Kolani, and Khurdi—with 70 boys on the roll.

The English class has been abolished in the Manpur School with effect from 1st April, 1895.

Dhar.—There are 22 State schools (21 for boys and 1 for girls) and 26 private schools, as against 25 in the last year.

There are 861 boys and 24 girls in the State schools, and 773 boys in private schools.

The High School has deteriorated owing to the prolonged absence of the Head Master.

Jhabua.—There is a Hindi School at Jhabua attended by 61 boys, and a Sanscrit School with 21 pupils. A Vedic School to teach the tenets of the Vedas has been started during the year under report with 10 pupils on the roll. There are also Hindi Schools at Thandla, Ranapur, Rambhapur, and Hanumangarh. The Kanas School has been closed.

Ali Rajpur.—Seven schools are maintained by the State with an average daily attendance of 152 boys and at annual cost of R1,451. Bhil and Bhilala boys receive a monthly stipend from the State to encourage attendance, but without very marked effect.

Barwani.—Has 8 schools for boys and one for girls; the annual cost is R5,962, the daily average attendance is 430·19, as against 437·17 last year.

Kali Pada Sircar, late Head Master and Inspector of Schools, resigned his post in January, 1895.

VIII.—Public Works.

The amounts spent on Public Works by the largest States in the Agency are noted below :—

Name of State.	Total. Expenditure.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*
Dhar	27,175	0	0
Jhabua	.....		
Ali Rajpur	16,453	0	0
Barwani	46,228	5	7
Jobat	.....		

Dhar.—The work of putting the Dhar-Dudhi road in order was completed during the year at an outlay of ₹20,000.

IX.—Boundaries.

Of the 16 Boundary disputes disposed of during the year, three were settled by Panchayat and 13 amicably.

There are 9 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these, 4 cases are under appeal.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion was Boundary Settlement Officer during the year.

X.—Medical.

No report is received relating to Indore dispensaries. At the other dispensaries in the Agency 112,930 persons were treated during the year, and 215 died; 4,700 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur is prospering under the able management of Doctor Duke, who has succeeded in making it popular and useful. Twelve thousand and thirty-five out-patients and 948 in-patients were admitted for treatment, and 133 major operations were performed. The total expenditure was ₹4,346.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

The currency reform has been nearly completed with less difficulty than might have been expected. Traders dealing in Holkar and Scindia territory have complained of the import duty on silver imposed in other States, but, on the whole, great progress has been made without much trouble, and Native States coins are rapidly disappearing from the States that have adopted the British rupee.

Her Highness the Maharani of Dhar has granted a donation of ₹300 to the Countess of Dufferin Fund in addition to the sums previously contributed.

A. F. deLAESSOE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER VII.

WESTERN MALWA.

Report of the Western Malwa Political Agency for the year 1894-95

I.—Officers.

I have held the charge of the Agency, except from 12th April to 10th July. When on privilege leave, Major Masters officiated, and Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore has been Medical Officer of the Agency throughout the year.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat took over charge of the office of Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, in November, from Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, transferred to Rajputana, and the former also was transferred in March as Cantonment Magistrate to Nasirabad (in Rajputana).

II.—Season, Crops, and Health.

The rainfall was 34·5, against the average of 36 inches, but owing to its having fallen unseasonably all crops were, more or less, damaged, especially linseed, and the outturn of cotton and opium has been below the average, but there is no scarcity of food grains, jowar and wheat harvest being an average crop.

Cholera prevailed from April to October, 1,159 cases being reported from the districts, of which 653 proved fatal.

The prices of opium have been higher during the year.

III.—Annual Tour.

I made a prolonged tour from 9th November to 15th February through the Agency, visiting Shajapore, Ujjain, Barnuggur, Rutlam, Sailana, Jaora, Afzalpore, Sanjit, Kukresar, Rampura, Chandwasa, Basai, Sitamau, Mandesaur, again Jaora and Rutlam, Baraoda, Nagda, and Mehidpur. I reached Ujjain *viâ* Dewas, where I was visited by the Superintendent of the Senior Branch of the State, and the Naib Karbhari of the Junior Branch.

IV.—Political.

Gwalior Districts.—Sir Michael Filose, Sir Subah of Malwa, was transferred to Gwalior as Chief Secretary to the Durbar, and Mr. Raghunathrao Yadao, Secretary to the Council, succeeded him as Sir Subah of Malwa. Sir Michael Filose was very popular with all classes in Malwa.

The sanitation of the city of Ujjain always requires the attention of the local officers, and it will be a great boon to the citizens if this ancient city, ever crowded by pilgrims from all parts of India, is provided with a good drinking water supply.

During my annual tour I was visited by the Subahs of Shajapore, Ujjain, and Mandesaur, at the Head-quarters of their districts, and found them extremely courteous.

Indore Districts.—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar made a hurried tour hrough his Mehidpur District travelling *viâ* Ujjain in the last cold weather.

I was visited by the Subahs of Rampura, Bhanpura and Mehidpur, and my relations with them have been cordial.

The outlying purganas of Tonk, Jhallawar, and Dewas States in this Agency have been managed as usual by the officials of those districts.

Jaora.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India visited this capital on 2nd February, but owing to the illness of the Nawab no formal visits were exchanged. Subsequently His Highness Mahomed Ismail Khan, the Nawab, after a few weeks' illness, died at Jaora on 5th March, much regretted throughout West Malwa. I visited Jaora on 8th March to express the sympathy of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and Government of India on this sad occasion to the family of the late Nawab. This Chief, like the former Nawabs of Jaora, was most loyal to the British Government, and popular with his subjects. Owing to His Highness' extravagance, however, the political authorities in 1885 had to make financial arrangements for liquidation of his debts, amounting to about 16 lakhs, and under the good management of his Minister Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, the sum has nearly been liquidated.

The young Nawab, Mahomed Iftkhar Ali Khan, his son, is 12 years of age and is his recognised legal heir; and his formal installation will take place on the receipt of sanction from Government. Arrangements are being made by the Agent to the Governor-General for the education of the young Nawab and his numerous half brothers.

Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Minister Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan has assumed charge of all State affairs, till further orders, since the death of the late Nawab.

The Nawab of Rampur, the son-in-law of the late Nawab, and other distinguished visitors have recently paid visits of condolence to the young Nawab.

Rutlam.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India visited Rutlam on 5th February, exchanged formal visits with the young Raja, and inspected the school and other institutions there.

His Highness, Sajjan Singh continues his education at the Daly College at Indore under Mr. Herbert, his own tutor, and Mr. Gunion, the Principal of the College.

His Highness recently paid a visit to his maternal grandfather, the Chief of Dhrangdra, in Kathiawar.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India has sanctioned a scheme proposed by the Dewan Khan Bahadur C. Rustamji for the reclamation of waste lands in the Bajna district of Rutlam, which is hilly and mostly inhabited by Bhils.

The necessary arrangements are being made with this view.

The management of the State continues under the supervision of the Agency.

Sailana.—The Raja His Highness Dule Singh continues an invalid as usual.

Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, a pleader of Mhow, has been acting as Diwan under the orders of Kuwar Jeswant Singh, the Raja's heir, who is allowed by the Chief to conduct the administration.

Recently the Raja has been interfering with the financial arrangments made by the Kamdar Khan Bahadur Khory by undue demands for money on account of his extravagance, and it is to be regretted that his relations with his heir have again become somewhat strained, and the Chief has been staying away from his State for the last two months and is on pilgrimage to Ujjain.

The Raja's daughter, a widow of the late Chief of Pertabgarh, who had come to reside with her father on account of her disagreement with the present Chief of Pertabgarh, died in March at Sailana.

Sitamau.—The Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bala Pershad, was forcibly removed by the Chief from his post in August, and owing to other mismanagement of the State, as detailed in my Report No. 142, dated 28th January, 1895, it was found necessary to admonish the Raja and appoint a new Kamdar, Mr. Balwantrao Trimbak Deshmukh, to make suitable arrangements for the control of the finances of the State, and administration of justice to the people.

Piploda.—The Thakur has managed the estate well, controlling the finances by adherence to the Budget system, which was introducted during his minority. The Sayer dispute between the Jaora State and Piploda, to which allusion was made in my last report, still remains unsettled.

Other Guaranteed Thakurs.

The succession of Thakur Ranjit Singh of Gooderkhera (Piploda) to the 1½ villages held by him in the purgana of Panth Piploda was recognised by Government.

The affairs of Lalgurh continue under supervision of the Agency, owing to the minority of the young Dewan Hari Singh.

V.—Judicial.

The usual returns are appended.

Neemuch Cantonment.—There were three criminal appeals to this Court, in two of which the judgments of the Lower Court were confirmed, and in one the sentence was reduced.

Seven civil appeals were submitted, in one of which the decision of the Lower Court was altered, and in the rest the decisions were upheld.

VI.—Police.

Under the reorganization scheme of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, it is contemplated to attach a Deputy Inspector with a few Najibs to this Agency, but in the larger States their services will be needless ; while in the smaller ones the existing arrangements seem sufficient, the States being free from any organised crime.

In special cases, however, the employment of the Thagi men will be necessary to detect crime where a Native State shelters its own offenders as has occurred recently in one case.

VII.—Dacoity.

The following docoities have been reported during the year :—

In Gwalior districts	11
„ Indore „	15
„ Dewas (Senior Branch) district	1
„ Jaora State	1
„ Rutlam „	3
„ Sailana „	1
„ Piploda	1
Total . .	33

This compares unfavourably with the record of the last year showing only 19 cases, but I attribute it to some extent to the frequency of cattle raiding on the districts of this Agency marching with the Meywar border, and the increased regularity with which crime of this sort is now reported.

No mail robbery has been reported.

VIII.—Public Works.

Roads.—The following feeder roads have been completed by the Public Works Department :—

(1) Namli to Sailana.

(2) Jaora to Piploda.

Railways.—The Godra-Rutlam Railway was opened for through traffic from Rutlam to Bombay in October 1894.

The construction of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway with a bridge to cross the Chambal at Nagda has been started, the lands required having been made over by the Gwalior, Rutlam, and Sailana States to the Railway authorities.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway is under construction.

Other Works.—A tank is being constructed for the Central India Horse at Agar from the Local Funds, and a generous contribution of R1,500 made for the purpose by the Agency and Regimental Treasurers Seth Poonumchand Dipchand of Rutlam.

IX.—Boundaries.

Thirteen boundary cases have been settled by Lieutenants R. B. Berkeley and C. T. Ducat, Boundary Settlement Officers, Western Malwa, during the year.

The cases with the Meywar Durbar, alluded to in my last report, remain still unsettled owing to delay on the part of the Begun officials.

X.—Education.

The schools at Rutlam, Jaora, and Ujjain continue to do good work. In the other schools only elementary education is imparted.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

The annual Baijnath Fair at Agar was held in April last year.

Valaities.—Only 2 Valaities were deported to Peshawar during the year.

A statement of the Railway accidents in the Agency during the year is appended.

The following returns are also appended :—

(A)—Criminal Justice.
(B)—Civil do.
(C)—Attendance of witnesses.
(D)—Police.
(E)—Jail.
(F) III.—Provincial Revenue.
(Fa)—Provincial, General.
(H)—Public Works from Local Funds.
(J)—Post Office.
(L)—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

AGAR,
The 1st April 1895.

M. G. GERARD, *Colonel*,
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

CHAPTER VIII.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—Season and Crops.

The rainfall has been unusual. Rain fell in every month of the year. At Sutna 49·91 inches were registered, against 61·13 in the previous year. At Rewah the figures were 54·31 and 45·20, and at Nagode 65 inches, 64 cents and 65 inches, 5 cents, respectively. The *kharif* crop at first promised well, but the continuous rain and the excessive and unseasonable fall in October and November did it great damage. Jowar, bajra, kodu and cotton were very much injured.

The *rabi* crop also suffered from the continuous falls of rain, and the cloudy weather which naturally accompanied them.

The linseed and wheat crops suffered from blight (girni). The former was entirely destroyed, while the latter only produced from 2 annas to 8 annas in the rupee.

On the other hand, the crops of barley, gram, arhur and masur were good. Some damage was caused by hail in certain localities.

It has been a most unfortunate season for the agriculturist, following, as it has, two bad seasons.

There was very considerable distress in the months of February and March which was met by the establishment of relief works, and no cases of death from starvation were reported. These relief works formed the subject of a special report which was submitted on the 25th of March.

There is no doubt some distress still, though the people are not starving. The Hazur and Madhogarh tahsils have suffered considerably, and Mowganj in a lesser degree. The Dewan is making remissions of revenue where the distress is severe, and probably some ₹50,000 will be remitted.

II.—Public Health.

The general health has been good throughout the year. Cholera of a mild type, which broke out in February, 1894, and was brought by pilgrims from the Magh Mela at Allahabad, lingered on until June and even later.

III.—Tour.

During the year I paid frequent visits to Nagode and Rewah. I had arranged for a prolonged tour through the State commening at Amarkantak and passing through Sohagpur, Ramnagar, Rampur, Naikin, Mowganj, Lalgaon, and back to Sutna, but owing to illness I had to abandon it, when I had only arrived at Anuppur. The Maharaja was accompanying me.

IV.—Rewah.

This has been an uneventful year. In May the Maharaja and Maharani accompanied by Surgeon-Major Gimlette went to Dumraon on a visit of condolence to the Maharani.

The Maharaja of Dumraon having died on the 6th of May, 1894, Her Highness the Maharani remained with her mother, when His Highness the Maharaja returned. In October the elder sister of the Maharaja, the wife of Maharaj Kishor Singh of Jodhpur, returned to Jodhpur.

His Highness the Maharaja again went to Dumraon in October to bring the Maharani back. I accompanied him on this occasion.

Since the 1st of November the Maharaja has been entrusted with a considerable share of the current work of the State.

All papers regarding Revenue Settlement, Police, Military, Forest and Permit Departments being submitted to him, he takes a most intelligent interest in this work, and the orders he gives are, with very few exceptions, sound and sensible.

He has also tried 23 cases as a Magistrate of the first class. They have not been difficult cases, and he has disposed of them with facility, but he has little taste for criminal work.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Rewah in December accompanied by Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Cuningham, the Foreign Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand and Surgeon-Colonel Caldecott.

The Agent to the Governor-General again visited Rewah in January.

The Thakur of Kothi died during the year, and the Thakur of Sohagpur on the 21st January, 1895.

Finances.—These are in a very healthy condition, and speak volumes for the system which my predecessors introduced.

	R	a.	p.
The opening balance on 1st April, 1894, was . .	18,37,883	13	4
The estimated income was	16,00,000	0	0
The actuals were	17,08,087	9	0¾
Shewing an increase in the actuals over the preceding year of	1,26,856	6	6¼
In Expenditure.			
Estimate	12,94,000	0	0
Actuals	13,25,646	10	9¾

The cash balance on 1st April, 1895, is R22,20,324-11-7. Of this sum R12,75,700 is invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper.

Permit.—The Statement II gives the Permit and Excise receipts for the year under report.

The Permit collections, as compared with those of last year, show an increase of R12,437-12-3.

The expenditure shown in the above statement exceeds that incurred in the preceding year by R3,780-8-8. The increase is due (firstly) to the purchase of 12 maunds of opium from Indore for local consumption and (secondly) to the establishment of new "chowkies" on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line and in Madhogurh, Hazur, and Mowganj tehsils. The produce of opium during the year was 22 maunds 30 seers which being made into cakes amounted to 16 maunds 18 seers; this added to the stock on 1st April, 1894, of 8 maunds 32 seers 15 chittaks, and 12 maunds purchased from Indore, gives the total quantity of 37 maunds 10 seers 15 chittaks, of which 29 maunds 18 seers 4 chittaks were sold during the year, leaving the balance in stock on 1st April, 1895, of 7 maunds 32 seers 11 chittaks.

Judicial.—The accompanying returns show the work done in the different Departments.

The Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Rewah was amalgamated with that of the Civil Judge at Rewah, and the Courts of the Honorary Magistrates of Sohagpur, Chandia, Singwara and Kothi are held in abeyance owing to the death of the holders. Their successors will probably be appointed in their stead.

Jail.—The annexed statement shows the jail statistics for the past year.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Three deaths from cholera took place during the year. The sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

There was no escape from, or any disturbance in, the jail during the year.

Suppression of Female Infanticide.—Female infanticide has prevailed for generations among the Karchulis, Parihars, and Sombansis in the Rewah State, but no Maharaja has ever taken any coercive measures for suppressing this practice.

My predecessor, Colonel Robertson, on studying the Census Returns was convinced that the practice was very prevalent in certain villages, and showed in a report (No. 710, dated 12th May, 1893) by a reference to the Census Returns how excessively disproportionate the numbers of male to female children were in those villages. I have followed his lead, and with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General started a Department for the Suppression of Female Infanticide on the 1st January, 1895. We are encountering oppositions from the Karchulis of Raipur, but in the other proclaimed villages, 9 in number, the system is beginning to work, and I have great hopes that it may eventually prove successful. Measures for the reduction of marriage expenses should be an accompaniment, but I regret that as yet no sympathy with such a movement has been shown either by the Dewan or the Council of Sirdars, though they unanimously condemn female infanticide.

Police.—No remarks.

Education.—The total number of schools has risen from 22 to 28. The ncrease is due to the establishment of five new village schools and three Sanskrit schools, while two girls' schools at Rewah have been abolished. The village schools have made satisfactory progress.

The condition of the girls' schools is not satisfactory, and there has been a decrease in the attendance of girls.

Public Works.—Besides the maintenance of public buildings and roads and petty construction and repairs, the work on the following road communications was taken in hand during the year :—

(1) The metalling of the Rewah-Govindgurh road has been completed.

(2) Earthwork has been done on the Bela-Govindgurh road which is to be metalled in the current year.

(3) The fair-weather road, 7 miles from Burhar Railway Station to Garraha has been completed.

Revenue Settlement.—Appendix XV shows the work done in the purgana of Teonthur.

The work in this purgana is expected to be completed by the end of June 1895.

Boundary.—Appendix XIX shows the disposal of cases instituted.

Medical—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Scott Reid officiated for Surgeon-Major Gimlette from 13th August to 13th November, 1894. Appendix P shows the work done in the different dispensaries. The Agency Surgeon has reported on them separately to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

Miscellaneous.—Statement II shows in detail the Customs and Excise Revenue for the year.

Forest.—The past year was a favourable one for the production of lac in the Rewah forests, which fetched R91,765-12-11 more than in the previous year.

Three new forest chowkies were established at Bansa, Beohari, and Karra (in the Rewah State). There has been a good export of bamboos by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the income therefrom being R11,942-14-3 and the sale of timber has fetched R13,272-2-3, as compared with R12,772-0-4 in the preceding year.

Coal.—The reduction of the royalties which took effect from the 1st May, 1894, has had a bad effect on the Rewah revenue.

There has been a decrease in the eleven months of the year under review as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year of R28,289-13-4.

V.—Nagode.

As the Raja had persistently and for more than ten years ignored the repeated suggestions conveyed to him by the Political Agent, that he should appoint a competent Dewan who should be approved of by the Political Agent and the Agent to the Governor-General, the administration of the State was, under the orders of the Government of India, entrusted to a Dewan under the direction of the Political Agent, and the Raja was ordered to refrain from all interference. A Dewan was appointed on the 25th May, but he proved to be utterly incompetent and had to be removed. On the 28th September, Babu Radhe Lal, a Settlement Officer in Rewah, was appointed, and he has since given great satisfaction, and is gradually introducing order where there was no order, and system where there was chaos. When the administration was taken over, the records and accounts were found to be in great disorder. Many papers were missing, and the old officials showed great hesitation in affording assistance. The Raja himself was at Benares, and has remained there ever since. He at once assumed an attitude of hostility to the new administration, but beyond objecting to return and live at Unchehra, and refusing to give up papers which are in his possession he gives no trouble. Appendix XXIV shows the income and expenditure for the year, which may be thus summarized :—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
Income	99,385	6	9
Expenditure	53,644	15	1
Balance on 31st March, 1895	45,998	15	11

On the 25th of May, the balance found in the treasury was R258-8-3. The debts, as far as is known, amount to R2,60,898-2-4. It is unlikely that any considerable debt has been concealed. It is proposed to repay these

debts by eight annual instalments, but any creditor who will accept 75 per cent. as payment in full, will be paid at once. Rupees 4,289-4-7 have been paid during the year, and R45,000 have been provided for payment of debts in the ensuing year. A Putwari class has been opened for the training of putwaris under a teacher named Kudrat Ali, who was kindly recommended and sent by Colonel Pitcher, Director, Land Revenue, Gwalior.

The Gahrwarin Rani died at Benares on the 2nd of August, 1894.

The Raja married a daughter of the Gahrwar Thakur of Bijaypur on the 4th of February, 1895.

VI.—Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi.

I have no remark to make about these small States.

Baghelkhand Agency,
Sutna;
The 3rd May 1895.

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1894-95.

I.—General.

1. The rainfall has been very heavy and unusually persistent, so much so that many cultivators have complained to me that they have had a whole year of rainy months. The result of this has been that serious damage was done to all the crops of the autumn harvest, while the wheat has also failed, in some parts entirely and in other parts partially. Linseed, which is a crop upon which the cultivator largely relies as a means of paying his revenue, has been an absolute failure.

2. Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., held charge of the Agency from the 18th July to the 17th October during the absence on privilege leave of Captain J. Ramsay, who was in charge during the remaining nine months of the year.

3. The Cantonment Magistracy of Nowgong was held by Captain A. S. Rooke from 1st April to the 18th June by Lieutenant D. Peart for the 19th June and from the 8th August to the 31st March, and by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill from the 20th June to the 7th August.

4. The Agency was visited in December and January by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. Colonel Barr stayed at Datia for a few days whence he went by rail to Tikamgarh for the special purpose of investing His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha with the Insignia and Grant of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. From Tikamgarh the Agent to the Governor-General marched *viâ* Nowgong to Sutna. While in Bundelkhand he saw the Chiefs of Datia, Orchha, Chhatarpur and Panna as well as the Jagirdar of Alipura at their capitals and nearly all the other Chiefs and Jagirdars came to meet him at convenient places. His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar was the only important Chief who was not received in Durbar; his absence as well as that of a few minor Jagirdars was caused by illness. It had been arranged that the camp should march to Ajaigarh and this plan was only given up when the frequent and heavy rain made the crossing of the Ken river impossible.

5. The Political Agent was away from Nowgong for 166 days during the year. In April he was at Datia with Mr. Hankin concerting measures for the arrest of Sultan Singh, the dacoit leader; in May he went to Charkhari to deliver to the Maharaja a sanad received from the Government of India; in June he again went to Datia to prevent disputes over the arrest of Sultan Singh with his companions and the division of the reward which amounted to R6,700. In September Captain Manners Smith went to Jatara to make the acquaintance of the Maharaja of Orchha, and in October he went to Charkhari. On the 26th November the Political Agent began his regular annual tour which lasted till the 23rd March.

6. It came to my notice that crimes of violence were frequently committed upon small children for the sake of their ornaments, and I therefore made

inquiries from the States as to whether it would not in their opinion be desirable to prohibit the practice of putting ornaments on children except on very special occasions; all the States agreed to my suggestion, but I am not sanguine that it will ever be acted upon.

II.—Political Review.

7. The damage done to the spring crop of 1894 and the failure of the autumn crop of the same year has caused some distress among the poorer classes of the population, but this has been much mitigated owing to the abundant supply of grain poured into the country, at moderate prices, by the Indian Midland Railway. Last summer the mowha tree yielded an unusually good crop and this year it promises well; it provides a very large proportion of the food of the poor, and as wheat and linseed are the only two spring crops which have severely suffered in 1895, I do not think the condition of the people gives cause for great anxiety. Most of the States have taken in hand some works of public utility to provide work for those who want it.

8. *Orchha.*—The case of the Palera Thakurs, who openly resisted the authority of the Durbar as noticed in the report for last year, may be considered finally closed. All the leaders of the insurrection have been arrested and sent to Orchha for trial, while the Durbar has decided not to take any further proceedings against the others concerned, with perhaps one or two exceptions. Two small boys of the Palera family have been absent from the State since the fight at Palera; the Durbar has no intention of punishing these unoffending minors as I have frequently told them and their mothers. Unfortunately their servants and dependants persuade them not to return to Orchha, and as far as I know they have not yet returned. They have resided mostly at Charkhari and Datia; the Chiefs of both these States assure me, and I believe them, that they have done all in their power, short of summarily turning the boys and their family out of the State, to persuade them to return to Tikamgarh.

9. Orchha is the only State in Bundelkhand which has a mint. The coin minted is called the Gaja Shahi rupee, which is now at a discount of R39 to R39-2-0 per cent. compared with Government rupees, though in June 1893 R100 Government were only worth R115 Gaja Shahi. After the Government of India closed its mint, I frequently advised the Durbar to follow its example, at any rate as a temporary measure, but my advice was not accepted until March, 1894, when the Gaja Shahi coin had fallen to a discount of R23·76 per cent. When the Durbar discovered what a serious fall had occurred in the purchasing value of the coin in which it receives its revenue the Vakil came to ask my advice as to what could be done to improve matters, I offered such advice as I could on the lines laid down by Government; I unofficially gave the State Vakil a translation of a memorandum on the subject of converting the currency, and I offered to discuss it in detail if the Durbar would send me an official having knowledge of what information could, and what could not, be obtained from the Durbar records. No official has yet come, and, as far as I am aware, no action is being taken by the Durbar in connection with this matter.

10. The Durbar has for some time been anxious to exchange certain outlying villages for other villages of the Jhansi district. In negociating a comprehensive exchange which would have given a moderately convenient frontier, so many difficulties would have cropped up that the idea was abandoned, while

the villages concerned in a smaller exchange are mostly so inconveniently situated with reference to Gwalior and Datia territory that I do not think the Government of the North-Western Provinces would care to take them over. I have informed the Durbar that any complete proposals they may make can be submitted for orders, but that, in my opinion, the exchange is never likely to be completed.

11. The services of Mr. Cooper, a pensioner of Government, have been obtained to superintend the Public Works of the State; he has not yet been long enough at Tikamgarh to show any results. His employment will probably prove very beneficial to the State if he has the firm support of the Maharaja against those persons who are interested in opposing a change; without this he will be able to do little or no good.

12. The two daughters of His Highness the Maharaja were married at Tikamgarh in May.

13. I have not had any opportunity of seeing the condition of the people of Orchha since December, and all efforts to elicit information on this subject have hitherto failed. In this particular instance, as in several others, the Durbar has allowed a most undesirably long time pass before answering communications from the Agency.

14. Colonel Barr, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, visited Tikamgarh in December and held a formal Durbar for the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja who had previously been gazetted to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

15. *Panna.*—The State has recently complained of financial pressure. The late Maharaja had very liberal ideas in the matter of palaces and furniture which are rather embarrassing to his successor who is being asked to pay a good many of the bills. Several succeeding bad crops, coupled with the wedding of the heir apparent which took place in February, 1895, have somewhat depleted the cash balance at the State Treasury. The Maharaja has lately informed me that he is engaged in reorganizing several of the departments of the State, but I have not received any details of the proposed change.

16. *Charkhari.*—On the 21st May I went to Charkhari in order to formally deliver to His Highness the Maharaja the sanad granted to him by the Government of India conferring upon him full criminal powers to be exercised by him under certain conditions which were explained in open Durbar. In the Gazette of the 1st January, 1895, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh, the real father of the Maharaja, was appointed to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. When on tour in the Chandla purgana of the Charkhari State towards the end of February I noticed that some of the people, especially the small children, appeared to be insufficiently nourished. The fact was immediately brought to the notice of the Maharaja who ordered work to be begun on various tanks that required repairs, and some money was also granted for the construction of small temporary dams, locally called "bandhs" which much increase the fertility of the soil.

17. *Bijawar.*—Bhowani Prasad, the Dewan, whose appointment was reported last year, has ceased to hold the appointment. No successor has been officially reported to this office, and I am afraid the Maharaja is not likely to make a judicious selection. The Thakurs of Bhagwan and Dalipur have

been loud and persistent in their complaints against the Durbar; both of these Thakur families were notorious harbourers of dacoits in the recent outbreak, and for this reason I have not thought them fit objects for solicitude on the part of the Agency. They have no right to claim the interference of the Agency in their disputes with their Chief, and it seemed desirable to seize an opportunity of making it publicly known throughout Bundelkhand that the person who harbours dacoits is apt to incur more than temporary displeasure. The Durbar has kept me fully informed of its action towards these Thakurs, and I do not consider that it has been oppressive.

Har Bans Rai, the heir presumptive to the Bijawar State, died leaving an infant son.

18. *Ajaigarh.*—The Maharaja's second son was married in May, 1894.

19. *Baoni.*—The new Chief, Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan, was placed on the *gadi* by me on the 5th of March, 1895, at Kadoura, the capital of the State. Munshi Mahomed Raza Husain has been appointed Superintendent of Baoni under the orders of Government, and I have temporarily abolished the appointment of the Baoni Vakil in attendance at the Bundelkhand Agency in order that the former Vakil Moulvi Kazim Husain might take up at Kadoura, the dual duties of tutor to the Nawab and Nazim of the State. There is practically no money in the treasury, but on the other hand there are no debts, and as soon as the nazarana due to Government is paid, there will be a margin of income over expenditure available for public works which are much needed. Roads, buildings, public institutions and sanitation have been sadly neglected, while hundreds of acres of the best soil are overgrown with kans grass, and therefore useless at present. The roads and buildings must remain in their present condition until funds for their repair are available. A loan not exceeding ₹15,000 has been arranged from the Sarila State at ₹5 per cent interest to be spent in digging up kans grass and reclaiming the land now useless. It is estimated that the revenue of the land reclaimed will in four years yield a small return over and above the cost of reclamation, while the immediate expenditure of money will enrich the people and help them to withstand the effect of several consecutive bad harvests.

20. *Chhatarpur.*—Like the Maharaja of Charkhari the Raja of Chhatarpur received in Durbar a sanad from the Government of India conferring upon him plenary criminal powers. Raja Vishvanath Singh, in my opinion, deserves credit for having taken early steps to provide work for all his subjects who might require it. Without any prompting from the Agency he had arranged to improve several roads and tanks. The Chief is of delicate physique, but I am glad to report that he seems to have enjoyed better health lately.

21. *Baraundha.*—Baraundha is a poor State in which the Thakurs are powerful, and consequently apt to be aggressive. There are a number of long pending disputes which I examined during my tour; they will be decided as soon as the voluminous vernacular documents have been examined. My tent was besieged with petitioners; each case was enquired into.

The sum of ₹4,000, which was received from the Chief in connection with the Kotaria Rajaula Boundary affray case, is now being spent upon improving the water-supply of Baraundha. The Agency Overseer has been sent to assist in the intelligent execution of the work.

22. *Sarila.*—This State continues to prosper under the management of Rao Bahadur Sambhar Singh, who received this title from the Government of India

on the 24th of May, 1894. Last year the Public Works were not pushed on as much as I should have liked, and Ihave impressed upon the Manager the desirability of beginning work on a liberal scale at once. The State is in want of public buildings, while it has a large cash balance and a considerable annual saving. The young Chief, Pahar Singh, has for some time been at Sarila, and he has made a little progress in his education;

23. *Jigni.*—I visited Jigni in March and found the people far more contented than last year. I hope the advice I gave to the Jagirdarin and the officials in February, 1894, has borne some fruit.

24. *Jaso.*—The Jagirdar is poor and therefore weak. He is troubled with an influential relative and late Kamdar in opposition, as well as by turbulent Brahmins who threaten suicide if annoyed. Numerous complaints reach the Agency from all parties, and the scene of these dispuets is so distant from Nowgong that it is almost impossible to arrange for any satisfactory inquiry.

25. *Choubeana.*—Choube Chaturbhuj, the Jagirdar of Taraon, died on the 31st January, 1895, when I was fortunately near enough to send an Agency official to secure all valuable property. The question of a successor has been deferred, as there is a possibility of a posthumous heir being born. I saw all the other Chaube Jagirdars, and inquired into the complaints of such petitioners as presented themselves. The Bhaisaunda Jagir is still under the superintendence of the Agency.

26. *Political Pensioners.*—The pension of ₹950 per annum first granted for ten years and afterwards renewed to the Nirpat Singh, branch of the Kulpahar family, on condition that they should one and all be of good behaviour has now been regranted for a period of ten years subject to a reduction of ₹50 per annum. This reduction has been made, because all the members of the family had not fulfilled the condition upon which it was granted. Gujraj Singh, the head of the family, died on the 5th January 1895, and his son Shambju is now the head of the family to whom the pension will be paid.

III.—Financial and Revenue.

27. In accordance with the custom which had long been in force in Bundelkhand, a number of funds used to be kept by the Political Agent outside the general accounts of the treasury. A new Excluded Local Fund has now been opened in the treasury, and I am in correspondence with the Comptroller of India Treasuries regarding the opening of a deposit account; as soon as detailed instructions are received from him all money will be lodged in the Government Treasury.

28. In Appendix N will be found a statement of the income, expenditure and closing balance of the various States under the superintendence of the Agency.

29. Previous to the conversion of the Government loans from 4 to 3½ per cent, the Chiefs and Nobles of this Agency held paper of the nominal value of ₹21,19,600. Of this amount, ₹20,56,000 worth have been tendered for reduction.

IV.—Trade.

30. During the current year there has been a very heavy import trade in grain, while the chief articles of export are mowha seed, ghi, and pan leaves. I was much struck by the popularity of Sutna as a market. I found numbers of carts in various localities going to Sutna when they might have got to the

stations on the Indian Midland Railway on an equally good and very much shorter road. The only explanation I have been able to elicit is that Sutna is well known, while the majority of the people of the country have not yet practically realised that they can get to a railway much nearer than Sutna. This does not seem a very satisfactory explanation, but I could get no other. It appears to me to prove that something more than improved communications are required to attract traffic to the Indian Midland Railway.

V.—Judicial.

31. With the decrease in dacoity there has been an appreciable decrease in judicial work, only nine criminal cases having come up for trial.

32. New rules based upon those in force in the North-Western Provinces have been introduced into the Nowgong Jail. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. An enclosure has been provided in which capital sentences are carried out; formerly executions at Nowgong used to be public.

33. During the year I have had an opportunity of seeing the jails of the majority of the larger States in Bundelkhand. In all of them the prisoners looked well. A new jail has been opened at Panna and put in charge of the State Doctor; it is as well that this step was not longer delayed, the mortality in the Panna Jail having reached rather an alarming figure.

34. Improvements are being made in the Ajaigarh Jail. A new jail is being built at Sarila, and one will be built at Baoni as soon as money is available.

35. It may be of interest to note that capital sentences have been ordered and carried out both in Datia and in Chhatarpur.

VI.—Police.

36. The ordinary Police force of the Agency has remained unaltered. Throughout the year the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department has kindly kept at least two officers of his department at my disposal. Inspector Dayal Singh Gyani has been in charge, and has been of much assistance to me.

VII.—Dacoity.

37. The Agency has lost the valuable services of Mr. A. C. Hankin., C. I. E., during the year under report, but as far as is possible, with diminished resources, the hunt after docoits has not been allowed to slacken. In May 1894 Mr. Hankin with the assistance of his subordinates in the Thagi and Dacoity Department and some Datia State servants shot Pheran Singh and his brother Himmat Singh and arrested Durjan Singh. Pheran Singh was a notorious and hereditary dacoit proclaimed by the Jhansi district, and the encounter which ended in his death was managed with great coolness and bravery. Pheran Singh twice fired at Mr. Hankin and missed him at a few paces.

38. Later in the same month Sultan Singh and his followers were accounted for by a combined party of the Bhopal Battalion and Datia State servants; a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dacoity Department was also present. Sultan Singh had evaded arrest for many years, though on more than one occasion special measures were undertaken for his capture.

39. Twelve dacoities were reported during the year. Of these, two were in Orchha, one in Datia, four in Panna, three in Ajaigarh, one in Bijawar and one on the Nowgong-Hurpalpur road on the borders of the Alipura and Garrauli Jagirs. Orchha has not succeeded in tracing the dacoits in either case; in

Datia the joint efforts of the State Police and the Thagi and Dacoity Department have elicited some information, but only one man had been convicted up to the end of the year. In Panna all the dacoits have been arrested and the whole of the property has been recovered in one case, in the other three cases which all occurred towards the close of the year, the inquiry is incomplete; there is, however, some reason to hope that these cases may be successfully worked out. Of the Ajaigarh dacoities, two were committed by the same gang, the whole of which has been arrested and convicted, while the third is still under inquiry. The Bijawar dacoity was only committed three days before the close of the year, the dacoity on the Hurpalpur road has unfortunately remained untraced. The total amount of property taken by dacoits during the year was R5,500, of which R670 worth has been recovered.

40. Nine out of twelve dacoities this year were really highway robberies, and since April 1894 only one dacoity has been committed on a house. The position is better than it was this time last year, because not one leader remains at large, and all proclaimed offenders have been arrested, of whom any clue whatsoever could be obtained.

41. The Inspectors of the Thagi and Dacoity Department with their subordinates have been most useful to me. They have been provided with quarters.

42. Kanjars have again been giving some trouble. They are very difficult to deal with because all States deny responsibility for them. For instance, the replies to a circular asking for a census of Kanjars in Bundelkhand showed them to be non-existent, but in spite of this complaints against them are numerous. A gang which recently robbed and murdered a man in this Agency in January last has recently been arrested by Deputy Inspector Kanhaya Lal of the Thagi and Dacoity Department in Gwalior territory.

VIII.—Education.

43. Mr. John Mather was in uninterrupted charge of the Nowgong Raj Kumar College throughout the year. The number of boys in attendance fell from 18 to 13; the average number on the rolls was 15. One boy passed the Matriculation examination of the Allahabad University, and three boys passed in the first class of the Central India Schools examination. During the year the services of a revenue officer were obtained through the kind assistance of Colonel Pitcher; his business is to teach the boys surveying and other work connected with revenue settlement operations, as this knowledge should be of special value to boys who are without exception drawn from the land-owning classes Mr. Mather reports that the new instructor has done well. The Cantonment High School has done well in examinations, and the High Schools at Charkhari and Chhatarpur have prepared a large percentage of successful candidates. Four girls from the Charkhari Girls' Schools, which continues an unqualified success, passed the Vernacular Middle Class examination.

IX.—Public Works.

44. The road from Mahoba on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway to Lowri in Chhatarpur territory, 14 miles distant, has been practically completed. Another coating of metal is, I understand, still required to make the road suitable for traffic in the rains, but when I passed over it in February 1895, it was carrying a very heavy traffic and was in good order. This road has been made by the Executive Engineer, Nagode Division,

the funds having been supplied by the Charkhari and Chhatarpur Durbars, some assistance being given from funds at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. My remarks on this road only apply to the 10 miles lying within the Agency limits; the remaining four miles are in the Hamirpur district of the North-Western Provinces.

45. Work is being continued on the Kalinger-Nagode road; the ghat has been completed. This road is being entirely made at the expense of Government, as the Chiefs of Ajaigarh and Panna declined to contribute on the plea of poverty. The long dormant scheme for connecting Ajaigarh with the Indian Midland Railway towards Atarra on the Jhansi-Manikpur section has been revived. The Maharajas of Ajaigarh and Panna through whose territory this road will pass have hitherto refrained from agreeing or declining to contribute to the cost of its construction, each contenting himself with raising objections to an alignment favoured by the other. The ground has been surveyed, and it has been examined by the Superintending Engineer for Central India. The Agent to the Governor-General has authoritatively decided that the road if made should follow a line *viâ* Deogaon, and his decision has been communicated to the States.

46. The Datia Durbar was invited to make a road from Indurgarh to the Jhansi-Gwalior section of the Indian Midland Railway, but objected to doing so. I tried to convince His Highness in a personal interview that this would be a very useful road, but without success. If made, it would pass through a most fertile and fully cultivated district.

47. In Panna a large tank is under construction, and a palace which was partially built many years ago is being completed. In Orchha also a palace is being built.

X.—Boundaries.

48. Lieutenant D. Peart was in charge of the Boundary Office up to the 6th December, 1894, when he was relieved by Lieutenant L. A. Forbes. Mr. Peart being also Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, could not go into camp, and Mr. Forbes had to arrange for carriage, etc., after his arrival at Nowgong, consequently work in the field did not begin till 23rd December; it was somewhat abruptly brought to a close on the 20th March, 1895, by the receipt of orders transferring Lieutenant Forbes to Baluchistan.

It was reported last year that all pending cases had been decided. Fourteen cases which had been settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer were remanded for further investigation by the Appellate Court at Indore, and three new cases were brought on the list. Mr. Forbes decided nine cases, and if all of these stand the test of appeal, only eight cases will remain to be decided.

49. The average cost of each case decided in 1893-94 was R618-15-1; it will be much less for the cases decided during the cold weather of 1894-95, as the Boundary Settlement Officer's appointment has been vacant since the 1st April, 1895, and is likely to remain so until the 30th September, 1895, when the boundary accounts are closed for the year. Efforts to persuade the States to settle their boundaries without the intervention of the Boundary Settlement Officer do not meet with much success. Boundary cases provide a favourite form of gambling in land and numbers of subordinate officials who are employed in the Boundary Offices of the various States oppose mutual settlements, as their employment ceases when boundary cases no longer exist.

XI.—Medical.

50. The Civil Dispensary at Nowgong is in charge of the Agency Surgeon so called. The duties are performed by any Medical Officer who is on military duty at the Cantonment and who is able to take the extra work. This arrangement cannot be considered satisfactory, as it entails continual change; in the year under review the appointment changed hands no less than six times; it is impossible in these circumstances that the medical work of the Agency should be carried on to the satisfaction of either the Medical Officers concerned or their patients.

51. Considering the difficulties under which the institution labours and the scanty funds available, a large amount of suffering has been alleviated. The daily average of out-patients and in-patients was 38·22 and 10·30, respectively, while the record shows that 500 minor and 54 major operations were performed. The death rate was 7·77 per cent.

52. There are hospitals in most of the larger States of the Agency; the most efficient one seems to be that at Charkhari.

53. Vaccination is general throughout the Agency, and wherever I went I found numbers of children who had been sucessfully inoculated. The system which has been in force for many years has been for the States to obtain lymph and needles from the Agency, and for all vaccinators nominated by the States to be examined and passed by the Agency Surgeon. Under the orders of the Political Agent was a Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, who used to tour through the Agency and inspect. Rajab Ali Khan who had efficiently filled the post of Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination since its creation, over twenty years ago, unfortunately died a few months ago. The circumstances have so much changed since his appointment that it is an open question whether vaccination operations in Bundelkhand should in future be conducted on the same principle as hitherto, or whether some changes should be made. The Government of India has no financial interest in the matter.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

54. A Vilayati who had taken up his abode in Bhagwan of Bijawar, and who was in prison for assisting dacoits, was deported to Peshawar at the end of his term of imprisonment.

55. The usual appendices are enclosed.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain*,
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Report of the Political Agency, Goona, for the year 1894-95.

I.—Officers.

Major G. E. Money was Political Assistant from the beginning of the year till 23rd November, 1894, and during his absence on leave Captain Watson performed the duties from 19th April to 24th June. Major A. Masters relieved Major Money on 23rd November, 1894, when the 2nd Central India Horse relieved the 1st Central India Horse at Guna.

Surgeon-Captain J. W. Shaw held charge of Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

II.—Season, Crops, and Health.

The outturn of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops was again below average, although better than that in the previous year. The *kharif* crops suffered from excessive rain, and the *rabi* crops from storms, cloudy weather and blight, the linseed crop being annihilated.

Only one case of cholera was reported during the year.

III.—Annual Tour.

The Political Assistant visited Raghogarh, Bajrangarh, Sipri, Binagaon, and Biaora during the year, and was in all 30 days in camp.

IV.—Political.

Bajrangarh (*Gwalior*).—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia and the Resident at Gwalior visited Guna on 10th May, 1894, for a couple of days on the occasion of running the first train from Bina to Guna. The Resident again paid a visit to Guna in February last during his winter tour.

1. *Raghogarh.*—A debt of 16,000 Phulshahi rupees has been discovered against the State. This will soon be liquidated from the State funds which are now in a more satisfactory condition. Some petty intrigues have lately been brought to light and disposed of, but I have hopes they will be discontinued. The Police force is now being reorganised by the Kamdar with the view of increasing its efficiency.

2. *Parone.*—A second son was born to the Raja in February last. There is nothing special to report with regard to the administration of this State, which has kept the noiseless tenor of its way.

3. *Guna.*—The affairs of this State are unsatisfactory. The Raja is extravagant and lives beyond his means, with the result that he is much in debt. In May, 1894, the Raja engaged Mahomed Husein of Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces, as Kamdar, in place of Dowlat Ram, the old Kamdar; and since then matters have gone from bad to worse, the State being mismanaged and the people oppressed. I have communicated with the Raja lately on this subject, and I anticipate some improvement will follow.

4. *Umri.*—A girl was born to the Raja in March last, but died after a fortnight. The Raja had been in poor health for a little time, but is now considerably better. Two villages have been reclaimed during the year.

5. *Bhadowra.*—Raja Madho Singh, who is now of age, has been put in charge of his property in accordance with the instructions contained in Central India Agency letter No. 6316 of 11th September, 1894, the State being clear of debt.

6. *Dharnaoda.*—This estate is saddled with debt as of old, but it has not given rise to any trouble.

7. *Sirsi.*—The infant son of the Diwan died on 21st September 1894.

V.—Judicial.

Civil cases.—One hundred and seventy-three cases decided, against 44 last year.

Criminal cases.—Forty-eight cases decided, against 19 last year.

The increase in civil cases is mainly due to the change of the Regiment, and in criminal cases to the high prices of food grains which prevailed during the year.

Jail.—There are 14 prisoners, against 9 at the end of the last year.

VI.—Dacoity.

The following dacoities were reported, but they were mostly of a petty nature:—

In Bajrangarh (Gwalior)	8
„ Gurrah	1
„ Umri	1
„ Dharnaoda	1
„ Sirsi	2
	13

In three of these cases property was recovered.

VII.—Education.

The school continues under the able management of the Head Master Umanath Bagchi. Six boys appeared in the Central India Schools examination in April last. Out of these, one boy from the 3rd class passed in the 3rd Division.

VIII.—Public Works.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay road in this Agency is in fair order, but the bridges on the same require repair, some of them being badly cracked at the abutments. The construction of the Guna-Bina Railway is rapidly approaching completion.

IX.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant C. J. Ducat, Boundary Settlement Officer of the Western Malwa Agency, was deputed to this Agency in March, 1895, but he having been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad in the meantime, had to leave

for that place after a few days in this district. The only two cases settled were—

(1) Sarkhera / Parone *versus* Jalaora / Kotah.

(2) Baroli / Parone *versus* Jatnoni / Kotah.

No fresh cases were instituted during the year. The Khiaoda / Khiaoda *versus* Kothar / Gwalior Boundary case has been mutually settled.

There are 24 cases pending at the close of the year under report.

The usual statements are attached.

GUNA, CENTRAL INDIA; *The 25th April 1895.*

A. MASTERS, *Major,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER XI.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Central India Agency, for the year 1894-95.

Civil Works—Imperial.

1. *Revenue.*—The revenue actually realized during the year so far as is known at present was R12,009, against the Budget Estimate of R10,500 and the Revised Budget of R11,000; the actual for the previous year 1893-94 was R10,929.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following detail shows the original Budget Imperial grant, Revised Estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known. The supplementary accounts for March when received may cause some alteration in the figures:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	R	R	R
Expenditure in India	2,43,000	2,41,800	2,29,425
Expenditure in England and Exchange	...	...	...
	2,43,000	2,41,800	2,29,425

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under:—

	R
Civil buildings, works and repairs	18,955
Communications, works and repairs	1,29,159
Establishment	93,084
Tools and Plant	2,703
Suspense	8,120
	2,35,781
Probable lapse	6,019
	2,41,800

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from—

	R
(i) Contributions from different Native States	36,449
(ii) Local Funds	1,06,807
(iii) Civil Department Budget	2,547

3. The original Civil Works on which the main expenditure was incurred were as under:—

Indore Station.—Civil Works buildings which were undertaken or completed during the year—

(1) (*a*) New clerestory windows have been provided in the drawing and dining rooms and new punkhas supplied for the same and guest room of the Residency house.

(*b*) Neemuch stone floor has been provided in one of the rooms in the out-houses attached to the Residency, and a cross wall has been dismantled and reconstructed in the harness and saddlery room.

(*c*) A new zenana compound wall has been built on one side of the out-houses used by the Nazir and wooden covers provided for chicken pits of the fowls' house.

(2) A new doorway has been opened and sunshades provided over the skylight of the Residency Persian Office and new trestles supplied for the tent godown of the Residency.

(3) Three new masonry sentry boxes have been built, and a waste water drain reconstructed for prisoners attached to the Central India Agency Jail.

(4) Certain additions and alterations have been made in the Thuggi Jail, and a servants' latrine has been constructed for the same.

(5) Additional accommodation has been provided to the Opium godown, and a doorway opened into the weighment room.

(6) A retaining wall has been constructed on the west bank of the Residency river and the bed of the river excavated at the new ghat and the rubbish removed. The unfinished portion of the new masonry ghat has been completed and the river bed at this ghat excavated. An extension has been made to the existing masonry ghat, etc., new sluice gate made and fixed in the reservoir at the bund.

(7) *Agar.*—An additional record-room has been constructed to the Agency Office building.

(8) (*a*) *Sirdarpore.*—A new corrugated Crawford's latrine has been constructed for the civil jail.

(*b*) Planks have been supplied for the flood gate of Mahi river bund.

(*c*) The bungalow with out-houses for the Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, has been completed.

Communications.

4. (1) *Namli-Sailana Feeder Road.*—All the causeways have been completed and the road has been opened for traffic, the soling coat and second coat have been consolidated throughout, and the third coat on the first and second miles. The inspection bungalow has been completed and the out-houses are nearly ready.

(2) *Jaora-Piploda Feeder Road.*—This road has been opened to traffic and the soling and second coat consolidated throughout, with the exception of the approaches to the Piploda causeway. This causeway has been carried up to the arches of the openings and will be completed in a short time.

(3) *Khulghat-Dharampuri Road.*—The earthwork, causeways, and collection of metal, etc., have been completed on the last $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. On the first 3 miles earthwork and collection of soling coat have been completed, but causeways and metal collection are backward. Owing to the contractor for this section having failed to show any effort at making better progress, other steps have been taken to finish this section.

(4) *Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road.*—This road was opened for traffic in October last, it having been completed with the exception of the consolidation of the third coat of metal which is not necessary at present.

(5) *Causeway over Betwa River at Kurwai.*—Materials have been collected and the excavation of most of the piers foundation has been completed and the masonry of the piers commenced.

(6) *Road from Kurwai to Betwa causeway.*—Excavation of the approach to the causeway completed, as also earth in banks, etc., and the greater part of the metal collection.

(7) (*a*) *Agra-Bombay Road south of Indore.*—Additional accommodation has been provided in the Mhow dâk bungalow.

(*b*) Certain materials have been collected for the restoration of the Karam river causeway on the 41st mile damaged by heavy floods. The whole work will be completed before the commencement of the next monsoon.

(8) *Nerbudda Ferry.*—Three new masonry piers have been constructed in the bed of the Nerbudda river at Khulghat for the dry weather causeway.

(9) *Agra-Bombay Road north of Indore.*—The construction of the stone pavement to bridge No. 85 in the 50th mile has been completed.

(10) Providing planking for bunding water of the Ajuar river causeway near Biaora on the 113th mile has been completed.

(11) *Bioara-Sehore Road.*—The construction of two causeways, one over nulla No. 9 in 19th mile and the other over nulla No. 14 in 23rd mile has been completed.

(12) *Nagode-Kallinger Road.*—The road has been opened for traffic, but some masonry work in 2nd section not yet completed. The work in the causeway across the Sutna river has been obstructed owing to the untimely rain.

(13) *Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road.*—Except the causeway at Keil river, which is in progress, the road is completed and opened to traffic.

Repairs.

5. Ordinary and special repairs, where necessary to the buildings and roads in the divisions, were carried out, and they were maintained in fair order as far as funds permitted.

General.

6. *Establishment.*—There were no changes under this head.

7. The usual statements of roads are attached.

H. F. WHITE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Secy. to the Agents, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

The chief event of the year has been the enhancement of Imperial Pass Duty on Malwa Opium from R600 to R650 per chest from the 11th December, 1894.

2. The exports of opium from Bombay do not appear to have been affected to any appreciable extent either by the enhancement of the pass duty, the China-Japan War, or the low rate of exchange. The present prospects of the trade appear favourable. The prices of late have been good and the merchants are believed to have secured a fair profit on their sales.

3. In May, 1894, Mr. Hastings of the Bengal Opium Department was deputed to purchase 8,000 maunds of Malwa Opium for the Bengal Government. The quantity to be purchased was subsequently reduced to 5,000 maunds, but the actual purchases made only amounted to 3,454 $\frac{17}{20}$ maunds of crude opium; of this 1,900 maunds were sent to the Ghazipur Factory, and the balance to Patna. The rate paid for the crude opium averaged Hali R36-12-4 per dhari, against Hali R32-9-2 per dhari in 1885-86, the last occasion on which purchases of Malwa Opium were made for the Bengal Government.

4. The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

Imperial.

Chests	30,765.*
Duty	R1,87,54,325, @ R600 and R650 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,217½.
Duty	R8,52,250, @ R700 per chest.
Chests	146½ free of pass duty.

The figure for the previous year (1893-94) being—

Imperial.

Chests	28,005½.
Duty	R1,68,03,300, @ R600 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,294½.
Duty	R9,06,150, @ R700 per chest.
Chests	146 free of pass duty.

II.—STOCK AND OUTTURN.

5. The stock in hand is estimated at 37,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1894-95 at not more than 25,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

6. The annexed Statements 1 to 4 give full information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa, and the revenue collections.

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* 24,868½ chests, @ R600 = R1,49,15,600.
5,906½ chests, @ R650 = R38,39,225.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

During the year under report 2,521 suits were filed in British Courts under the Central India Agency. Of these, 1,227 were Small Cause Court suits. At the close of the year there were 247 suits pending, as compared with 222 at the close of the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year amounted to R2,43,896-1-8 or R17,577-9-9 less than the total value of suits disposed of during the year 1893-94.

Decrees numbering 2,097 and valued at R2,82,211-5-4 were executed during the year, against 2,366 decrees valued at R3,70,554-9-9 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has increased from 23·34 days in 1893-94 to 33·23 days in 1894-95.

The average period taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits has, however, decreased from 18·83 days in 1893-94 to 15·87 days, during the year under report.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R13-1-10 to R11-5-1, and the average cost of execution of decrees from R1-0-5 to R0-14-5.

The cost of Small Cause Court suits has also fallen from R6-8-5 to R4-14-10.

The average duration of execution cases is 16·89, against 13·43 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases in the British Courts, under the Central India Agency, was 2,351. Of these, 938 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations, as compared with 598 of the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 6·69 in the previous year to 4·64 in the year under report.

III.—Police.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year was 5 mounted and 530 foot at an annual cost of R55,612-15-2.

IV.—Jails.

During the year 897 persons were imprisoned in British Jails in Central India. This is a decrease of 180, as compared with the number imprisoned during the previous year.

One prisoner escaped during the year from the Sehore Jail. One hundred and twenty-three men were transferred to jails outside the Central India Agency, and 876 were discharged on completion of their terms of imprisonment, leaving 441 prisoners in jail at the close of the year.

The total cost during the year of maintaining the prisoners amounted to R25,950-5-5, showing an annual average cost of R58-9-8 per prisoner.

The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail reports that the condition of the jail, and the conduct of both the officials and the prisoners, was satisfactory. The general health of the prisoners was good. Nine hundred and six prisoners were treated in the Jail Hospital during the year; of this number only 4 died. The value of the articles manufactured by the prisoners was R3,131-1-9.

V.—Registration.

Three hundred and ninety-one documents were registered during the year, against 429 during 1893-94. The amount of fees recovered was R2,043-8-0, against R1,143-12-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LOCAL CORPS.

Central India Horse.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., held command of the regiment throughout the year under report. The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, was commanded by Major G. E. Money, and the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, by Major A. Masters during the same period.

There have been two deaths in the 1st and six deaths in the 2nd Regiment during the past year, but on the whole the health of the regiment has been satisfactory.

The musketry returns again show an improvement. The figure of merit of the Central India Horse being returned as 45·97 with 496 men exercised, that of the 2nd Central India Horse being 43·24 with 482 men exercised.

The following remounts were purchased during the year:—

Arabs and Persians	94
Australians	6
Country breds	17
Riding camels	3

1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

2. The 1st Regiment was stationed at Guna till 13th November, 1894.

The regiment furnished the usual outposts during the year, and was inspected at Agar on 11th January, 1895, by General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow district, and by General Grant, C.B., Inspector General of Cavalry, on 23rd January, 1895. The result of the inspection was satisfactory.

Remounts.—Fifty-eight remounts were purchased during the year.

2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

The regiment was stationed at Agar till 13th November, 1894.

The regiment was inspected at Guna by Brigadier-General Morton, Commanding the Bundelkhand district, on 23rd February, 1895. The result of the inspection was satisfactory.

Remounts.—Sixty-two remounts were purchased during the year.

The usual triennial relief took place this year, the 2nd Regiment moving from Agar to Guna, and the 1st Regiment from Guna to Agar. The regiments moved simultaneously, and when they met near Biaora, Colonel Gerard took advantage of the meeting to exercise them in manœuvres and bivouacs.

Bhopal Battalion.

Colonel G. R. Peart held command of the regiment throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford, Second-in-Command, officiated as Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force from April to September, 1894, and vacated his appointment on 1st October, 1894, on attaining 52 years of age.

Conduct.—The conduct of the regiment has been good, only one court martial being held during the year.

Health.—Nine deaths occurred during the year, but the health of the regiment has been on the whole good.

Musketry.—The annual course was completed by the regiment, the figure of merit being 52·66, a great improvement on last year when the figure of merit was 45·93. The number of marksmen was 68, against 83 in the previous year.

The regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General H. S. Anderson, C.B. Commanding the Mhow district, on the 10th and 11th December, 1894.

Pay.—Under the orders of the Government of India passed in June, 1894, the regiment will in future be paid entirely in British currency instead of in Bhopali rupees as formerly.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Colonel J. Burne vacated the command of the Corps on 31st October, 1894, being succeeded by Major G. A. Collins on 18th November, 1894. The regiment was inspected on 29th November, 1894, by Lieutenant-General H. S. Anderson, C.B.

No return for musketry for the year under report has been sent in.

The health of the regiment has been good.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Examinations.

Indore is a centre for the Entrance and First Arts examinations of the University of Calcutta, and for the Entrance and Intermediate examinations of the University of Allahabad.

For the Calcutta Entrance examination held in February, there appeared at the Indore centre—

	Appeared.	Passed.
Indore Madrassa	21	13
Canadian Mission School	8	1

For the Calcutta First Arts examination there appeared—

	Appeared.	Passed.
Holkar College	10	10
Canadian Mission College	6	1

2. The Allahabad Entrance course is more attractive to the High Schools of Central India than that of Calcutta. This examination was held in the month of April, and the results therefore cannot be given. The number of candidates appearing from each school is given below:—

Ujjain	14
Indore (Residency)	15
Agar	1
Jaora	4
Mhow	5
Dhar	6
Dewas	6
Rutlam	5
Neemuch	1

For the Allahabad Intermediate examination (which corresponds to the First Arts examination of the University of Calcutta) the Madhava College at Ujjain sent up 21 candidates.

3. It is to be observed that those figures do not include all the High School education that is given in the Native States of Central India. The Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Schools, the High School at Sehore, and the very large school at Gwalior, all prepare Entrance candidates who appear at centres more convenient to them than Indore.

4. There are now in Central India four institutions licensed to teach up to the standard of the B. A. examination, *viz.*, the Holkar College (which sent up three B. A. candidates this year and passed two) and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, both of which are affiliated to the University of Calcutta; and the Maharaja Scindia's two Colleges, the Madhava College at Ujjain and the Lashkar College at Gwalior, both under the University of Allahabad. It is to be regretted that very little information regarding those Colleges is available.

5. As regards the students from the Holkar and Madhava Colleges, who appear for examination at Indore, it is worthy of notice that the majority of them are not natives of Malwa, but immigrants from the Deccan. They are almost all Maratha Brahmans.

II.—Central India Schools Examinations.

6. These examinations were held in the month of April. In all 312 boys appeared. The following is a statement of the number appearing from each school:—

No.	Schools.	I Class.	II Class.	III Class.
1	Ujjain	10	7	15
2	Lashkar	12	9	22
3	Mhow	4	10	7
4	Rewah	4	5	11
5	Dhar	3	3	4
6	Sutna	2	4	7
7	Panna	2	1	3
8	Indore (Residency)	2	6	8
9	Jaora	1	3	6
10	Agar	...	...	5
11	Sehore	...	10	14
12	Shajapur	1	...	2
13	Mandasaur	...	5	5
14	Chattarpur	2	5	4
15	Tikamgarh	1	1	10
16	Gohad	...	1	1
17	Barnagar	...	...	3
18	Moongoali	...	...	1
19	Jaora-Alepur	...	1	2
20	Rutlam	...	4	9
21	Dattia	2	1	1
22	Guna	...	2	2
23	Charkhari	3	1	4
24	Neemuch (A. V.)	...	4	2
25	Do. (Mission)	...	1	...
26	Do. (City)	1	...	3
27	Morar	...	...	4
28	Gwalior (City)	...	...	3
29	Bhilsa	...	...	6
30	Bhander	...	...	4
31	Nowgong (Cantonment)	...	3	6
32	Do. (Rajkumar College)	...	...	1
	Total	50	87	175

With the exception of the Indore Madrassa and the Canadian Mission School at Indore, all the High Schools in Central India now send up boys for these examinations, and it is understood that the certificates given to successful candidates are beginning to be recognised to some extent as qualifications for employment even out of Central India.

The second and third classes of the examination scheme are recognised standards for schools (such as several whose names are given above) that are not properly High Schools, *i.e.*, do not teach up to the standard of the Entrance examination.

III.—Inspection of State Schools.

7. In the Dasahra vacation of 1894 the schools at Jaora, Rutlam, Sutna, and Rewah were inspected, and reports on their condition submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General. The Jaora School, though not well-housed, and short-handed as regards its subordinate staff, is in a very creditable state of efficiency. The Rutlam School is steadily improving. A graduated scale of fees has been introduced, and has been accepted by boys and parents without

much dissatisfaction. The Dhar and Dewas Schools were not inspected in the year under report. The attendance at the latter school is understood to be still affected by the unwillingness of the people of Dewas to accept a scale of school fees. An argument that is often used in this part of India against the introduction of school-fees is, that it has been the custom from time immemorial, for the Chief to provide gratuitous education for his subjects. This is irreconcileable with what is stated by Sir John Malcolm, who in the XIVth Chapter of his well-known "Memoirs" writes as follows of education in Malwa, as it was when the Central India Agency was established :—

"Though there is not one public place of instruction endowed or supported by any State in this country, yet private schools both in the towns and villages are very numerous."

And again—

"In every village that has above one hundred houses, there is a school master, who teaches the children of the Banias and those of such cultivators as choose. * * The teachers are paid by the parents of the scholars from two rupees to two annas per month, according to their respective ability, and sometimes receive voluntary contributions."

It is to be hoped that a time will come when the various moral and social inconveniences—to use no stronger a term—that follow from the policy of giving other education than primary, for nothing, will be better recognised than they appear to be at present.

IV.—Daly College.

8. The Raj Kumar College, established in 1876 for the education of the Chiefs of Malwa while Sir Henry Daly was Agent to the Governor-General, was to have received the name of that distinguished officer, when in 1887, after his retirement, the new College building was opened by Lord Dufferin. But the old name of "Residency" College continued to be used, both officially and popularly, till in November, 1894, the Agent to the Governor-General issued an order that it should be known in future by its proper name of the "Daly" College.

9. The College has suffered a loss during the year under report, by the appointment of Lala Rasik Behari, who was for several years Superintendent of the College, to be Mir Munshi at Sehore. Pandit Shri Kishen formerly of the Aitchison College at Lahore was selected to succeed him.

10. The Rajas of Dewas (Junior Branch) and Rutlam, the Rana of Ali-Rajpur, three sons of the late Nawab of Jaora, and a number of Thakurs and Thakur's sons from the Western Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies, have been studying in the College during the year. The minor Nawab of Jaora is expected to join the College shortly.

11. As regards the education given in the College, no very high standard (particularly in the ordinary school subjects) is aimed at. The Raj Kumars are taught what is most likely to be useful to them in the positions which they will hereafter be required to fill. The elder of them are grounded in the elements of law, in the teaching of which, the manuals compiled for the use of the service classes attached to the Rewah High School, have been utilised. Some practical instruction is now given in land surveying and mensuration. All manly sports are encouraged as much as possible, and some of the Raj Kumars—notably the Raja of Rutlam—have distinguished themselves in the station cricket matches of last season.

V.—Residency School.

12. This school continues to flourish under its new Head Master, Mr. H. A. Nanavate, formerly First Assistant Master in the High School at Rajkot in Kathiawar. The number of boys now on the roll is 217, and the amount collected monthly in school fees averages R100.

In October, 1894, Seth Chand Mall made a donation of R1,000 to the school in memory of his deceased father. This amount has been expended on the purchase of some scientific instruments.

R. H. GUNION.

CHAPTER XVI.

POST OFFICES.

On the 1st July, 1894, the Central India Postal Circle was abolished, and some three-fourths of the Postal establishments were then added to the Rajputana Circle, the remainder being allotted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces and Berar Circles. The portion transferred to this circle comprises the Holkar State and certain of the States under the Political Agencies in Western Malwa, Bhopal and Bhopawar, together with portions of Scindia's territories.

The five appendices which accompany this review indicate the Postal progress of the year :—

APPENDIX I.

Shows an increase of 4 head, 17 sub, and 42 branch offices and of 35 letter-boxes. These increases were chiefly due to the transfer of establishments from the late Central India Circle, and in some degree to the Bhurtpur Durbar having agreed to postal extensions in that State.

APPENDIX II.

	Miles.
Shows an increase of railway lines	292
Camels, tongas and mail carts	79
Runners	938½

due mainly to the transfer of establishments from the late Central India Circle, and there was an increase of 2 miles of District Post line in Ajmere-Merwara.

The net mileage of the three classes of main lines at the close of the year was 4,772¼ miles, or 1,088½ miles more than the mileage at the close of the preceding year.

APPENDICES III AND III A.

The estimated total number of articles of the letter and parcel mails received for delivery during the last two years are given below :—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1893-94	8,062,485	92,345
1894-95	11,402,600	100,675
Increase	3,340,115	8,330
Percentage	41·4	9·0

The increases are due mainly to the inclusion this year of the receipts at the offices which were transferred to this circle on the abolition of the Central India Circle.

APPENDIX IV.

One highway robbery of mails was perpetrated in this circle during the year, particulars of which will be found in the appendix.

Salt Revenue.

The system of supplying salt to traders through the agency of the Post Office from the Salt Depôt at Sambhur and Pachbadra Salt lines, still continues in force. Below is given a summary of salt purchased through the Depôt Post Offices and the money collected thereon :—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maunds.	Value of the salt supplied.
			ℝ
1893-94	356	59,900	1,70,234
1894-95	437	73,500	2,14,267
Increase	81	13,600	44,033

The system which was at first much availed of by salt traders on account of the business facilities afforded, received a check owing to the introduction, under the orders of Government, of a small charge for commission, at ½ per cent. on the value of the salt indented for, but the figures for the past year show that the traders are again resorting to the system.

Telegraph.

On the 31st March, 1895, there were 29 Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the circle. During the year under review combined offices were opened at Kishengarh, Udeypur, Partabgarh, Sambhar and Sikar. The transactions of the 29 combined offices were 54,681 messages "sent" and 65,763 messages "received." The revenue realised by this department on behalf of the Telegraph Department amounted to R51,279-12-0, at a cost for establishments of R10,605-11-6 debitable to the Telegraph Department. In addition to the foregoing telegraph business effected at combined offices, 95 Post Offices authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Office, booked 4,593 messages, thus affording further revenue to the Telegraph Department of R4,393-9-0.

The system of the sale of quinine to the public through the agency of the Post Office was introduced experimentally in Rajputana in October 1894. The statistics of sales up to the end of the official year have not yet been compiled; but it may be stated that, on the whole, the results are encouraging.

A step towards "Postal Unity" has been made in Rajputana during the year by the Bhurtpur Durbar having given up its internal Postal system in favour of the Imperial Post; and it is hoped that the way has been paved for further renditions.

Mr. C. Goodburn held charge of the Rajputana Circle from the 1st April until the 19th October, 1894, after which date the administration was in my hands.

Mr. Barwise administered the Central India Circle from the 1st April until the 13th May, 1894, and Mr. Kelly from the 14th May until the 30th June, 1894. As before stated, that circle was abolished with effect from the 1st July, 1894, when some three fourths of the establishments were added to the jurisdiction of this circle.

J. B. GROVES,

Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XVII.

TELEGRAPH.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1894-95.

Miles of line.				Miles of wire.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
971	134·45	...	1105·45	2935·6	248·90	...	3184·50

A line of two wires was constructed along the railway from Ujjain to Bhopal during the year. ***
A line of one wire was constructed along road from Mundsaur to Partabgarh during the year.

Offices.

Name of Office.	Telegrams disposed of and their value.				Remarks.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Amount.	
				R a.	
Departmental Offices.					
Guna	3,041	2,610	...	2,688 9	Increase of revenue.
Indore	7,282	10,774	155,412	7,709 8	Decrease ,,
Indore City	14,346	13,811	...	14,490 15	Increase ,,
Mhow	7,347	7,997	...	8,851 7	Do. ,,
Neemuch	5,221	5,378	2,194	5,065 6	Do. ,,
Ujjain	13,203	12,288	...	12,767 0	Do. ,,
Postal Telegraph Combined Offices.					
Agar	1,613	1,572	...	1,565 3	Increase of revenue.
Bhilsa	273	411	...	250 4	Decrease ,,
Biaora	1,243	1,521	...	1,225 1	Increase ,,
Bhopal	3,256	4,503	13,563	3,250 11	Do. ,,
Dewas	932	959	...	903 8	Do. ,,
Dhar	2,094	2,140	...	2,144 13	Do. ,,
Gwalior Residency	1,540	2,061	...	1,813 0	Decrease ,,
Janak Tal	2,072	2,431	...	2,046 4	Do. ,,
Jaora	4,087	5,026	...	4,147 7	Increase ,,
Mandsaur	3,002	3,749	2,696	2,873 9	Do. ,,
Nowgong	2,969	2,525	...	3,500 11	Do. ,,
Rewah	866	1,192	...	935 11	Decrease ,,
Rutlam	5,327	7,424	...	5,254 13	Increase ,,
Sarunghur	743	904	...	768 5	Do. ,,
Sehore	2,718	3,715	...	3,086 12	Do. ,,
Shajapur	1,030	1,036	...	882 4	Decrease ,,
Sipri	959	1,002	...	830 3	Do. ,,
Sirdarpore	1,152	1,385	...	1,153 13	Increase ,,
Sutna	2,890	2,853	3,882	2,840 3	Decrease ,,
Gwalior Railway Station	3,669	5,393	2,150	3,772 10	Increase ,,
Partabgarh	523	569	...	483 1	Opened on 6th November, 1894.

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
A Combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Partabgarh on the 6th November, 1894.	...

Note.—A temporary Departmental office was opened at Gobindgarh on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Rewah State in December 1894, and it was closed immediately after the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 315 Camp, dated 29th April, 1895.

Forwarded to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, Indore.

J. PARKES,
Superintendent, Telegraphs, Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Remarks.
Malwa Dispensaries.						
Includes 16 dispensaries . .	266,186	631	5,202	720	12,419	
Gwalior Agency.						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	88,474	119	39,550	253	3,094	
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Includes 14 dispensaries . .	141,023	514	43,905	410	5,976	
Bundelkhand Agency.						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries	19,976	50	3,498	70	1,400	
Bhopal Agency.						
Includes 17 dispensaries . .	110,367	1,055	50,893*	354	8,177	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
Guna Agency.						
Includes Guna Charitable Dispensaries	10,896	40	141	96	317	
Bhopawar Agency.						
Includes 14 dispensaries . .	76,612	176	4,587	182	3,727	
Mhow Cantonment.						
Includes 2 dispensaries . . .	17,824	11	772	...	...	
Neemuch Cantonment.						
Includes Neemuch Charitable Dispensary	3,878	8	...	17	237	
Total . . .	735,236	2,604	148,553	2,102	35,347	
Total of last year . . .	705,732	1,694	146,054	2,105	33,638	
Increase	29,504	910	2,499	...	1,709	
Decrease	...	...	...	3	...	

MALWA DISPENSARIES.

There are in all 16 dispensaries in Malwa where 266,186 patients were treated during the year. The number of major and minor operations performed was 720 and 12,419, respectively.

Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L.M. & S., who is in charge of the dispensary at Jaora, performed 52 major and 1,108 minor operations during the year, against 43 major and 977 minor operations in the last year. There is also a considerable increase in the number of patients treated this year, the total being 33,174. Mr. Hormusjee is a very able man and has done much excellent work at Jaora. He has done some very successful ophthalmic work there, which I saw something of when I inspected the dispensary this year.

The Indore Charitable Hospital returns show an average daily number of in-patients 149·8 and out-patients 167·57. Last year the daily average of in-patients was 168·33; the decrease is due to the hospital being kept very empty during the hot weather, as a precautionary matter, cholera having broken out in it early in April, and later one range of buildings had to be closed, as it required re-roofing. There were 376 major operations including 180 operations on the eye. A very great extra expense has been put on to the hospital through the depreciation of the rupee and the imposition of the customs duty. The latter amounted in the year to over ₹900.

The Medical School attached to the hospital for the education of hospital assistants has done good work during the year. Thirty students have attended. Assistant Surgeon N. V. Bhagvat assisted by Ragunath Lachman has done most excellent work in the school, as well as in the hospital. They both of them take the greatest interest in their work. Assistant Surgeon Bhagwat, amongst other operations, when I was disabled by an accident, successfully removed a very large dermoid cyst of the ovary; the patient making an uninterrupted recovery. He is an exceedingly able man, devoted to his work. He is universally popular, and I have a very high opinion of him. Ragunath Rao is also a man in whom I place great reliance: he is a very good anatomist, and the results of the examination testify to the trouble he takes in teaching. He has been in charge of the out-patient department, a most important branch of the Hospital, where he has done most excellent work for many years.

The annual report of the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is furnished by Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one branch dispensary in the City of Lashkar and one in the town of Bhind. Eighty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-four men received medical treatment during the year. These figures show a steady increase in the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the Gwalior State. There were 253 major and 3,094 minor operations performed during the year, as compared with 185 and 2,759 in the year 1893. Cases of cholera were reported during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September. Five hundred and sixty-seven cases in all were reported, with 348 deaths.

Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., in submitting the report of the dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency, states that the hospitals are all in a fairly efficient condition. The Agency suffered very severely from cholera during the year. The starting point of the epidemic was without any doubt the Kumb Mela at Allahabad. Streams of returning pilgrims passed through

Rewah and the other States bringing cholera with them. There were 2,948 case of cholera out of which 1,798 proved fatal. Only fifteen cases of small-pox have been reported; the immunity enjoyed by the Agency is of course due to increasing number of persons protected by vaccination. There were 141,023 patients treated during the year, against 139,702 last year. Five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six minor and 410 major operations were performed; the latter includes 161 operations on eye and 26 litholapaxies with good results. The average number of in-patients at the Rewah Zenana Hospital was 8·95 and out-patients 89. Considering the backward and ultra-conservative ideas held by Rewah people, Punditani Rungobai seems to have attained a fair measure of success.

Surgeon Lieutenant J. Fisher submits the report of the Nowgong Dispensaries. There were 9 cases of small-pox among the native population during the year. The total number vaccinated was 363. Five hundred minor and 54 major operations were performed. Seven thousand one hundred and six patients were treated during the year, showing an increase of 226 over last year's attendance.

The report of the Charkhari Medical Department is furnished by Assistant Surgeon M. S. Moitra. In the rainy season cholera in an epidemic form appeared in the Charkhari City, where 98 deaths occurred from it. The total number of vaccinations performed was 3,135; of these 2,296 were successful. Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy patients were treated during the year. Mr. Moitra performed 16 major and 900 minor operations.

Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D., submits the annual report of the Bhopal Agency Dispensaries. No new dispensaries were opened during the year. There were 68,325 patients treated during the year, against 62,509 in the last year. There was a considerable increase in the number of operations performed during the year, the total being 201 major and 4,819 minor. The year, as far as epidemics were concerned, was a fairly healthy one. Dr. Dane reports that the native doctors have done their work satisfactorily.

Assistant Surgeon Khoshal Das Joshi has been in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal and its three branch dispensaries. Ninety-one major and 3,358 minor operations were performed during the year, and 42,042 cases were treated. Mr. Joshi continues to do excellent work.

Miss A. Niebel, M.D., who is in charge of the Lansdowne Female Hospital at Bhopal, submits the annual report. The Lansdowne Hospital was opened on the Queen's Birthday, and shortly after the hospital staff was strengthened by the addition of a matron, Mrs. Ranson, from St. George's Hospital, Bombay. Mrs. Ranson's services are highly valued both by patients and the lady doctor. The major operations number 62—an increase of 12 this year. The Lansdowne Maternity School is also flourishing, over 2,000 cases having been treated during the year.

Surgeon-Captain T. Shaw has done most excellent work at the Guna Charitable Dispensary. In submitting the report he complains of want of funds to carry on the increasing work. During the year 10,279 out and 617 in-patients received treatment. There were 96 major and 317 minor operations performed during the year; of the former 58 were eye operations. Hospital Assistant Wishwanath is well spoken of by Dr. Shaw.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major R. Baker, M.D., who assumed medical charge of the Agency only on 31st December last. The number of major operations performed at the Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpore was 133. The total number of out-patients at that hospital has increased from last year from 11,074 to 12,035, and that of in-patients from 786 to 948. The outlying dispensaries are also reported to be doing well.

R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.*,
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 30th April, 1895.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names :—

1. Lieutenant C. J. Windham, Bhopal.
2. Lieutenant D. Peart, Lieutenant L. A. Forbes } Bundelkhand.
3. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Bhopawar.
4. Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, Lieutenant C. Ducat } Western Malwa.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock was appointed as a Special Boundary Settlement Officer to decide a long pending dispute on the Vindhyan Range between the States of Indore and Bhopal. The Boundary Settlement Officer has settled this case, but the proceedings have not yet been submitted.

2. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement in the several Agencies :—

Agencies.	Settled in 1894-95.	Reported pending.
Bhopal *	23	5
Bundelkhand	9	8
Bhopawar	5	6
Bhaghelkhand	...	11
Indore	11	3
Guna	1	31
Western Malwa	13	14
Gwalior	2	11
	64	89

* Five Indore cases and four Gwalior cases settled in 1894-95 have been included in Bhopal.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Name of station.	For 1893-94.	For 1894-95.
Dhar	30·59	31·04
Jhabua	39·40	46·80
Ali Rajpur	37·18	49·36
Barwani	20·26	30·08
Jobat	28·71	38·88
Bagode	29·30	40·35
Manpur	38·15	59·90
Sirdarpur	34·47	37·45
Average for Agency	32·25	41·73

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1894-95.

Name of articles.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.	Weight in	Approximate value.
	Maunds.	₹	Maunds. Srs.	₹	Maunds. Srs.	₹
English manufacture	1,170	93,600	330 0	26,400	1,500 0	1,20,000
Country „	420	16,800	585 0	23,400	1,005 0	40,200
Raw cotton	105	1,050	9,390 0	37,560	9,495 0	38,610
Coin	...	...	42 32½	1,37,000	42 32½	1,37,000
Fireworks	15	225	...	...	15 0	225
Grocery	26,365	1,67,263	45,965 0	2,00,175	72,330 0	3,67,438
Timber	3,570	3,570	1,995 0	1,995	5,565 0	5,565
Brass and copper vessels	705	28,200	255 0	10,200	960 0	38,400
Grain	2,175	4,507	34,050 0	60,683	36,225 0	65,190
Opium	...	...	6 0	1,440	6 0	1,440
Total	34,525	3,15,215	92,618 32½	4,98,853	1,27,143 32½	8,14,068

III.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Civil Justice for 1894-95.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1893-94.		Cases filed during the year 1894-95.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1894-95.		Pending at the close of 1894-95.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.			Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹				₹		₹	
Dhar	402	2,11,563	2,162	1,12,931	2,564	3,24,494	2,127	2,56,042	437	68,452	
Jhabua	151	12,032	793	41,782	944	53,814	689	29,631	255	24,183	
Ali Rajpur	18	8,382	154	13,001	172	21,383	136	10,261	36	11,122	
Barwani	157	40,194	941	69,593	1,098	1,09,787	965	64,564	133	45,223	
Jobat	6	364	11	420	17	784	15	680	2	104	
Bagode	21	4,039	161	5,191	182	9,230	159	6,747	23	2,483	
Dotria	7	229	59	1,460	66	1,689	52	1,425	14	264	
Total	762	2,76,803	4,281	2,44,378	5,043	5,21,181	4,143	3,69,350	900	1,54,831	

IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1894-95.

	Pending at close of 1893-94.		Instituted during 1894-95.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1894-95.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DHAR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder															...	4																		
Culpable homicide															...	1																		
Dacoity													2			1																		
Receiving stolen property													2			10																		
Robbery on highway or elsewhere													1			3																		
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	203	...	2,456	...	2,659	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	128		277	...	273																
Committing suicide and attempting the same														2		7																		
Rape														3		2																		
Unnatural offences														1		...																		
Committing abortion														...		2																		
Grievous hurt														2		10																		
Mischief														...		...																		
Miscellaneous offences													...	326		1,592																		
TOTAL	...	203	...	2,456	...	2,659	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	467	..	1,909	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	50	50
Culpable homicide	3	2	8	6	11	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	1	1	3	3	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	42·12	337

Dacoity	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	15	11	15	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	9	1	1	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	3	3	13	9	2·45	27
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	10	6	10	6	..	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	6	3	1	1	10	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	6	3	23·00	138
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	24	13	443	260	467	273	...	...	1	...	...	...	80	41	334	201	52	31	467	273	5	4	...	...	...	...	195	118	134	79	334	201	9·71	2,651
Committing suicide and attempting the same	...	...	12	12	12	12	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	6 66	80
Rape	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	34·40	172
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	.	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	..	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	21·50	43
Grievous hurt	4	2	3	2	7	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	3	1	1	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	19·75	79
Mischief	...	...	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	4	3	18·40	92
Miscellaneous offences	6	5	410	278	416	283	...	.	1	1	...	...	29	19	357	247	29	16	416	283	8	7	...	...	...	...	237	150	112	90	357	247	4·55	1,288
TOTAL	40	24	918	587	958	611	.	...	10	8	1	1	126	70	730	475	91	57	958	611	14	12	...	...	...	...	444	275	272	188	730	475	8·11	4,957
ALI RAJPUR.																																				
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Culpable homicide	6	6	3	2	9	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	4	3	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	3	4	3	15	120
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	26	12	20	12	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	2	2	20	12	1	12
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	2	1	152	75	154	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	151	74	...	...	154	76	4	3	...	...	...	...	92	43	55	28	151	74	1·57	120
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	1	1	288	205	289	206	...	.	..	...	...	...	5	5	281	200	3	1	289	206	6	4	...	...	...	...	252	179	23	17	281	200	1·19	247
TOTAL	9	8	464	295	473	303	...	...	...	...	5	5	9	8	456	289	3	1	473	303	10	7	...	...	...	...	362	232	84	50	456	289	1·69	514
BARWANI.																																				
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	..	...	72	3	72	3	...	...	...	...	72	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	3	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	55·50	111
Carried over																																				

Criminal Justice, 1894-95—contd.

	Pending at close of 1893-94.		Instituted during 1894-95.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1894-95.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Brought forward .																																		
BARWANI—*contd.*																																		
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	1	1	5	4	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	4	4	1	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	4	4	28·00	144
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	1	1	176	98	177	99	...	...	...	...	..	...	21	4	145	90	11	5	177	99	7	5	...	...	..	...	110	63	28	22	145	90	10·86	1,076
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	4	4	8·16	49
Rape	...	...	5	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	5.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	13·50	27
Unnatural offences . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . .	...	...	12	5	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	2	1	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	2	10	4	15·60	78
Mischief . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences .	8	8	516	357	524	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	29	460	324	20	12	524	365	...	...	...	...	...	..	400	286	60	38	460	324	17·87	6,525
TOTAL .	10	10	795	477	805	487	...	...	...	...	72	3	72	36	627	429	34	19	805	487	7	5	...	...	...	...	523	357	97	67	627	429	16·44	8,010
JOBAT.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide . .	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dacoity . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	8	6	29	21	37	27	7·39	244
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	5	2	42	31	47	33	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	3	37	27	2	2	47	33	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Unnatural offences . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	3	7·66	23
Grievous hurt . .	3	1	3	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

Criminal Justice, 1894-95—concluded.

	Pending at close of 1893-94.		Instituted during 1894-95.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1894-95.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined.		Miscellaneous punishment.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
NIMKHERA.																																		
Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	5	2	13	7	18	9	...	...	...	..	..	...	8	4	5	2	5	3	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	181·54	1,634
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mischief	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	5	5	25	16	30	21	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	6	11	9	6	4	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	3	11	9	57·33	1,204
TOTAL	10	7	38	23	48	30	...	...	...	...	5	2	16	10	16	11	11	7	48	30	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	6	5	3	16	11	94·60	2,838

A. F. DELAESSOE, *Capt.*,

Political Agent, Bhopawar.

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1894-95.

States.	Number of prisoners								Remaining in jail on 31st March 1895.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In jail on 1st April 1894.	Admitted during the year 1894-95.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
												₹ a. p.	
Dhar . .	115	301	416	...	...	3	284	287	129	4,652	102·00	41 0 0	
Jhabua .	52	176	228	12	...	10	154	176	52	1,466	54·46	26 14 3	
Ali Rajpur .	38	106	144	6	...	...	104	110	34	1,604	35·00	45 5 8	
Parwani .	20	147	167	27	...	...	103	130	37	2,538	37·58	67 8 7	
Jobat . .	16	171	187	5	...	...	171	17 6	11	453	19 08	23 9 8	
Bagode .	7	9	16	...	...	...	13	13	3	88	2·16	40 10 6	
Dotria .	6	37	43	2	1	...	36	39	4	91	3·44	26 6 1	
Total .	254	947	1,201	52	1	13	865	931	270	10,892	253·72	38 12 5	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1894-95.

Name of State.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1894-95.	Total.	Expenditure for 1894-95.	Closing balance on 31st March 1895.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Dhar	...	8,36,391	...	8,15,862	...	
Jhabua	2,838	1,18,137	1,20,975	1,20,758	217	
Ali Rajpur	1,01,933	1,11,181	2,13,115	97,404	1,15,711	
Barwani	5,64,214	2,33,236	7,97,450	2,17,644	5,79,806	Includes 3 lakhs in Government promissory notes.
Jobat	17,694	28,614	46,308	22,501	23,807	
Bagode	6,582	16,724	23,306	16,976	6,330	
Kathiwara	1,228	3,333	4,611	3,383	1,228	
Ruthonmal	767	3,568	4,325	1,290	3,045	
Nimkhera	188	15,626	15,814	12,629	3,185	
Dotria	5,681	18,311	23,992	16,552	7,440	
Gadhis	202	6,988	7,190	7,110	80	

A. F. deLAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

BAGHELKHAND.

Appendix I.

Annual Account of the Rewah State for 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95.	Heads of Disbursements.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Opening Balance	15,56,862 0 3½	17,87,124 0 0	18,37,883 13 4	1. Revenue Department	1,49,694 10 9½	1,40,737 0 0	1,32,799 1 8
2. Land Revenue	9,61,628 13 5½	10,35,000 0 0	10,13,928 0 3½	2. Forest do.	49,820 15 3	52,047 0 0	56,061 8 8½
3. Customs	1,88,321 10 7	1,69,500 0 0	1,97,606 8 1	3. Customs do.	30,642 14 2	31,215 0 0	34,230 2 11
4. Excise	70,013 1 11	65,600 0 0	73,299 12 8	4. Army do.	2,73,916 13 7½	2,66,397 0 0	2,69,375 8 9
5. Forest	1,74,130 3 4	1,65,250 0 0	2,62,830 15 7	5. Public Works do.	1,39,986 0 11	1,76,205 0 0	1,58,109 6 11
6. Law and Justice	34,687 9 0	35,000 0 0	42,168 10 2	6. Law and Justice do.	21,062 6 4	24,006 0 0	19,449 13 2¾
7. Royalty on coal	44,028 14 10½	34,750 0 0	25,491 12 0½	7. Police do.	36,486 11 11½	37,395 0 0	35,934 0 0
8. Cesses	9,804 1 3	9,000 0 0	10,128 12 7½	8. Jail do.	23,239 4 10	23,314 0 0	17,729 4 11
9. Interest	35,897 10 9½	39,528 0 0	27,617 11 4½	9. Education do.	20,382 9 5	24,899 0 0	21,279 9 3
10. Loans recovered	36,888 0 5	19,800 0 0	23,302 10 4½	10. Political charges	51,860 13 10	50,853 0 0	50,320 14 8½
11. Miscellaneous	11,710 14 0½	12,172 0 0	15,599 0 1½	11. Pensions and Charitable grants	75,390 9 11	78,052 0 0	74,726 1 0
12. Extraordinary	14,120 2 10½	14,400 0 0	16,113 11 9	12. Medical Department	25,317 9 11	32,978 0 0	32,965 3 10
				13. Palace charges	2,70,333 9 10	3,01,451 0 0	2,87,777 8 2
				14. Miscellaneous	12,352 1 9	11,820 0 0	11,804 6 10
				15. Old debts	17,777 15 9	5,000 0 0	800 0 0
				16. Extraordinary expenses	1,01,944 1 2½	37,631 0 0	37,111 15 10
				17. Loans given	...	...	24,565 4 3
				18. Viceroy's visit expenses	...	...	12,518 12 7
				19. Famine Relief Works	...	...	48,087 15 3
Total Receipts	15,81,231 2 6½	16,00,000 0 0	17,08,087 9 0¾	Total Expenditure	13,00,209 5 6	12,94,000 0 0	13,25,646 10 9¾
				Closing Balance	18,37,883 13 4	20,93,124 0 0	22,20,324 11 7
GRAND TOTAL	31,38,093 2 10	33,87,124 0 0	35,45,971 6 4¾	GRAND TOTAL	31,38,093 2 10	33,87,124 0 0	35,45,971 6 4¾

II.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for 1894-95 (in detail) as compared with those of the preceding year.

No.	Particulars.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of Vendor for 1894-95.	No.	Particulars.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Tax on sale of articles .	1,58,983 12 9	1,70,439 1 0	11,455 4 8	...	2 0 0	1	By Establishment .	23,108 1 3	23,989 11 9	881 10 6	...	
2	„ „ cattle .	93 12 0	...	...	93 12 0	...	2	„ Contingency .	509 6 0	510 7 0	1 1 0	...	
3	Bayaee . . .	9,571 12 0	10,278 0 0	706 4 0	...	446 8 0	3	„ Purchase of opium .	7,620 3 9	10,518 0 11	2,897 13 2	...	
4	Grazing fee . .	13,622 9 0	14,783 10 1	1,161 1 1	...	...							
5	Duty on stone . .	1,531 15 3	740 13 9	...	791 1 6	...							
		1,83,803 12 7	1,96,241 8 10	13,322 9 9	884 13 6	448 8 0							
6	Sale of opium . .	17,963 10 9	18,750 1 6	786 6 9	...	...							
7	Sale of ganja . .	...	...	...	...	...							
8	Licensed fee from vendors . . .	6,934 15 3	7,396 8 3	461 9 0	...	348 12 0							
9	Abkari . . .	45,114 7 11	42,889 7 9	...	2,225 0 2	3,128 2 0							
10	Ferry . . .	4,527 12 0	4,121 4 0	...	406 8 0	534 4 0							
		74,540 13 11	73,157 5 6	1,247 15 9	2,631 8 2	4,011 2 0							
	GRAND TOTAL .	2,58,344 10 6	2,69,398 14 4	14,570 9 6	3,516 5 8	4,459 10 0			31,237 11 0	35,018 3 8	3,780 8 8	...	
	Net Increase .	...	...	...	...	11,054 3 10		Net Increase .	...	...	...	3,780 8 8	

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Number of cases.			Disposal of the decision appealed against.				Remaining on 31st March 1895.
	Remaining on 1st April 1894.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	2	22	24	16	...	3	19	5

IV.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1895.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah . .	Dewan's Court	14	59	73	49	3	...	...	5	...	...	57	16

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1895.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewah .	Dewan's Court	9	22	31	23	2	...	...	...	...	1	26	5

VI.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

No.	Nature of offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrate of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	4	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	9
2	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	..	2	4	...	...	2	4
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	6
4	Criminal breach of trust . . .	...	...	1	2	10	16	13	19	24	37
5	Voluntarily causing suit . . .	..	...	5	8	46	108	526	908	577	1,024
6	Robbery	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	6	10
7	Dacoity	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	7
8	Rape	...	...	8	9	3	3	...	...	11	12
9	Assault or criminal force . . .	...	...	...	...	..	...	37	55	37	55
10	Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	2	2	43	91	45	93
11	Theft	...	...	2	2	42	73	341	647	385	722
12	Forgery	...	...	4	5	...	...	4	4	8	9
13	Cheating	...	...	1	4	8	17	17	26	26	47
14	Miscellaneous	...	...	20	29	174	391	685	1,238	879	1,658
	Total .	5	9	42	66	296	630	1,666	2,988	2,009	3693

VII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1894-95.

Nature of Offence.	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.								Pending on 31st March 1895.	
							Discharged.		Convicted.		Escaped.		Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
	...	...	5	9	5	9	3	4	2	5	...	...	5	9	...	...

VIII.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1894-95.

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1894.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1895.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	16	624	640	572	68

IX.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of Courts.	Total.			Disposed of.			Remaining on 31st March 1895.
		Pending on 1st April 1894.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1	Superintendent . . .	...	2	2	...	1	1	1
2	Dewan	1	221	222	1	220	221	1
3	Civil Judge . . .	11	664	675	52	522	574	101
4	Deputy Magistrates . .	272	2,778	3,050	229	2,583	2,812	238
5	Honorary Magistrates . .	238	1,246	1,484	47	1,172	1,219	265
	Total .	522	4,911	5,433	329	4,498	4,827	606

X.

Statement showing the number of Cases decided by 26 Lacs Committee for 1894-95.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Committee of Adjustment and 26 Lacs Committee . . .	77	...	77	77	...	

XI.

Return of Revenue Cases of the Rewah State for 1894-95.

No.	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.						Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	*Ex parte.*	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court	18	1,135	1,153	...	...	...	...	1,149	1,149	4	
2	Adalut Dewani	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	Settlement Officer of Teonthur	108	1,847	1,955	...	3	...	...	1,907	1,910	27	18 transferred
4	Ditto of Berdi	44	25	69	...	...	18	...	23	41	...	28 Ditto.
5	Tehsildar, Huzoor Tehsil	138	2,691	2,829	74	262	12	65	2,138	2,551	247	31 Ditto.
6	Ditto, Madhogarh	39	978	1,017	5	18	...	3	757	783	81	153 Ditto.
7	Ditto, Mowgunge	16	739	755	4	34	3	19	407	467	73	215 Ditto.
8	Ditto, Ramnagar	53	157	210	...	7	4	2	139	152	12	46 Ditto.
9	Ditto, Berdi	29	634	663	4	17	33	75	466	595	21	47 Ditto.
10	Ditto, Teonthur	205	1,062	1,267	42	105	6	35	882	1,070	94	103 Ditto.
11	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagpur	12	33	45	...	2	1	...	31	34	8	3 Ditto.
12	Ditto, Rewah Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Honorary Magistrate, Ghooman	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
14	Ditto, Bargawan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
15	Ditto, Baikunthpur	3	15	18	2	5	...	4	4	15	3	
16	Ditto, Krishengarh	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	9	9	1	
17	Ditto, Kripalpur	1	20	21	...	1	...	1	4	6	2	13 Ditto.
18	Ditto, Rampur, North	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	
19	Ditto, Rewah Khas	11	19	30	3	6	1	1	12	23	6	1 Ditto.
20	Ditto, Singhwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Ditto, Joohpur	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
22	Ditto, Lalgaor	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
23	Ditto, Marwas	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	4	5	...	
24	Ditto, Chendia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	686	9,380	10,066	134	462	78	205	7,938	8,817	591	658 Ditto.

XII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.	Filed during 1894-95	Total.	Disposal.					Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
		Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.						
2	22	24	16	...	3	...	19	5
		Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.						
...	93	93	82	6	4	1	93	...
		Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.						
1	11	116	85	14	11	2	112	4

XIII.

Return showing the disposal of appeals in Civil cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	*Ex parte.*	Total.	
			Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
14	59	73	49	3	...	...	5	...	...	57	16
			Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.								
...	160	160	92	33	1	12	...	21	...	159	1
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.								
110	374	484	234	71	10	17	...	110	...	442	42

XIV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1894-95.

Pending at the close of the year 1893-94.	Filed during the year 1894-95.	Total.	Disposal.								Remaining at the close of the year 1894-95.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
			Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.								
9	22	31	23	2	1	...	...	...	...	26	5
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.								
7	69	76	37	6	5	11	9	3	1	72	4
			Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.								
26	101	127	59	9	6	...	33	3	4	114	13

XV.

Statement showing the number of Villages surveyed and assessed, their previous and past jamas, and the increase for 1894-95.

No.	Name of Pargana.	Total number of villages.		Number of villages surveyed						Number of villages assessed						Previous jama of the assessed villages.	Present jama of the assessed villages.	Increase.	Remarks.
				Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.		Total.		Up to the end of the last year.		During the year.		Total.					
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.				
																R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Teonthur.	579	2,045	433	1,488	146	557	579	2,045	421	1,046	156	995	577	2,041	2,28,371 14 8½	3,09,506 9 1½	81,134 10 5	

XVI.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of Court to which Appeal is made.	From what Court.	Filed.			Disposed of								Pending at the close of the year.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromise.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.	
			Appeal of Revenue Cases.											
1	Dewan's Court . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge . .	5	41	46	15	5	3	6	3	1	9	42	4
2	Adalat Dewani . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates . .	6	49	55	24	5	2	18	...	1	...	50	5
	Total .		11	90	101	39	10	5	24	3	2	9	92	9
			Nigrani of Revenue Cases.											
1	Dewan's Court . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge . .	2	28	30	22	1	2	3	...	...	2	30	...
2	Adalat Dewani . .	Honorary and Deputy Magistrates . .	20	52	72	35	4	4	15	3	3	...	64	8
	Total .		22	80	102	57	5	6	18	3	3	2	94	8

XVII.

Statement giving account of the Jail industry of the Rewah State for 1894-95.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on the 1st April 1894.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	Total.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1895.	Loss in raw materials.	Remarks.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
396 1 8	4,290 12 8½	4,686 14 4½	4,251 7 8½	435 6 8	4 6 6	

XVIII.

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1894-95.

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.																				
	In Jail on 1st April 1894.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Released during the year.											
										*Transferred.			†Died.			‡Discharged.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Prisoners	176	18	194	487	44	531	663	62	725	22	...	22	10	1	11	335	39	374	367	40	407
	6 L. C.	2 L. C.	8 L. C.	2 L. C.	...	2 L. C.	8 L. C.	2 L. C.	10 L. C.	3 L. C.	...	3 L. C.	1 L. C.	1 L. C.	2 L. C.	2 L. C.	...	2 L. C.	6 L. C.	1 L. C.	7 L. C.
Howalatees in Jail	8	...	8	66	2	68	74	2	76	11	...	11	...	...	...	56	2	58	67	2	69§
„ in Thana Gird	2	...	2	190	23	213	192	23	215	135	7	142	...	...	...	45	16	61	180	23	203
„ in Kotwali Rewah	...	...	...	55	4	59	55	4	59	37	2	39	...	...	...	17	2	19	54	4	58
Insanes in Jail	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	4‖

	Remaining on 31st March 1895.			Expenditure during the year.					Daily average number of prisoners and Hawalatees.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawalatees.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rations of prisoner and Hawalatees.	Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Fixed establishment.	Total.					
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p	₹ a. p.
Prisoners	296	22	318	6,862 7 7½	626 1 4½	892 5 4	4,418 8 0	12,799 6 4	239	53 8 10	4 7 5	35 1 0	2 14 9
	2 L. C.	1 L. C.	3 L. C.										
Howalatees in Jail	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ in Thana Gird	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ in Kotwali Rewah	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanes in Jail	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* By transfer is meant that 3 life-convicts (males) transferred to Andamans and 19 term-prisoners (males) sent to Sutna.
† Out of 10 males and 1 females 2 males and 1 female (1 life-convict, male and 1 life-convict, female) died of cholera, 1 male of pneumonia, 3 males of diarrhœa, 3 males of debility and 1 male of fever.
‡ Out of 335 term-prisoners, males and 39 term-prisoner, females (374), 296 term-prisoners, males, and 36 term prisoner, females, released on expiry of term; 15 term-prisoner, male, on payment of fine, 5 term-prisoner, males, and 1 term-prisoner, female, on bail; 9 term-prisoners, males, and 2 life-convict, males, and 1 term-prisoner, female, from Appellate Court, 7 term-prisoners, males, and 1 term-prisoner, female, for good conduct and 1 term-prisoner, male, by whipping.
§ Out of 67 male and 2 females Hawalatees (69), 2 males sent to Sohagpur, 7 males to Sutna, 2 males to Thana Gird, 36 males and 2 females imprisoned, 15 male for want of proof, 3 males on muchulka; 1 male on bail and 1 male transported.
‖ Out of 4 insanes, 2 females sent to Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylum and 2 males discharged as cured.

N. B.—L. C.=Life Convicts.

XX

Statement of Criminal Cases (original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95.	Total.	Diposed of.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand . . .	...	5	5	5	...	..

XXI.

Statement of Criminal Cases (appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 189 -95.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand . . .	1	6	7	6	1	

XXII.

Statement of Civil Cases (original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand . . .	1	9	10	9	1	

XXIII.

Statement of Civil Cases (appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1893-94.	Instituted during 1894-95	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand . . .	5	10	15	12	3	

XXIV.

Annual Account of the Nagode State for the year 1894-95.

No.	Budget Major Heading.	Minor Heading.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95 from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	No.	Budget Major Heading.	Minor Heading.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals for 1894-95 from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
					R a. p.						R a. p.
1	Balance	Opening balance			258 8 3	1	Revenue	Dewan's office			5,159 12 8
2	Revenue	Arrears malguzari of present year			684 8 10			Khas Kalmie			56 0 0
		Malguzari of previous year			59,989 14 6½			Record Office			250 15 6
		Maree			4,333 13 4			Postal charges			102 6 6
		Cesses			6,966 15 11			Account Office			886 14 11
		Garden receipt			118 13 4½			Treasury			306 0 0
		Interest			420 14 1			Tahsil Nagode			1,618 14 7
		Chowkidari	Included in cesses, etc.		678 8 9			Tahsil Unchera			509 6 3
3	Forest	Forest Produce			6,607 11 9½			Tahsil Dhanwahi			286 3 6
4	Customs	Permit dues			3,542 9 10½			Patwari Kangoe			1,677 10 6
5	Excise	Sale of opium			833 9 1	2	Police	Nagode Police			3,345 8 0
		Sale of liquor			1,377 7 2			Unchera Police			1,708 1 4
6	Law and Justice	Fines			775 4 7			Dhanwahi Police			406 5 1
		Sale of stamps			710 4 0			Chowkidari Nagode			1,039 4 7
		Talabana			880 2 7			Chowkidari Unchera			687 1 6
		Cattle pound			672 4 2½			Chowkidari Dhanwahi			212 0 0
		Bakra Pichowra Fees			318 12 3	3	Jail	Jail			1,359 1 10
		Unclaimed properties			676 6 4½	4	Education	School			495 4 9
	Miscellaneous	Serai			149 6 4	5	Army	Cavalry			1,544 6 2
		Refund of salaries			208 15 3			Artillery			211 4 5
		Miscellaneous			9,439 0 5	6	Forest and Permit	Forest and Permit Office			2,362 7 3
								Bayaee			205 8 6
						7	Medical	Hospital			943 1 10
								Vaccination			260 0 0
						8	Public Works Department	Engineering Office			4,141 12 3
								Sanitation			6 0 0
						9	Pension	Pension			114 10 8
						10	Political	Agency Office			29 6 9
						11	Palace	Guzardars			4,586 0 0
								Khairatees			177 9 11
								Dewarth			952 14 8
								Stable			5,830 4 9
								Sherkhana			337 2 7
								Chiriyakhana			114 15 7
								Gardeners			426 15 5
								Shikaries			320 6 8
						12	Excise	Purchase of opium			691 10 0
						13	Old Debt	Debt			4,239 4 7
						14	Miscellaneous				5,992 1 7
								Expenditure from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895			53,644 15 1
		Receipt from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895			99,385 6 9			Closing Balance			45,998 15 11
		GRAND TOTAL			99,643 15 0			GRAND TOTAL			99,643 15 0

H. A. VINCENT,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

BUNDELKHAND.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1894-95.

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during the month of												Total.
	April 1894.	May 1894.	June 1894.	July 1894.	August 1894.	September 1894.	October 1894.	November 1894.	December 1894.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	
Captain J. Ramsay .	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	11	31	31	28	23	152
Captain J. Manners Smith	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total .	14	10	4	...	...	6	8	11	31	31	28	23	166

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1894-95.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.		Remarks.
	₹	₹		₹	
Baoni (Estimates) .	75,636	71,190	Surplus	4,446	
Sarila (ditto) .	46,951	53,069	Deficit	6,118	Includes ₹10,000 for Public Works.
Bhaisaunda (ditto) .	11,411	10,993	Surplus	418	
Garrauli (ditto) .	35,900	34,760	Surplus	1,140	

Note.—All these figures are taken from Budget Estimates for 1894-95.

J. RAMSAY, *Capt.*,
Political Agent,
Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

GUNA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Guna Political Assistancy for the year 1894-95.

Name of State.	Particulars of Rulers.				General Statistics.			Armed Forces.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging bungalows.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal roads.	Administration of justice.	Education.	Number of Serious Cases.				Principal productions.	Seasons under Report, favourable or otherwise, as regards		General Remarks.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Highway and gang dacoity.	Attack on Government mails.	Murder.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
Sirsi . .	Diwan	Meherban Singh .	24	...	Unknown	4,679	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The criminal cases of all Chiefs in international administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The civil cases are settled in their own Courts.	...	2	...	...	...	Wheat, gram, opium, and other Indian grains; cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.	Good	Fair	The States of Gurrah, Parone, Umri, Bhadowra, and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna.
Bhadowra .	Rajah	Madho Singh .	19	...	Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Umri .	Rajah	Pirthi Singh .	24	...	Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	1	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Parone .	Rajah	Gajandar Singh .	26	...	Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Dharnaodha	Thakur	Bhim Singh .	36	...	Unknown	4,888	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	1	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Gurrah .	Rajah	Balbhadar Singh	26	...	Unknown	10,854	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Raghogarh.	Rajah	Jeymandal Singh	76	...	Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Fair	

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Guna Political Assistancy for the year 1894-95.

Name of State.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Debt.			Remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
Raghogarh . .	48,160	9	6	35,326	7	9	16,000	0	0	Phulshahi rupees.
Parone . . .	25,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	...			Government „
Gurrah . . .	16,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	Phulshahi „
Umri . . .	7,500	0	0	7,100	0	0	...			„ „
Bhadowra . .	9,680	0	0	8,749	0	0	...			„ „
Dharnaoda . .	5,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	„ „
Sirsi . . .	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	...			

A. MASTERS, *Major*,
Political Assistant,
Guna.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

A

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1894-95.

No.	Road and lines of communications.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	191	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	160	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	264	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	118	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	115	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	184	
7	Biaora-Rajgurh Road	15	...	...	4,479	117	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	303	
9	Indore-Kharyghat Road	36	...	...	9,315	129	
10	Dhar Branch-Dhar Tirla and Sirdarpur Road	24½	...	...	6,046	206	
11	Indore Station Road	21¼	...	...	Not kn	192	
12	Malwa-Guzrat Road	0¾	...	...	1,758	70	
13	Burnagar-Budnawar Feeder Road	7	...	...	3,886	234	
14	Namli-Sailana Feeder Road	10½	...	...	4,724	...	These are new roads and under construction.
15	Jaora-Piploda Feeder Road	11	...	...	4,726	...	
16	Khulghat-Dharampuri Feeder Road	6¾	...	...	3,383	...	
17	Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road	5	...	...	3,760	...	
		527¾	...	...	...	175	
	Nagode Division.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road	14⅜	...	...	7,609	370	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road	20¾	...	...	5,260	108	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road	100¼	...	...	9,823	196	
4	Banda-Saugor Road	59⅞	...	...	7,048	69	
5	Banda-Saugor Road (Heera Ghat Road)	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road	46⅑	...	...	Not known.	20	
7	Nagode-Kallinger Road	12	22¼*	...	1,536	68	* Under construction.
8	Alipura-Hurpalpore Feeder Road	7⅓	...	...	5,075	353	
9	Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road	10²⁴⁄₂₅	...	...	...	...	Under construction.
		274³⁰⁹⁄₄₀₀	22¼	...	...	148	

B

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1894-95.

No.	Road and line of communications.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather road.	Average of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...	
4	Gwalior-Etawah Road	59½	...	...	...	...	
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Sipri Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
7	Short Roads round Gwalior	10¼	...	...	...	...	
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...	
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17¾	...	...	...	...	
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...	
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55¼	...	...	...	...	
12	Neemuch-Hasirabad Road	9¼	...	...	...	...	
13	Dhar-Sirdarpore Road	12¼	...	...	...	...	
		548¼	...	...	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...	
2	Biaora-Ashta Road	22	...	...	...	...	
3	Sehore Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...	
		91½	...	...	...	...	
	Bundelkhand States. *Not received from Political Agent.*				Expenditure during the year.		
	Rewah State.						
1	Sutna-Bela Road	22½	...	...	8,087	...	
2	Great Deccan Road	87½	...	...	7,022	...	
3	Sohagi Pass Road	...	32	...	649	...	
4	Rewah to Govindgurh	...	10	...	8,083	...	Nearly metalled this year.
5	Govindgurh to Ramnugar	...	...	17½	574	...	
6	Ramnugar to Amarpatun	...	...	17	308	...	
7	Rewa to Sittaha	...	...	36	426	...	
8	Sohagi to Dahoura	...	...	30	240	...	
9	Govindgurh to Jhiria	...	...	4½	250	...	
10	Manpur Road	...	...	...	3,466	...	
11	Mowgunge to Sihool	...	...	27	...	...	
12	Belu to Govindgurh	...	...	...	250	...	Will be metalled in 1895-96.
13	Burbar Railway Station Road	...	...	...	947	...	
14	Sahdole Railway Station Road	...	...	...	...	...	Provision made in Budget for ₹3,000, but nothing has yet been paid.

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APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN—1. Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The prices of Opium at Indore in 1894-95, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China Markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1894.		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
April	1,943	1,103	1,127	1,147	1,202	1,090	1,209	1,135	1,245	1,170	1,275	1,142	1,199	1,213	1,284	1,163	1,203	1,239	1,294	
May	2,405	1,140	1,161	1,185	1,241	1,190	1,227	1,222	1,255	1,253	1,310	1,222	1,228	1,290	1,308	1,139	1,216	1,301	1,325	
June	2,854½	1,171	1,202	1,222	1,259	1,202	1,200	1,240	1,325	1,275	1,350	1,184	1,196	1,251	1,264	1,130	1,193	1,305	1,323	
July	4,932½	1,231	1,265	1,289	1,320	1,202	1,290	1,300	1,357	1,330	1,385	1,228	1,277	1,309	1,346	1,252	1,281	1,374	1,407	
August	3,606	1,214	1,240	1,262	1,277	1,223	1,290	1,275	1,357	1,302	1,368	1,204	1,264	1,271	1,342	1,277	1,299	1,376	1,400	
September	2,751	1,199	1,231	1,249	1,271	1,218	1,270	1,254	1,305	1,300	1,325	1,190	1,274	1,267	1,332	1,259	1,282	1,327	1,350	
October	2,346	1,199	1,226	1,248	1,264	1,210	1,270	1,265	1,305	1,288	1,325	1,224	1,280	1,281	1,339	1,238	1,329	1,305	1,374	
November	2,828½	1,205	1,251	1,265	1,283	1,210	1,265	1,270	1,320	1,305	1,335	1,209	1,224	1,255	1,281	1,234	1,271	1,297	1,336	
December	2,192	1,249	1,291	1,331	1,350	1,232	1,324	1,307	1,348	1,305	1,370	1,252	1,302	1,309	1,340	1,260	1,323	1,315	1,373	
1895.																				
January	3,150	1,255	1,300	1,323	1,359	1,268	1,388	1,325	1,401	1,347	1,395	1,273	1,341	1,310	1,379	1,325	1,398	1,367	1,429	
February	899½	1,249	1,298	1,311	1,348	1,280	1,388	1,310	1,401	1,335	1,395	1,290	1,309	1,326	1,346	1,287	1,366	1,328	1,396	
March	867	1,245	1,285	1,299	1,336	1,223	1,322	1,302	1,345	1,323	1,387	1,292	1,326	1,328	1,383	1,319	1,372	1,365	1,452	
	Chests.	Average price per chest.																		
* Total Chests	30,765																			
	Duty																			
Duty at ₹600 and ₹650.	₹1,87,54,325	1,205	1,240	1,261	1,292	1,212	1,294	1,267	1,330	1,294	1,352	1,226	1,268	1,284	1,329	1,240	1,294	1,325	1,372	
	Chests.																			
Average Chests	2,563¾																			

	₹
Chests 24,859⅜, at ₹600	1,49,15,100
5,906¼, at ₹650	38,39,225

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1894-95.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R600 and R650.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	676	9,057½	55,11,900	148 4	801 36	5,60,700 Free.
Rutlam	144	2,054⅓	12,52,550	14 37	29 49	20,300 Free.
Dhar	55	757½	4,62,175	...	...	...
Ujjain	557	7,016	42,70,100	46	225½	1,57,850
Chitor	567	5,149⅓	31,53,350	29 7	122½ 40	85,750 Free.
Jaora	81	830½	5,04,075	...	...	...
Bhopal	120	1,248	7,62,450	...	...	...
Mandsaur	409	4,651⅓	28,37,725	14 7	39½ 21½	27,650 Free.
TOTAL	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½ 146⅓	8,52,250 Free.
Total of the previous years' exports—						
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	1,291⅓ 146	9,06,150 Free.
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	1,380⅓ 170⅓	9,66,350 Free.
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	1,405 361¾	9,83,500 Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	1,387 192⅓	9,70,900 Free.
1889-90	2,403	30,564	1,93,66,600	389	1,376⅓ 138⅓	9,63,550 Free.

NOTE.—Pass duty on Imperial Exports R650 per chest from 28th June, 1882, R600 per chest from 5th July 1890, R650 per chest from 11th December, 1894.

Hundi stamps to the value of R13,127-7-0 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1894-95—Details.*

1894-95.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	64 55	197 125⅓	1,37,900 Free.
Madras Presidency	84	527½	3,69,250
Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	45	242	1,69,400
Hyderabad Deccan	58	251	1,75,700
Mysore Government	...	20	Free.
Coorg Administration	...	1	„
TOTAL	306	1,217½ 146⅓	8,52,250 Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1894-95.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
Indore	9,858 8 0	...	...
Rutlam	2,083 8 0	2,083 8 0	...
Dhar	...	...	2,745 15 0
Ujjain	7,241 8 0	7,241 8 0	...
Jaora	830 8 0	830 8 0	...
Bhopal	1,248 0 0	1,248 0 0	...
Mandsaur	4,691 0 0	4,691 0 0	...
TOTAL	25,953 0 0	16,094 8 0	2,745 15 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIII.

A.—Civil Justice.

CLASS OF COURT.		Number of Suits					Suits disposed of during 1894-95.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
		Pending at close of 1893-94.	Filed during 1894-95.	Total.	Disposed of during 1894-95.	Pending at close of 1894-95.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular suits	12	17	29	20	9	37,628 10 2	1,881 6 11	2,638 12 6	131 15 0	6,573	328·6
	Execution of decrees	4	17	21	12	9	3,165 1 9	263 12 2	5 0 0	0 6 8	2,335	194·5
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	Regular suits	20	214	234	207	27	9,378 13 5	45 4 11	716 12 0	3 7 5	9,039	43·66
	Execution of decrees	18	113	131	117	14	3,126 6 3	26 11 6	13 15 0	0 1 5	5,818	49·72
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular suits	18	124	142	108	34	3,492 10 6	32 5 8	301 9 0	2 12 7	14,615	135·32
	Execution of decrees	232	38	270	24	246	2,079 10 0	86 10 5	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Guna	Regular suits	3	166	169	148	21	4,296 8 6	29 0 6	340 4 0	2 4 9	870	5·88
	Execution of decrees	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	53	621	674	483	91	54,796 10 7	113 7 2	3,997 5 6	8 4 5	31,097	64·38
	Execution of decrees	254	168	422	153	239	8,371 2 0	54 11 4	18 15 0	0 1 10	8,153	53·28
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	38	199	237	222	15	63,689 9 11	286 14 3	5,206 0 11	23 7 3	4,048	18·23
	Execution of decrees	...	110	110	110	...	50,484 10 0	458 15 3	40 2 0	0 5 10	150	1·36
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar	Regular suits	38	569	407	346	61	18,156 2 8	52 7 7	1,374 7 1	3 15 7	3,048	8·8
	Execution of decrees	22	317	339	282	57	3,568 0 9	12 0 5	71 2 0	0 4 0	9,171	32·5
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular suits	6	77	83	82	1	3,022 5 9	36 13 8	...	...	706	8·60
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamasdar, Manpur	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	82	645	727	650	77	84,868 2 4	130 9 0	6,580 8 0	10 1 10	7,802	12·00
	Execution of decrees	22	427	449	392	57	54,052 10 9	137 14 2	111 4 0	0 4 6	9,321	23·75

A.—Civil Justice—*continued.*

Class of Court.		Number of suits.					Suits disposed of during 1894-95.					
							Value of suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
		Pending at close of 1893-94.	Filed during 1894-95.	Total.	Disposed of during 1894-95.	Pending at close of 1894-95.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Mhow	Regular suits	7	68	75	69	6	34,624 4 0	501 12 10	3,019 10 0	43 12 2	2,041	29·57
	Execution of decrees	17	189	206	190	16	1,01,401 8 8	533 11 0	294 6 0	1 8 9	3,370	17·73
	Small Cause Cases	19	672	691	669	22	30,585 15 9	45 11 6	3,155 12 9	4 11 5	11,857	17·72
	Execution of decrees	24	863	887	862	25	68,055 7 1	78 15 2	937 13 0	1 1 4	13,603	15·78
	Railways—Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways—Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways—Small Cause Cases	1	57	58	52	6	3,288 2 0	63 3 7	328 10 9	6 5 1	1,066	20·5
	Railways—Execution of decrees	...	30	30	30	...	2,363 10 11	78 12 7	49 12 0	1 10 6	268	8·93
Neemuch	Regular suits	9	37	46	45	1	4,444 15 9	98 12 6	419 10 0	9 5 2	631	14·02
	Execution of decrees	...	69	69	69	...	23,013 11 8	333 8 6	111 3 0	1 9 9	69	1
	Small Cause Cases	32	366	398	368	30	20,321 9 5	55 3 6	1,932 2 0	5 4 0	4,533	12·3
	Execution of decrees	...	386	386	386	...	23,486 10 9	60 13 6	329 8 0	0 13 8	440	1·14
	Railways—Small Cause Cases	4	21	25	23	2	1,860 10 3	80 14 4	123 0 0	5 5 6	207	9
	Railways—Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways—Regular suits, District Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	Regular suits	...	23	23	23	...	2,212 4 7	96 2 11	240 1 3	10 7 0	699	30·39
	Execution of decrees	1	3	4	4	...	1,000 7 9	250 1 11	23 4 9	5 13 2	183	45·75
	Small Cause Cases	3	93	96	89	7	3,198 5 3	35 14 11	373 9 3	4 3 1	1,710	19·21
	Execution of decrees	...	12	12	11	1	465 15 9	42 5 9	21 6 9	1 15 1	115	10·45
Sipri (Political Assistant, Guna)	Small Cause Cases	8	18	26	22	4	1,816 15 3	82 9 5	116 9 0	5 4 9	47	2·14
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regular suits	4	...	4	3	1	1,878 2 6	626 0 10	155 0 0	51 10 8	32	10·66
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	20	128	148	140	8	43,159 10 10	308 4 6	3,834 5 3	27 6 2	3,403	24·30
	Execution of decrees	18	261	279	263	16	1,25,415 12 1	476 13 10	428 13 9	1 10 1	3,622	13·77
	Small Cause Cases	67	1,227	1,294	1,223	71	16,071 9 11	273 13 9	6,029 11 9	4 14 10	19,420	15·87
	Execution of decrees	24	1,291	1,315	1,289	26	94,371 12 6	73 3 4	1,338 7 9	1 0 7	14,426	11·19
GRAND TOTAL	Regular suits	155	1,294	1,449	1,273	176	1,82,824 7 9	143 9 10	14,412 2 9	11 5 1	42,302	33·23
	Small Cause Cases	67	1,227	1,294	1,223	71	61,071 9 11	273 13 9	6,029 11 9	4 14 10	19,420	15·87
	Execution of decrees	318	2,147	2,465	2,097	368	2,82,211 5 4	134 9 3	1,897 8 6	0 14 5	35,522	16·89

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1893-94.		Instituted during 1894-95.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged		Convicted		Pending at close of 1894-95.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	16	13	16	13	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	4	7	7	...	...	16	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	7	7	17·69	230
Culpable homicide	...	...	16	12	16	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	11	11	...	...	16	12	...	...	9	9	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	....	11	11	5·83	610
Dacoity	...	...	37	12	37	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	3	20	7	1	1	37	12	..	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	20	7	33·72	371
Receiving stolen property	...	...	45	21	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	39	19	...	...	45	21	2	2	27	12	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	39	19	7·80	164
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	11	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	10	5	..	...	11	5	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	5	3	15
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	13	8	322	228	335	236	2	1	...	...	7	4	38	55	225	0	13	6	335	236	35	27	109	89	2	2	30	23	...	...	...	...	49	30	225	170	3·85	886
Miscellaneous offences	11	10	617	366	628	376	10	5	...	...	3	2	298	155	291	6	26	18	628	376	4	3	50	40	1	1	12	9	...	..	...	...	224	143	291	196	5·08	1,820
Total	24	18	1,064	657	1,088	675	12	6	...	..	15	10	418	219	603	415	40	25	1,088	675	41	32	211	156	3	3	50	37	13	7	3	3	282	178	603	415	6·30	4,096
Cantonment Magistrate's Court.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	6	2	43	33	49	35	...	...	...	...	4	2	15	9	22	11	8	8	49	35	5	4	14	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	16	8·88	240
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13·5	27
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	8	3	147	120	155	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	33	97	8	3	3	155	123	17	16	59	53	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	17	14	97	87	6·29	755
Miscellaneous offences	17	5	1,299	573	1,316	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	255	676	302	49	21	1,316	578	...	...	43	32	...	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	614	264	676	302	7·90	4,402
Total	31	10	1,491	728	1,522	738	...	...	...	..	4	2	662	298	796	406	60	32	1,522	738	22	20	117	95	2	2	22	9	...	...	...	...	633	280	796	406	7·68	5,424
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,455	938	1,455	938	...	...	...	...	..	...	255	157	1,196	777	4	4	1,455	938	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	772	1,196	777	1·18	1,115
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	55	28	2,555	1,385	2,610	1,413	12	6	...		19	12	1,080	517	1,399	821	100	57	2,610	1,413	63	52	328	251	5	5	72	46	13	7	3	3	915	458	1,399	821	7·02	9,520
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules	...	...	1,455	938	1,455	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	157	1,196	777	4	4	1,455	938	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	772	1,196	777	1·18	1,115
GRAND TOTAL	55	28	4,010	2,323	4,065	2,351	12	6	...	...	19	12	1,335	674	2,595	1,598	104	61	4,065	2,351	63	52	336	256	5	5	72	46	13	7	3	3	2,103	1,220	2,595	1,598	4·64	10,635

C.—Criminal Justice.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	Number of persons.	No. of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	10	6	·6	8
Political Agent, Bhopal	122	79	1·5	79
„ „ Bundelkhand	98	661	6·74	41
„ „ Baghelkhand	19	19	1	19
„ „ Western Malwa	61	149	2·44	25
„ „ Bhopawar	5	5	1	5
„ Assistant, Guna	107	41	·38	46
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	24	15	1·6	15
Attaché, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency	215	45	4·7	215
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	11	9	·81	11
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar, Magistrate	343	343	1	343
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, 2nd class	10	10	1	5
Kamasdar, Manpur, 2nd class	...	...	..	...
Railway Magistrate, 2nd class	287	289	1·00	285
Total	1,312	1,671	1·27	1,097
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	421	1,745	4·1	358
„ „ Neemuch (Ditto)	663	663	1	663
„ „ Nowgong (Ditto)	449	510	1·13	347
„ „ Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	178	62	1·34	178
Total	1,711	2,980	1·74	1,546
GRAND TOTAL	3,023	4,651	1·53	2,643

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government. Men of all grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost. R a. p.	Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds. Men of all grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost. R a. p.	Total of all grades. Men of all grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost. R a. p.
Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	43	4,560 0 0	...	43	4,560 0 0
Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	8	531 11 11	...	8	531 11 11
Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	1	54	4,134 14 8	1	54	4,134 14 8
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Bhagelkhand Political Agency Police	...	23	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	210 0 0
Western Malwa Agency Police	...	...	...	...	7	528 0 0	...	7	528 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Bhumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Manpur Pargana Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	.	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
Guna Agency Police	...	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
Total	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	161	14,278 10 7	5	257	22,564 10 7
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	15,684 0 2	...	135	15,684 0 2
Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	..	...	...	68	9,277 6 11	...	68	9,277 6 11
Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	50	5,242 13 6	...	50	5,242 13 6
Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	20	2,844 0 0	...	20	2,844 0 0
Total	...	...	...	...	273	33,048 4 7	...	273	33,048 4 7
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	434	47,326 15 2	5	530	55,612 15 2

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners									Expenditure during the year.								
	In Jail on 1st April 1894.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1895.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.	Daily Average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	315	265	580	5	...	4	256	265	315	7,576 3 0	543 1 11	1,065 1 6	2,829 0 0	4,338 13 5	16,352 3 10	30·4	53 12 7
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore — Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue under trial	14	94	108	6	1	1	70	78	30	824 5 8	87 5 7	...	219 10 8	14 2 8	1,145 8 7	29·1	39 4 9
Sehore — Prisoners paid from Local funds	...	15	15	14	...	...	1	15	...	109 3 7	33 14 6	...	...	...	143 2 1	4·3	33 3 2
Nowgong Jail	55	88	143	15	...	...	77	92	51	1,940 1 0	535 14 7	152 0 9	1,632 0 0	10 0 0	4,270 0 4	59·77	71 7 0
Sutna Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar Jail	6	18	24	3	...	...	16	19	5	201 9 5	113 12 9	23 11 0	756 0 0	...	1,095 1 2	6·15	177 15 5
Bhopawar Agency Jail. — Sirdarpur	7	62	69	18	...	1	41	60	9	446 0 6	204 15 0	52 0 0	204 0 0	...	906 15 6	14·03	64 10 1
Bhopawar Agency Jail. — Khalghat	...	31	31	8	...	...	21	29	2	44 12 6	15 2 9	...	...	...	59 15 3	2·12	28 4 4
Bhopawar Agency Jail. — Manpur	5	18	23	...	...	...	19	19	4	130 4 6	24 10 5	1 10 6	...	...	156 9 5	4·79	32 10 10
Guna	9	44	53	6	...	1	32	39	14	389 3 9	91 14 3	120 11 0	408 0 0	...	1,009 13 0	10·07	100 15 8
Total	411	635	1,046	75	1	7	533	616	430	11,661 11 11	1,650 11 9	1,415 2 9	6,048 10 8	4,363 0 1	25,139 5 2	434·33	67 14 1
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	3	204	207	24	...	...	179	203	4	136 9 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	145 9 0	2·9	50 3 1
Neemuch	6	58	64	24	...	...	33	57	7	390 7 0	178 13 3	0 3 0	96 0 0	...	665 7 3	5·56	119 10 11
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	262	271	48	...	...	212	260	11	527 0 0	178 13 3	9 3 0	96 0 0	...	811 0 3	8·46	95 13 10
GRAND TOTAL	420	897	1,317	123	1	7	745	876	441	12,188 11 11	1,829 9 0	1,424 5 9	6,144 10 8	4,363 0 1	25,950 5 5	442·79	58 9 8

M.

Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R		R a.
Indore	34	109 8 0	...	...	28	64 0 0	...	...	62	173 8
Mhow	102	490 8 0	5	10 0 0	8	16 0 0	...	...	115	516 8
Neemuch	29	105 8 0	2	5 0 0	15	39 8 0	...	...	46	150 0
Nowgong	45	138 8 0	...	...	14	35 0 0	...	...	59	173 8
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore	53	147 0 0	13	835 8 0	33	41 0 0	...	...	99	1,023 8
Sutna	...	...	...	...	10	6 8 0	...	...	10	6 8
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	263	991 0 0	20	850 8 0	108	202 0 0	...	...	391	2,043 8

F.

III.—Provincial Revenue.

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1895.
	Balance on 1st April 1894.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand Total receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, dispensaries.	Grants to sharers in roads dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	92,056 12 1	1,97,555 10 0	2,89,612 6 1	25,168 5 2	62,497 1 8	4,834 13 6	33,644 11 7	4,571 14 8	8,100 13 10	...	86,338 12 5	2,25,156 8 10	64,455 13 3
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Purgunnah Funds.	55,535 4 8	1,31,798 7 1	1,87,333 11 9	11,399 9 0	28,394 12 5	19,738 11 6	14,571 4 10	14,293 0 0	3,030 1 7	...	22,272 0 7	1,13,699 7 11	73,634 3 10
III.—Fund raised for special purpose.	67,850 15 6	2,08,484 8 4	2,76,335 7 10	24,642 0 0	41,533 9 10	98 0 0	...	17,261 14 9	12,447 5 5	...	93,157 15 7	1,89,140 13 7	87,194 10 3
IV.—Collections from local road dues, etc.	40,855 0 0	16,101 0 0	56,956 0 0	...	14,840 0 0	...	6,262 0 0	...	2,951 0 0	393	852 0 0	25,298 0 0	31,658 0 0
Grand Total	2,56,298 0 3	5,53,939 9 5	8,10,237 9 8	1,209 14 2	1,47,265 7 11	24,671 9 0	54,478 0 5	36,126 13 5	26,529 4 10	393	2,02,620 12 7	5,53,294 14 4	2,56,942 11 4

The difference between the closing balance of last Return and the opening balance of this Return is due to closing balance of Bhopawar Bazar Fund on 31st March 1894 being incorrectly shown by the Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps who was then in charge of the Fund.

Fa.

III.—Provincial, General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	₹	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	53,669	13	11
Sale of Stamps	38,521	11	6
Imperial Fees and Receipts	3,527	1	7
Electric Telegraph	54,010	6	3
Postal (including Money Order) collections	13,57,279	13	2
Miscellaneous	26,210	8	5

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	3,07,594	10	9
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,29,445	7	5
Do. paid through do.	2,80,176	8	7
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	26,213	14	10
Succession and Nazrana	7,187	8	0
GRAND TOTAL	24,83,837	8	5

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1894-95.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department	2,630	...	1,990	308	195	2,493
Under Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,630				
TOTAL	...	2,630	1,990	308	195	2,493

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	4,335 5 11	7,163 1 8	11,498 7 7	
2. Gwalior Agency . . .	...	651 11 2	39 13 0	691 8 2	
3. Bhopal Agency . . .	...	176 15 6	11,776 3 1	11,953 2 7	
4. Western Malwa Agency .	...	19 0 0	448 1 0	467 1 0	
5. Bhopawar Agency . .	...	431 12 0	1,713 9 6	2,145 5 6	
6. Guna Agency . . .	...	...	1,195 4 0	1,195 4 0	
7. Maunpore Pergunna Road Fund.	...	...	189 0 0	189 0 0	
8. Maunpore Pergunna School Fund.	...	...	...	...	
9. Maunpore Town Fund . .	...	...	...	...	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund .	...	6,506 9 2	8,323 10 7	14,830 3 9	
11. Baghelkhand Agency . .	...	...	8 2 3	8 2 3	
12. Bundelkhand Agency . .	...	...	749 15 11	749 15 11	
13. Mhow Cantonment . .	...	11,879 14 11	39,954 3 8	51,834 2 7	
14. Neemuch do. . .	...	3,235 0 0	725 14 10	3,960 14 10	
15. Nowgong do. . .	...	5,055 11 0	4,556 5 3	9,612 0 3	
16. Sipri do. . .	...	315 0 0	599 13 9	914 13 9	
17. Madhipur do. . .	...	...	...	...	
18. Sutna do. . .	...	...	8 2 3	8 2 3	
19. Malwa Dharamsalla Fund .	...	...	...	...	
20. Indore Residency School Fund	...	...	98 0 0	98 0 0	
21. Indore Daly College Fund .	...	9,526 15 2	1,817 10 8	11,344 9 10	
22. Abkari Fund . . .	(a) 20,000 0 0	(b) 10,000 0 0	...	30,000 0 0	(a) For roads and local improvements. (b) For the construction of Betwa causeway on Kurwai-Seronj Road.
23. Bhopawar Chikli Fund .	...	...	...	...	
Total .	20,000 0 0	52,133 14 10	79,363 15 5	1,51,500 14 3	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
Troops of the Line.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpur, Agar and Indore)	1	630	¾	476	3	486	1⅝	1,290	2½	2,460
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detachment.	27	...	...
„ „ (Nowgong)	...	...	1	471	1	160	Wing, R. W. Fusiliers	328	1	883
Nerbudda District (Sutna)	...	...	14 B C.	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	1¾ Detachment.	998	4	646	1⅝ Detachment.	1,645	3½	2,943
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Guna)	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	936
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	597
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,250	...	...	...	...	2	1,533
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	3¾ Detachment.	2,248	4	646	1⅝ Detachment.	1,645	5½	4,476

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XVI.

POST OFFICES.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1895 compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1894.

Existing on 31st March 1894.					Existing on 31st March 1895.					Increase or Decrease.					Remarks.
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
8	54	160	222	157	12	71	202	285	192	4	17	42	63	35	Imperial.
...	..	10	10	...	...	..	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
8	54	170	232	157	12	71	212	295	192	4	17	42	63	35	Total.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, and runners during the year ending 31st March 1895 as compared with the previous year.

Description of Mail Lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1894.	Mileage on 31st March 1895.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	974	1,266	292	...	
Camels, tongas, and mail carts .	243	322	79	...	
Runners	2,276¾	2,996¼	938½	219	
District Dâk.					
Camels	...	...	...	...	
Runners	190	188	...	2	
Total .	3,683¾	4,772¼	1,309½	221	

III.

Enumeration of Articles delivered and Money Orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Post-cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured Parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1890-91 .	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,458	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207	
1891-92 .	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	
1892-93 .	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,316	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94 .	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95 .	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	

IIIA.

Insured Articles and Ordinary Parcels posted in Rajputana.

Year.	Insured Articles.			Number of ordinary parcels.	Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realised.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
1893-94	13,334	39,67,812 0 0	10,290 0 0	28,364	
1894-95	18,173	52,80,222 4 4	13,384 5 0	36,039	
Increase	4,739	13,12,410 4 4	2,094 5 0	7,675	
Percentage	35·54	33·07	20·34	27·05	

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mails in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of the highway robbery.	Locality where the highway robbery occurred.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case, and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	26th November 1894.	1¼ miles from Kumhar on the road from Bhurtpore.	Bhurtpore	A party of miners.	An ordinary parcel and a remittance of cash amounting to R168 were carried off. The remainder of the mail was found uninjured lying in a field a short distance away.	Sawalia, runner, accompanied by a sowar, was attacked by ten armed men with lathies, who succeeded in driving off the escort sowar and in overcoming the runner and taking away the mail bag he was carrying. The Bhurtpore Durbar paid compensation in full of the loss sustained.	No trace of the highwas robbers ha been obtained.

Camp Abu,
The 24th May 1895.

J. B. GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

Exd.—H. R.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 30 F. D.—25-8-95.—296.

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